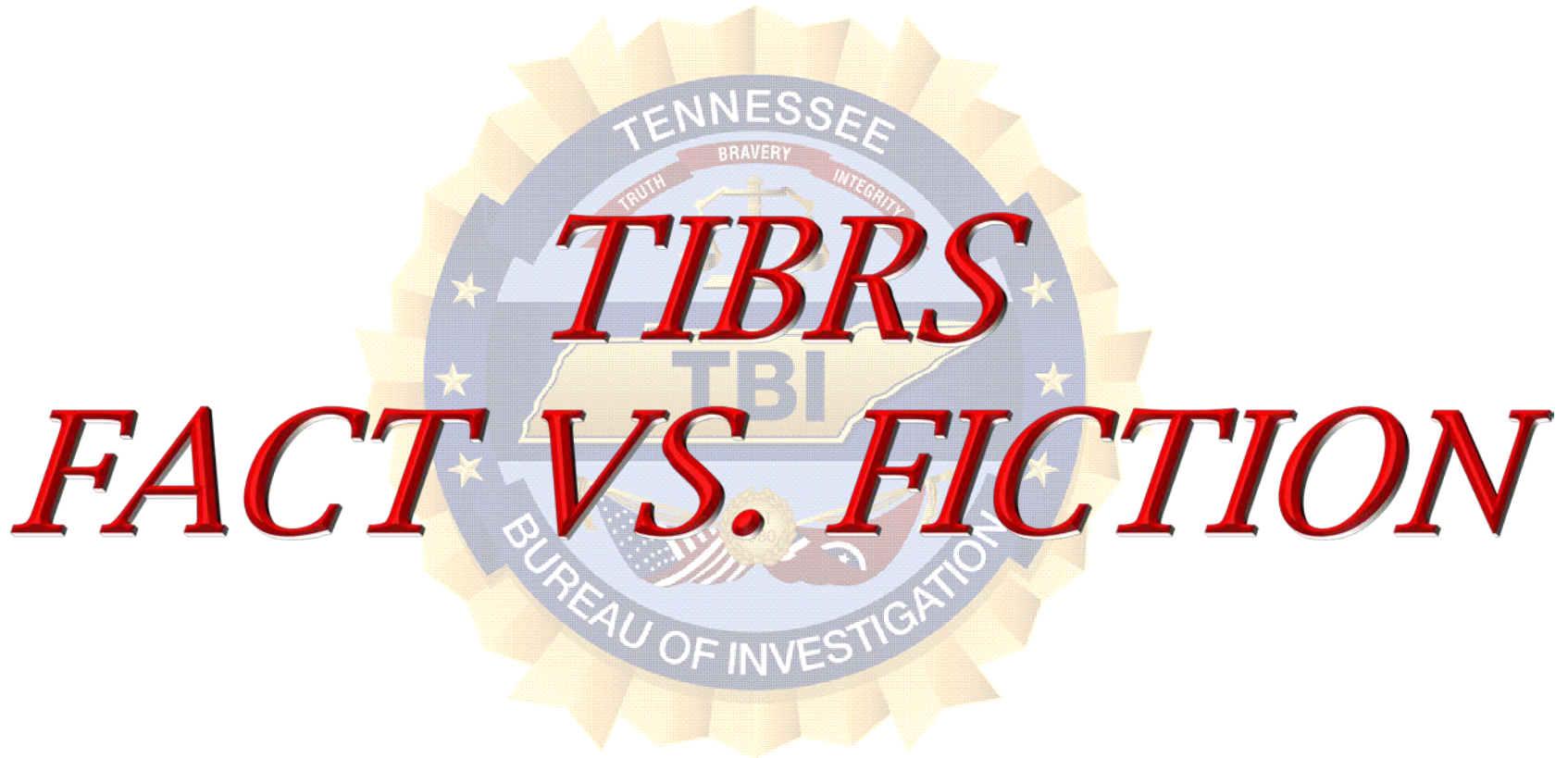




TIBRS TRAINING TIPS





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

RESIDENT STATUS FICTION

If victims/offenders/arrestees are a full-time student at a college or university, classify them as a Resident. If they are a part-time student, or an employee of the college/university, classify them as a Non-Resident.

RESIDENT STATUS FACT

If victims/offenders/arrestees live on campus (i.e. residence hall, dormitory, etc.), classify them as a Resident (R). If they do not live on campus, classify them as a Non-Resident (NR). It has nothing to do with full-time or part-time status. It has everything to do with where they reside.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION FICTION

Kidnapping is not reportable unless the victim is held captive for at least 10 minutes or more.

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION FACT

Crimes do not have time limits.

Kidnapping/Abduction (100) is defined as *“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.”* It is reportable to TIBRS regardless of how long the person is detained by the offender.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT FICTION

Motor Vehicle Theft/Joyriding is not reportable unless the offender has the vehicle in their possession for at least 10 minutes or more.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT FACT

Once again, crimes do not have time limits.

Motor Vehicle Theft (which includes joyriding) is defined as

“The theft of a motor vehicle.”

It is reportable to TIBRS regardless of how long the offender has the vehicle.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP CODE FICTION

If the victim states the offender was a stranger, use the Relationship Unknown code (RU) anyway.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP CODE FACT

If the victim states the offender was a stranger, use the Stranger code.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

PROPERTY CATEGORY FICTION, PART 1

In the property segment, an installed car radio is classified as Vehicle Parts/Accessories, but an uninstalled car radio is classified as Radios/TVs/VCRs.

PROPERTY CATEGORY FACT

In the property segment, any radio, CD player, etc. that is designed/made for a vehicle should always be classified as **Vehicle Parts/Accessories**, whether it is installed or not. Remember – we are talking about the *property category* – *NOT the offense type*. If an installed radio is stolen from a vehicle, the *offense* is **Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories**, and the *property category* is **Vehicle Parts/Accessories**. If an uninstalled radio is stolen from the back seat of a vehicle, the *offense* is **Theft From a Vehicle**, and the *property category* is **Vehicle Parts/Accessories**.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

PROPERTY CATEGORY FICTION, PART 2

The property category for vandalized vehicles is Vehicle Parts/Accessories.

PROPERTY CATEGORY FACT

The property category for any vandalized vehicle is the vehicle type. If someone breaks the windshield s on a pickup truck, the correct property category is **Trucks**. If someone slashes the tires on a motorcycle, the correct property category is **Other Motor Vehicles** , etc.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

FTA WARRANTS FICTION

Failure to Appear (FTA) warrants that have been served are not reportable if the original offense was a non-reportable offense (i.e. a man failed to appear in court on a Reckless Driving charge. When the FTA warrant is served, it would not be reportable because Reckless Driving is not reportable to TIBRS).

FTA WARRANTS FACT

Failure to Appear is a crime in and of itself, and is reportable to TIBRS as **All Other Offenses** once the warrant is served, regardless of the offense the offender failed to appear for.





TIBRS TRAINING TIPS

TIBRS FACT vs. FICTION

INTIMIDATION FICTION

If a victim does not verbally state "I was in fear" or "I was in reasonable fear," Intimidation is not reportable to TIBRS.

INTIMIDATION FACT

Intimidation is defined as *"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."* The victim does not have to verbally state they were in fear, afraid etc. Generally, the fact that they reported it to law enforcement at the very least implies they were afraid of whatever the offender said or did. Example: Victim's ex-husband saw her in a restaurant and said "When you leave here, I'll kill you." She called law enforcement to report it. She told the officer "I think he meant it", but she did not verbally state "I was afraid."

Regardless, the incident is reportable to TIBRS as Intimidation.

