Needs Assessment of Local Law Enforcement Agencies in Tennessee
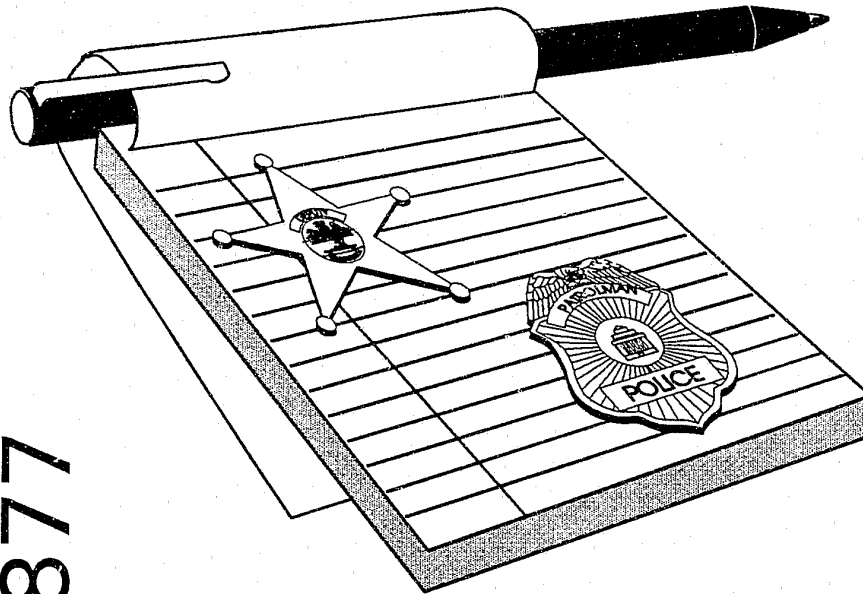
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Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Larry Wallace, Director

Needs Assessment of
Local Law Enforcement Agencies
in Tennessee

Prepared by:

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Statistical Analysis Center

March 1993

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P.O. Box 100940
Nashville, Tennessee 37224-0940
615-741-0430
FAX 615-741-4788

NED McWHERTER
GOVERNOR

LARRY WALLACE
DIRECTOR

March 5, 1993

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation has been charged with establishing an intrastate system to communicate vital statistics and information relating to crime, criminals, and criminal activity. As a result of this mission, the Bureau is committed to providing quality services that best serve the needs of the law enforcement community. However, before these needs can be addressed, an assessment of the requirements of local law enforcement had to be conducted.

In response, the TBI's Statistical Analysis Center performed a needs assessment of local law enforcement agencies. This needs assessment consisted of a survey which was sent to 363 sheriffs and police departments in the state. Sixty-two percent (62%) completed the questionnaire. Areas addressed by this fifty-two (52) question survey included fingerprinting and criminal history information, data collection and telecommunication capabilities, statewide information exchange, and jurisdictional needs. In addition, this open-ended survey solicited agency comments for many questions. The product of this study is the following report.

The future success of the criminal justice community depends on close communication and cooperation among law enforcement. This team approach can only lead to positive results. The TBI is here to assist you while providing new services and implementing state-of-the-art technology. Examples of these efforts include: implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), automation of the criminal history database, and the establishment of a statewide criminal intelligence center. Improvements to the criminal justice system must be a joint effort throughout the criminal justice community in Tennessee in order to be completely effective.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation to all of the agencies who participated in the survey.

Sincerely,

Larry Wallace
Director

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LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is mandated by the Governor's Executive Order, which establishes the SAC, to conduct a needs assessment of law enforcement agencies in Tennessee. To fulfill this mandate, the SAC prepared a survey which was sent to 363 sheriff and police departments in the State. The survey was mailed in July 1992, followed by a reminder card mailing in August and a second survey mailing in September to all agencies which had not responded. Surveys were completed and returned by 224 agencies giving a response rate of 62%. One agency's response was received after the analyses had been completed and therefore is not included in the statistics provided in this report. Table 1 in the Appendix of this report provides a listing of all local agencies surveyed, as well as information on which agencies responded to the survey.

The survey asked each agency to respond to several questions which were grouped into four (4) major categories:

1. Fingerprinting and Criminal History Information
2. Data Collection and Telecommunications Capabilities
3. Statewide Information Exchange
4. Jurisdictional Needs

This report documents the responses and results reported by the agencies completing the survey. Numerous projects are under way statewide which will impact the coordination, collection, and management of information relating to crime, criminals, and criminal activity. The survey was structured to provide input into these project plans by gathering information on local law enforcement agencies' current operations, automation capabilities, participation in statewide information exchange, and needs of the agencies in specific areas of operations. The results of this report will also become a part of the study under way by the Task Force which is developing a plan to implement strategies and methodologies to improve the quality of Tennessee criminal justice records.

A summary of some of the survey findings is provided below. The body of this report contains a more detailed look at information provided in response to questions contained in each of the four (4) categories listed below.

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and the Statistical Analysis Center wish to thank each agency that took the time to respond to the survey. The participation of local law enforcement agencies will always be a critical component of statewide projects to improve the accuracy and completeness of Tennessee criminal justice records.

Fingerprinting and Criminal History Information

o   One-third of the agencies do not fingerprint but 63 of the agencies say another agency does their fingerprinting

o   Agencies that fingerprint for other agencies do not always accurately identify the arresting agency

o   Over half of the agencies fingerprint for all arrests or felony and serious misdemeanor arrests

o   Almost 20% do not submit fingerprint cards to TBI

o   Over two-thirds do not submit disposition data to TBI

Data Collection and Telecommunications

o   Almost 80% have access to the Tennessee Information Enforcement System (TIES) network

o   Almost 60% use computers in their operations but types of systems differ widely, ranging from small personal computers to mainframes

o   Computer hardware and software are considered important in future operations

Statewide Information Exchange

o   National Incident Based Reporting System(NIBRS) should be implemented in Tennessee

o   TBI should add more databases on-line or expand existing ones

o   The Department of Correction data should be available on-line to local law enforcement agencies

o   Tennessee courts should be automated

Jurisdictional Needs

o   Misdemeanor arrests make up the majority of all arrests

o   Violent crimes, such as assault and domestic violence, have increased in the past five years

o   Arrests for DUI are more frequent than arrests for any other offense

o   More personnel are needed by local law enforcement

o   Needs of local law enforcement are not adequately addressed by all levels of government

o   State support efforts should focus on funding, particularly through grants

o   Better communication and cooperation need to be developed between all levels of law enforcement

CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation houses and manages repositories for crime data in Tennessee for several coordinated functions and is the liaison with federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included in the array of responsibilities concerning information relating to crime, criminals, and criminal activity, the TBI manages the State repository of criminal history record information (CHRI) pursuant to the submission of criminal fingerprint cards, expungement orders, dispositions, etc. from criminal justice agencies statewide. The TBI subsequently submits data to the FBI for update to the national files on criminal history record information. TCA 38-6-103 requires all law enforcement agencies to fingerprint all persons arrested and submit these cards to the State repository (TBI). The TBI further requires that each agency submit additional fingerprint cards for subsequent submission to the FBI, thereby ensuring the update to the national fingerprint and criminal history files. Submission of the source documents (fingerprint cards, expungement orders, court dispositions, etc.) by criminal justice agencies statewide is the only mechanism by which criminal history records can be created and updated by the TBI and the FBI. Even though the level of fingerprint card submissions to the TBI has more than doubled since 1987, responses to the assessment survey indicate that records of Tennessee arrests and court dispositions housed in the State and Federal repositories remain incomplete and therefore do not always reflect the entire record of criminal activity for all persons arrested in the State.

One Third of the Agencies Do Not Fingerprint

The survey asks several questions concerning agencies' policies and procedures regarding fingerprinting of persons arrested and the submission of fingerprints and dispositions reports to the TBI. Of the 224 agencies responding, 145 agencies fingerprint; another 63 indicate that another agency, such as the sheriff's office in the respective county, does their fingerprinting when an individual is taken into custody; and 12 agencies do not fingerprint because they lack the personnel to provide this function for the department. Two agencies did not respond to this question. A total of 40 agencies fingerprint for other agencies.

Felony and Serious Misdemeanor Arrests Are Most Frequently Fingerprinted

Approximately one-third of the agencies responding to the survey fingerprint for felony and serious misdemeanor arrests. In twenty-seven percent (27%) of the agencies, all persons arrested, including all misdemeanor violators, are fingerprinted. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1
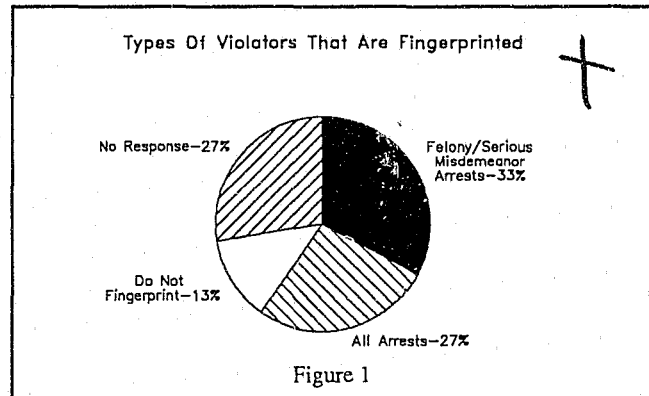
Discrepancies in Arresting Agency Identification

As stated earlier in response to the survey, sixty-three (63) law enforcement agencies indicate that another agency does their fingerprinting, and forty (40) agencies indicate that they provide fingerprinting services for other agencies. In a later question, the 63 agencies which have another agency do their fingerprinting were asked:

"If another agency does your fingerprinting, is your agency identified as the arresting, or submitting agency on the fingerprint cards they submit for you?"

Of the 63 agencies, 39 responded "yes", 17 responded "no", and 7 did not respond. The 40 agencies which fingerprint for other agencies were asked:

"If you fingerprint for other agencies, does each fingerprint card bear the identification of the 'arresting' agency?"

Of the 40 agencies, 18 responded "yes", 21 responded "no", and 1 did not respond. Further correlation of responses between these two groups of agencies indicate that some agencies which assumed they were being correctly identified as the arresting agency in actuality were not. This was the case in at least three (3) comparisons of responses. The responses to these sets of questions and further correlation of responses are indicative of the need for increased fingerprint and criminal history training and development of standard procedures to aid in ensuring the accuracy of all data submitted on arrest fingerprint cards.

Fingerprint Training Requested

A reason often given by agencies for not fingerprinting is the agencies do not have personnel trained in taking fingerprints. Seventy (70) of the agencies indicate a need for fingerprint training. TBI conducts training sessions on a request basis. During 1992, 44 training sessions were conducted, training 883 persons in 164 agencies or companies. Lack of personnel has hampered TBI's efforts to increase its offering of fingerprint training to law enforcement agencies statewide. The request for training by these 70 agencies has been forwarded to the Identification Section and efforts are underway to coordinate and schedule training as resources will allow.

Fingerprint Cards Are Not Submitted For All Arrests

In 1991, TBI received 80,702 criminal fingerprint cards. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the responding agencies submit fingerprint cards to TBI. However, 19% do not submit cards, and 9% did not respond which might inflate the non-submitting number even more. The agencies in this survey reported a total of 84,929 felony arrests and 176,814 misdemeanor arrests which gives a difference of 181,041 arrests that were not reported to TBI on arrest fingerprint cards. Even though the majority of agencies indicate they submit fingerprint cards, most of them do not submit cards for all arrests. The problem is even greater because the arrest numbers are only for 224 of the 363 agencies in the state while the number of fingerprint card submissions to TBI is for all agencies in the state. Fingerprint cards are the only document used to create or update offense data in criminal history records, and failure to submit these cards results in an incomplete criminal history record or no record at all.

Majority Do Not Report Dispositions

Over 61% of the agencies responding receive final dispositions, but only 27% report dispositions to TBI. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the agencies do not report dispositions to TBI, and 9% did not answer the question. The non-reporting percentage could be higher. Dispositions are a vital component in a criminal history record; like fingerprint cards, failure to report them results in an incomplete record. (See Figure 2.)

Figure 2
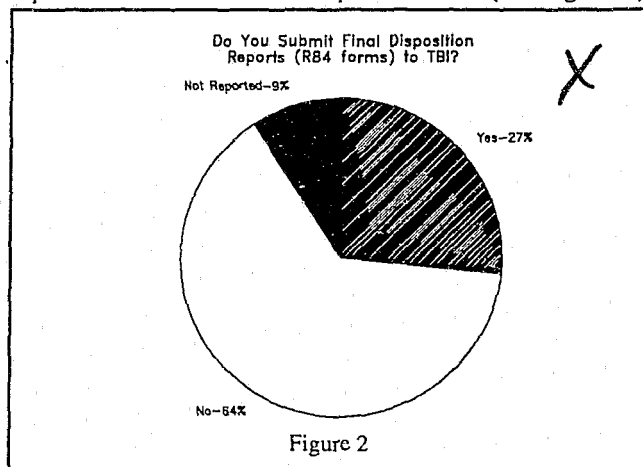
COMPUTER CAPABILITIES DIFFER

Computers Used By Almost 60%

Computers are used by almost 60% of the agencies for some purpose. Uses vary and include records management and communications purposes. Records management uses include personnel, incident and arrest reporting, citation tracking, weapons registration, inventory for evidence and property, jail records, and court dispositions. Communication uses include access to TIES, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) as well as dispatch purposes. See Table 2 in the Appendix for a detailed list of the purposes and types of software used.

Computer Capabilities Differ Among The Agencies

Personal computers are used most frequently, but some agencies have mainframe or mini systems of various brands. Table 3 in the Appendix gives a more detailed break down of the mainframe systems. A wide variety of brands and models are listed for personal computers, but the greatest majority are IBM compatible. The models range from 486-type machines to IBM-XT or XT clones.

Storage Media Vary

A variety of storage media are used for specific types of data including personnel records, incident and arrest reports, citations, weapons registration, intelligence, wants and warrants,

Storage (cont.)

inventory for property and evidence rooms, jail records, and court dispositions. Most agencies use paper or hard copy as their primary data storage medium. Some agencies use diskettes as the primary storage medium. A smaller number of agencies use electronic medium for data storage. Hard disks on personal computers are the most frequent form of "other" storage. A more detailed breakout can be found in Table 4 in the Appendix.

Information Shared Among Agencies

The agencies share a variety of information. The most frequently listed is TIES/NCIC/NLETS access. Wants and warrants and arrest information are also frequently listed as a type of information shared, especially between agencies within the same county. See Table 5 in the Appendix for more a detailed listing of shared usages.

Most Agencies Have No Plans To Purchase Computer Equipment

Over 70% do not plan to purchase equipment in the near future. Agencies that do plan to purchase equipment are usually purchasing personal computers, but a few agencies plan to purchase mid-range or mainframe systems. Planned uses for the computers include all aspects of records management and for communications. The planned uses for the computers can be found in Table 6 in the Appendix.

UCR Data Collected

Over half (60%) collect UCR information. (See Figure 3.) Fifty-seven percent (57%) of those who collect UCR data report it to the FBI. Thirty-seven percent (37%) do not report the data.
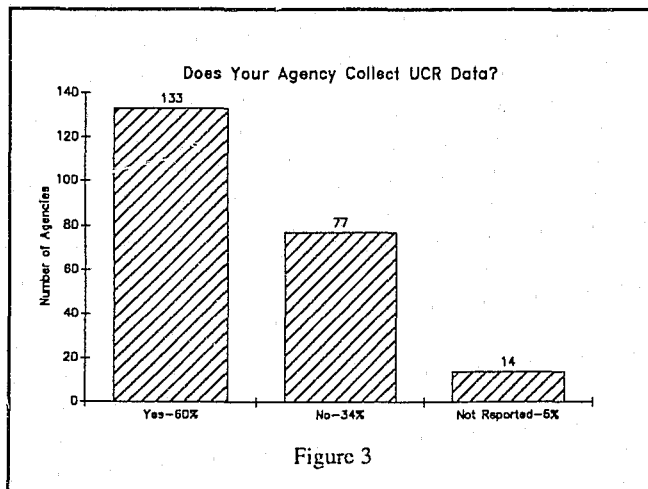
Figure 3

Seventy-nine Percent Have Access to TIES Network

The majority of agencies have access to the TIES network. Some do not have direct access but must go through another agency. (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4
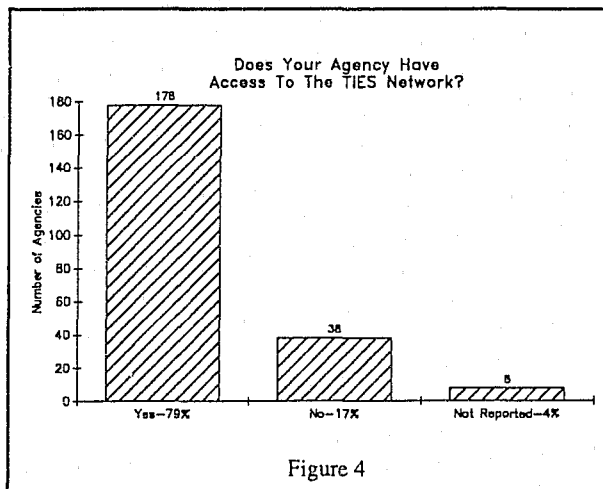
Rating The Importance Of Computers

Computer hardware and software are rated as either important or very important in future operations. Hardware includes mainframe systems, personal computers, printers, mobile data terminals, and laptop computers. Mainframes and personal computers as well as printers are identified as very important. The most important software for crime related functions is TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access software. Drug related and criminal intelligence software are the next highest software applications identified as very important. Internal management software most frequently identified as very important is records management followed by evidence room management. Table 7 in the Appendix gives a breakout of the responses.

Rating (cont.)

Other hardware or software that is important to their future operations and not given in the check list is also listed in Table 7. Hardware mentioned includes imaging, optical scanner, CD-ROM, and video equipment. Software listed includes mapping, AFIS, digital mug shots, digital fingerprinting, spreadsheet, desktop publishing, and electronic mail.

The data processing needs most frequently identified are TIES access and adult arrest information. However, most data processing needs are placed on the higher end of the scale indicating that the agencies consider these items as needs. See Table 8 in the Appendix.

New Databases and Systems Should Be Implemented

NIBRS Should Be Implemented In Tennessee

The agencies were provided a brief description of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and were asked if it should be implemented in Tennessee. Almost 70% of the agencies think it should be implemented. Reasons for implementing the system include better availability of data, more detailed information, replacement of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, and better representation of offenses. Only eighteen of the responding agencies currently collect NIBRS data.

The survey ask each agency what would be required for them to participate in the NIBRS program. The most frequently given requirements to implement NIBRS include training of personnel and purchasing computer equipment. (See Figure 5.)

Figure 5
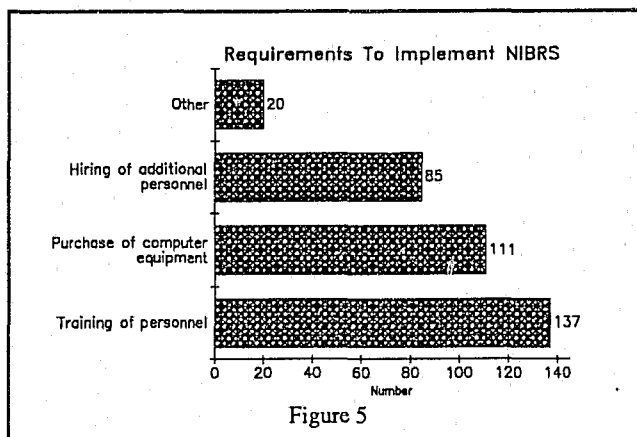
Additional Databases Are Needed

Over 90% of the law enforcement agencies think a drug intelligence database is needed, and 85% indicate that they will participate with adequate security is in place. Almost 30% think other databases should also be implemented and made available through the TIES Network. "Intelligence" type databases and criminal history database are also listed. See Table 9 in the Appendix for a list of suggested databases.

Over 40% also think databases currently available should be expanded or additional data access methods be developed. Some specifically mentioned include expansion of motor vehicle registration; developing the capability to cross reference databases by social security number, i.e., driver license database by social security number; and automation of the criminal history database.

Department of Correction Data Should Be Accessible To Law Enforcement Agencies

Approximately 75% think data maintained by the Department of Correction on offenders should be accessible to local law enforcement. Reasons given are to improve criminal history information, and the location of offenders would be useful when

Department of Correction (cont.)

conducting investigations in order to eliminate a particular offender as a suspect. Agencies want timely reporting when a person is to be released on parole or probation and when an inmate escapes.

Automate The Tennessee Court System

Most thought the court system should be automated. The most frequently stated reasons were easier access to disposition information and improved criminal histories. Other reasons stated included enhancement of prosecution and punishment, and to aid officers in booking and planning cases.

DUI Test Data Should Be Available On TIES Network

The TBI crime lab maintains results of DUI tests from Intoximeter instruments across the state. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the agencies think that having these test results available on line through the TIES network would be helpful in their operations.

Arrest Information

Most Arrests Are For Misdemeanor Offenses

Almost 80% of arrests are for misdemeanor offenses while felony arrests account for 6% of the total. Sixteen percent (16%) of the agencies did not indicate a specific type of arrest or did not respond to the question. (See Figure 6.)
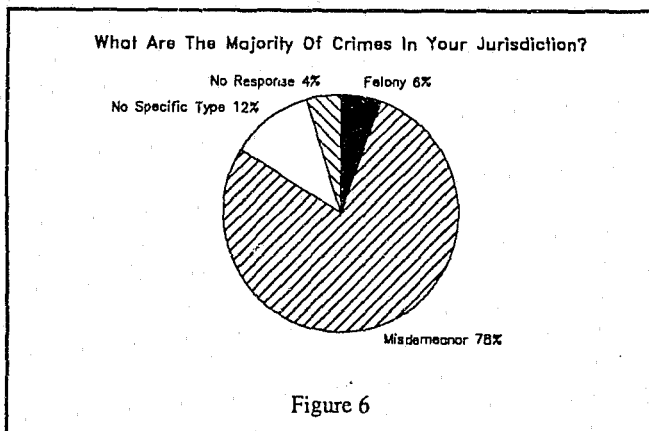
Figure 6

DUI Arrests Are Most Frequent Of All Arrests

Law enforcement agencies report that the largest number of arrests are for DUI. Arrests for burglary and theft offenses are the next most frequent. (See Figure 7.)

Figure 7
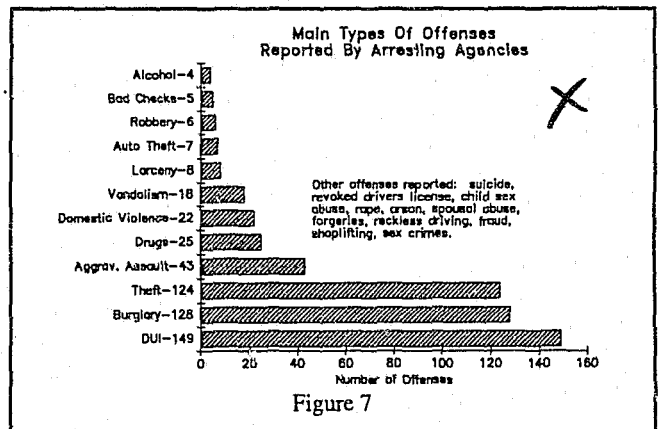
Increase In Violent Crimes In The Last Five Years

Forty-six percent (46%) indicate that violent crimes have increased in their jurisdiction during the last five years. Assault and domestic violence are listed most frequently as increasing. A small number of agencies also indicate that incidences of homicide and rape increased during the time period.

Increase (cont.)

The increases in violent crimes are attributed to several factors. Drug and alcohol use are the most frequently given answers. Other factors attributed to the increase include the economy, population growth, improved reporting by victims, family disturbances and domestic violence, shorter sentences, lenient punishment, and gang activities.

Increase in Violent (cont.)

Methods for dealing with the increase in violent crime include longer sentences, more jail and prison facilities, use of the death penalty, more personnel, and more training for law enforcement personnel.

More Personnel Needed

Additional personnel is identified as the most critical support need to address major offenses. Additional equipment and more training would also help agencies to cope with the offenses in their jurisdiction. Other answers suggest increasing penalties given for offenses and to build more jail and prison space to handle the number of offenders.

Control Of Guns Is Needed

Guns Should Be Registered

Almost three-fourths of the agencies think guns should be registered. Only 20% think that guns should not be registered. (See Figure 8.)

Should Guns Be Registered?
No Response—7%
No—20%
Yes—73%

Figure 8
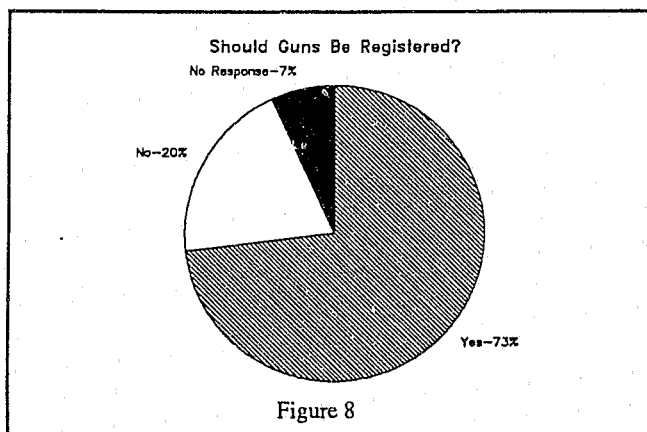
Specific Guns That Should Be Registered

Types of guns that should be registered include handguns, "Saturday night specials,"rifles, and shotguns. Automatic and semi-automatic weapons are the most frequently given responses in the "other" category.

Denial Of Guns Based On Previous Felony Conviction

Sixty-two percent (62%) of the agencies think denial of a gun purchase should be based on a previous felony conviction. Some agencies (14%) think that denial based on previous convictions should only include violent crime convictions. Fourteen percent (14%) think denial should be based on mental illness or mental instability, and 19% think drug use and alcohol abuse are factors that should be considered in denial of a gun purchase.

Needs of Law Enforcement Not Being Met

Local Law Enforcement Needs Are Not Adequately Addressed By All Levels Of Government

Most do not believe law enforcement needs are adequately addressed by all levels of government. Only 25% responded to the question with an affirmative answer. (See Figure 9.)

Several areas requiring more attention include additional funding for salaries, equipment, and training; more support from the court system; more jail space; more grants; better communication between all levels of law enforcement; and more TBI agents and Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) officers. See Table 10 in the Appendix. Other suggestions include:
1. Uniform radio communications between all agencies
2. Ease of obtaining criminal records and wants
3. Establish state network on intelligence data
4. Improve crime lab support for faster response time on drug analysis, trace evidence and AFIS

Are The Needs Of Law Enforcement Agencies Being Adequately Addressed By All Levels Of Government?
No Response—15%
Yes—25%
No—60%

Figure 9
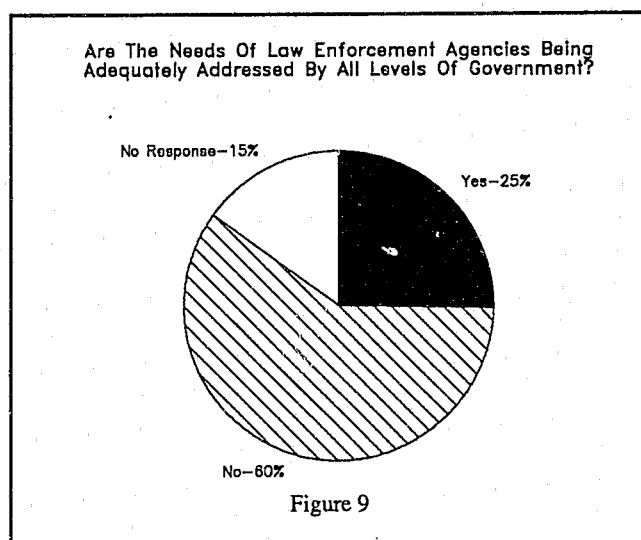
State Level Efforts To Support Law Enforcement Should Focus On Funding

Efforts at the state level to support all of law enforcement statewide should be focused on local law enforcement with emphasis on funding, particularly through grants. More training and education should also be offered. The state should also work on improving communication and cooperation between all levels of law enforcement. Additional jail and prison space should be constructed and punishment should be stricter. Several agencies also suggest reinstatement of the pay supplement. See Table 11 in the Appendix.

State Level Criminal Justice Agencies Adequately Address Needs

About half of the agencies think that state level criminal justice agencies are adequately addressing all concerns of law enforcement. (See Figure 10.) Suggestions and comments provided on needed improvements include establishing regional 24-hour forensic and crime scene resources, developing a statewide directory of resources for criminal justice help, and convening a criminal justice conference between local and state law enforcement agencies.

Some comments directed towards specific agencies included:
1. TBI and Safety are very helpful
2. Increase number of TBI agents and THP officers
3. THP should improve traffic enforcement and limit officer turnover in areas of the state
4. Department of Correction's (DOC) probation caseload is too large for officers to manage adequately
5. Too many state sentenced felons backed up in local jails
6. Agencies have difficulty receiving timely information on inmates from DOC

Better Communication Needed Among All Agencies

The agencies were asked to list changes that are needed to better coordinate the efforts of all criminal justice agencies on a statewide basis. Needed changes include:
1. Better communication and cooperation between all agencies
2. More training available for law enforcement personnel
3. Hotline for local most wanted
4. Mandatory disposition reporting by county court clerks
5. Oversight committee for law enforcement
6. Cooperative investigative agencies similar to drug task forces for property crimes

Implementation Methods Vary

The agencies were asked how their recommended changes should be implemented. Several methods for implementing changes given by the agencies include:
1. Legislation
2. Implementation by department heads
3. Grant funding
4. Task force to study recommendations and implement changes
5. Institutionalize regional training academies

Most agencies think that TBI and the Legislature should be responsible for implementing changes. The Department of Safety, Executive Branch, and local governments were also suggested to implement changes.

Most Agencies Inadequately Funded

Over half of the agencies think their department is not funded as well as other agencies in their county or city. Areas that needed additional funding include more personnel and equipment. See Table 12 in the Appendix for further detail.

Lack of Personnel Affecting Law Enforcement

Lack of personnel is the factor chosen most often as affecting law enforcement in its ability to carry out responsibilities. Fear of lawsuits also inhibits officers from adequately performing their duties. (See Figure 11.)

Are State Level Criminal Justice Agencies Adequately Addressing And Supporting The Needs And Concerns Of Law Enforcement Agencies Statewide?

No Response—19%

Yes—51%

No—30%
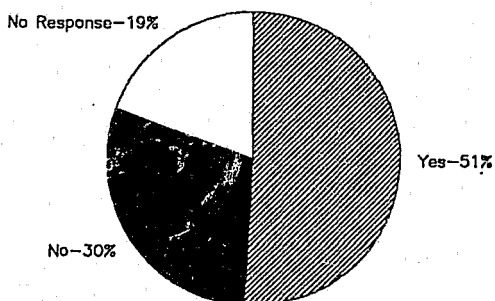
Figure 10

Major Factors That Affect Law Enforcement Agencies In Their Ability To Carry Out Their Duties
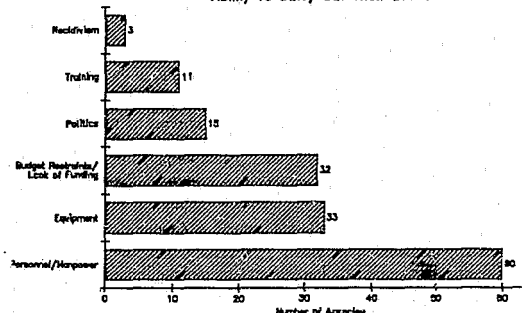
Figure 11

Table 1
Sheriff's Departments
Note: Agencies responding to the survey are in bold.

Anderson County	Hamilton County	Morgan County
Bedford County	**Hancock County**	Obion County
Benton County	Hardeman County	Overton County
Bledsoe County	Hardin County	Perry County
Blount County	**Hawkins County**	**Pickett County**
Bradley County	Haywood County	**Polk County**
Campbell County	**Henderson County**	**Putnam County**
Cannon County	Henry County	**Rhea County**
Carroll County	Hickman County	**Roane County**
Carter County	**Houston County**	**Robertson County**
Cheatham County	Humphreys County	Rutherford County
Chester County	**Jackson County**	Scott County
Claiborne County	**Jefferson County**	Sequatchie County
Clay County	**Johnson County**	**Sevier County**
Cocke County	**Knox County**	**Shelby County**
Coffee County	Lake County	Smith County
Crockett County	Lauderdale County	**Stewart County**
Cumberland County	**Lawrence County**	**Sullivan County**
Davidson County	Lewis County	**Sumner County**
Decatur County	**Lincoln County**	Tipton County
DeKalb County	**Loudon County**	**Trousdale County**
Dickson County	**McMinn County**	**Unicoi County**
Dyer County	McNairy County	**Union County**
Fayette County	Macon County	**Van Buren County**
Fentress County	**Madison County**	Warren County
Franklin County	**Marion County**	
		Washington County
Gibson County	**Marshall County**	Wayne County
Giles County	**Maury County**	**Weakley County**
Grainger County	**Meigs County**	White County
Greene County	**Monroe County**	**Williamson County**
Grundy County	**Montgomery County**	**Wilson County**
Hamblen County	**Moore County**	

Police Departments
Note: Agencies responding to the survey are in bold.

Adamsville	Allardt	Baileyton
Alamo	Altamont	**Bartlett**
Alcoa	**Ardmore**	Baxter
Alexandria	Ashland City	**Belle Meade**
Algood	Athens	Bells

Table 1
Police Departments
Note: Agencies responding to the survey are in bold.

Benton	Cumberland City	**Grand Junction**
Berry Hill	Cumberland Gap	**Graysville**
Bethel Springs	**Dandridge**	**Greenback**
Big Sandy	**Dayton**	Greenbrier
Blaine	Decatur	**Greenfield**
Bluff City	**Decaturville**	**Greeneville**
Bolivar	**Decherd**	**Gruetli**
Bradford	**Dickson**	Halls
Brighton	Dover	**Harriman**
Bristol	**Dresden**	**Hartsville**
Brownsville	Ducktown	Henderson
Bruceton	Dunlap	Hendersonville
Bulls Gap	**Dyer**	**Henning**
Burns	**Dyersburg**	Henry
Calhoun	**Eagleville**	Hickory Valley
Camden	**East Ridge**	**Hohenwald**
Carthage	**Elizabethton**	Hollow Rock
Caryville	Elkton	**Hornbeak**
Celina	**Englewood**	**Hornsby**
Centerville	Erin	**Humboldt**
Chapel Hill	**Erwin**	Huntingdon
Charleston	**Estill Springs**	**Huntland**
Chattanooga	Ethridge	Iron City
Church Hill	**Etowah**	Jacksboro
Clarksville	**Fairview**	**Jackson**
Cleveland	**Fayetteville**	Jamestown
Clifton	**Franklin**	**Jasper**
Clinton	Friendship	**Jefferson City**
Coalmont	**Friendsville**	**Jellico**
Collegedale	Gadsden	Johnson City
Collierville	**Gainesboro**	Jonesborough
Collinwood	**Gallatin**	Kenton
Columbia	Gallaway	**Kimball**
Cookeville	Gates	**Kingsport**
Copperhill	**Gatlinburg**	Kingston
Cornersville	**Germantown**	**Knoxville**
Covington	**Gibson**	**Lafayette**
Cowan	**Gleason**	**Lafollette**
Cross Plains	**Goodlettsville**	**Lagrange**
Crossville	Gordonsville	Lake City

Table 1
Police Departments
Note: Agencies responding to the survey are in bold.

Lakeside	New Johnsonville	Soddy Daisy
Lakewood --	**New Tazewell**	Somerville
Lavergne	Newbern	South Carthage
Lawrenceburg	Newport	**South Fulton**
Lebanon	**Niota**	South Pittsburg
Lenoir City	Norris	Sparta
Lewisburg	**Oak Ridge**	Spencer
Lexington	**Oakdale**	**Spring City**
Livingston	Oakland	**Spring Hill**
Lobelville	Obion	**Springfield**
Lookout Mountain	**Oliver Springs**	St. Joseph
Loretto	**Oneida**	Surgoinsville
Loudon	Palmer	Sweetwater
Lynnville	Paris	Tazewell
Madisonville	Parsons	**Tellico Plains**
Manchester	Petersburg	Tiptonville
Martin	**Pigeon Forge**	Tennessee Ridge
Maryville	**Pikeville**	Townsend
Mason	**Pittman Center**	Tracy City
Maury City	**Portland**	**Trenton**
Maynardville	**Pulaski**	Trezevant
McEwen	Puryear	Trimble
McKenzie	Red Bank	**Troy**
McMinnville	Red Boiling Springs	**Tullahoma**
Medina	**Ridgely**	Tusculum
Medon	Ridgetop	**Union City**
Memphis	**Ripley**	Vonore
Metro Nashville	**Rockford**	**Walden**
Michie	**Rockwood**	Wartburg
Middleton	Rogersville	Wartrace
Milan	Rossville	**Watauga**
Millersville	**Rutherford**	**Watertown**
Millington	**Rutledge**	**Waverly**
Minor Hill	Sardis	Waynesboro
Monteagle	Savannah	Westmoreland
Monterey	**Scotts Hill**	White Bluff
Morristown	Selmer	**White House**
Moscow	**Sevierville**	**White Pine**
Mountain City	**Sewanee**	Whiteville
Mt. Carmel	Sharon	Whitwell
Mt. Juliet	**Shelbyville**	**Winchester**
Mt. Pleasant	**Signal Mountain**	**Woodbury**
Munford	Smithville	Yorkville
Murfreesboro	**Smyrna**	
New Hope	**Sneedville**	

Table 2

CURRENT COMPUTER USAGE

Number of Users	Records Management	Software Used									
71	Personnel Records	9	Wiscars	5	Cisco	3	Chiefs			3	ET Software
88	Incident Reports	13	Wiscars	6	THMS	5	Cisco	5	Inhouse	4	ET Software
98	Adult Arrest	16	Wiscars	5	THMS	4	Cisco	4	Inhouse		
60	Juvenile Arrest	6	Wiscars	4	THMS	4	Cisco	3	Inhouse	3	Chiefs
28	Field Interrogation	3	Chiefs	3	Cisco	2	ET Software	2	Wiscars		Various
74	Citations	10	Wiscars	6	THMS	4	Cisco	3	Chiefs	3	ET Software
31	Weapons Registration	3	Wiscars	2	Chiefs	2	Cisco		Various		Various
49	Drug Crimes	4	Wiscars	4	THMS	3	Inhouse	3	Team Up	2	Cisco
33	Intelligence	2	Chiefs	2	ET Software	2	Inhouse	2	THMS	2	Unicomp
70	Wants/Warrants	12	Wiscars	4	Inhouse	4	Cisco	3	THMS	3	Chiefs
54	Accident Investigation	7	Wiscars	4	Cisco	4	THMS			3	ET Software
41	Evidence Inventory	3	Cisco	3	Inhouse	2	Team Up	2	Wiscars	2	Unicomp
40	Property Inventory	4	Inhouse	3	Cisco	3	ET Software	2	Unicomp	2	Chiefs
4	Forensic ID	1	Rbase	1	Cisco	1	Not Named	1			
42	Jail Records	6	Wiscars	3	Inhouse	2	Chiefs	2	Q & A	2	Rbase
63	Court Dispositions	7	Wiscars	4	Inhouse	4	THMS	3	Cisco		Various
59	UCR	7	Wiscars	5	Cisco	4	Inhouse	3	Chiefs	3	ET Software
6	NIBRS	2	Unicomp	1	Chief	1	PC40	1		2	Not identified
96	TIES/NCIC/NLETS	11	Datamax	9	Wiscars	5	TIES	3			Various
34	Computer Aided Dispatch	3	Chiefs	3	ET Software	2	Cisco	2	Unicomp		
0	Mobile Data Terminal		None Listed								
10	Other		Various								

Table 3

MAINFRAME SYSTEMS CURRENTLY USED

Make	Model	Quanity	Make	Model	Quanity
Avion	Not Specified	1	IBM	36 D2K	1
Bull	DPX210	1	IBM	RISC6000	1
Cumulus	GLC/CO	1	IBM	Mini 36	1
Data General	MV/2500	2	MC3	Not Specified	3
Data General	Not Specified	2	NCR	Tower	2
Datapoint	7950	1	NCR	Not Specified	1
Dec	8300	1	NCR	9800XP	1
Dec	POP11/84	1	Sperry	Not Specified	1
Hewlett Packard	XE 3000	1	Tandem	Nonstop II	1
I.T.T.	Not Specified	1	Tandem	Not Specified	1
IBM	Not Specified	2	Tandem	TLS 80	1
IBM	AS/400	4	Unisys	5000-95	2
IBM	4381	1	Unisys	1100	2
IBM	3083	1	Univac	418	3

Table 4

DATA STORAGE USED

	Paper	Electronic	Microfilm	Diskette	Other
Personnel Records	168	42	1	22	8
Incident Reports	167	50	7	23	12
Adult Arrest	168	54	9	27	13
Juvenile Arrest	143	39	7	20	9
Field Interrogation	104	18	1	6	3
Citations	159	44	4	21	11
Weapons Registration	104	20	0	8	1
Drug Crimes	127	33	0	15	8
Intelligence	81	20	1	8	4
Wants/Warrants	131	39	1	18	7
Accident Investigation	157	36	7	12	9
Evidence Room Inventory	126	30	1	14	5
Property Inventory	124	30	1	13	4
Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)	44	6	0	0	0
Jail Records	98	29	3	9	3
Court Dispositions	124	23	1	11	10
UCR	92	37	1	10	7
NIBRS	11	6	0	2	1
TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access	45	53	0	14	10
Computer Aided Dispatch	18	22	0	7	8
Mobile Data Terminal	0	1	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0	2	0

Table 5

SHARED USAGES WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Number of Users	Information	Number of Users	Information
7	Personnel Records	3	Evidence Room Inventory
21	Incident Reports	4	Property Inventory
32	Adult Arrests	2	Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)
18	Juvenile Arrests	26	Jail Reocrds
3	Field Interrogation	22	Court Dispositions
14	Citations	6	UCR
10	Weapons Registration	0	NIBRS
19	Drug Crimes	48	TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access
10	Intelligence	10	Computer Aided Dispatch
40	Wants/Warrants	1	Mobile Data Terminal
10	Accident Investigation	1	Other

Table 6

FUTURE DATA SETS

Number of Users	Information	Number of Users	Information
41	Personnel Records	28	Evidence Room Inventory
44	Incident Reports	32	Property Inventory
47	Adult Arrests	8	Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)
34	Juvenile Arrests	26	Jail Reocrds
18	Field Interrogation	39	Court Dispositions
38	Citations	34	UCR
25	Weapons Registration	11	NIBRS
33	Drug Crimes	29	TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access
26	Intelligence	17	Computer Aided Dispatch
38	Wants/Warrants	7	Mobile Data Terminal
41	Accident Investigation	4	Other

Table 7
AREAS OF FUTURE IMPORTANCE

	Not Important					Very Important	No Answer
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Computer Hardware							
Mainframe Computer System	14	9	12	10	23	110	46
Personal Computers	29	19	15	23	22	64	52
Printers	14	7	8	19	39	91	46
Mobile Data Terminals	57	29	25	21	16	14	62
Laptop Computers	70	22	22	19	14	14	63
Software for Crime Related Functions							
Criminal Intelligence	22	7	22	23	23	79	48
Gang Related	57	23	30	20	3	27	61
Drug Related	15	6	15	19	32	88	49
UCR/Incident Based Reporting	24	8	6	22	39	70	55
TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access	14	5	4	10	15	126	50
Software for Internal Management							
Office Management	24	15	25	27	24	60	49
Records Management	21	5	5	19	30	98	46
Personnel Management	20	12	20	32	29	61	50
Evidence Management	17	10	16	29	29	71	52
Property Inventory	17	14	17	31	26	62	57
Jail Records	48	10	13	11	14	66	62
Vehicle Management	24	18	20	37	22	45	58
Computer Aided Dispatch	51	13	6	19	12	54	6^

Table 8
DATA PROCESSING NEEDS

Category	Not Important					Very Important	No Answer
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Personnel Records	10	9	15	27	22	56	85
Incident Reports	5	5	5	15	35	78	81
Adult Arrest	5	1	2	11	39	92	74
Juvenile Arrest	10	1	9	15	24	66	99
Field Interrogation	8	12	10	24	21	26	123
Citations	8	6	8	23	24	61	94
Weapon Registration	12	7	8	24	23	36	114
Drug Crimes	4	0	3	14	35	63	105
Intelligence	6	4	5	16	60	47	116
Wants/Warrants	8	1	4	12	32	78	89
Accident Investigation	7	1	12	26	31	56	91
Evidence Room Inventory	9	10	10	20	19	51	105
Property Inventory	9	10	12	19	20	46	108
Forensic ID	18	13	6	15	11	20	141
Jail Records	19	5	3	11	14	48	124
Court Dispositions	8	0	7	18	27	65	99
UCR	9	3	5	20	27	55	105
NIBRS	11	8	5	13	13	29	145
TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access	7	1	5	5	20	88	98
Computer Aided Dispatch	17	8	6	8	15	37	133
Mobile Data Terminals, Laptops Etc.	30	3	3	12	11	13	152
Other							
Bookkeeping Records	0	0	0	0	0	1	223
Word Processing	0	0	0	0	0	1	223
AFIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	223
State E-Mail	0	0	0	0	0	1	223
Computer ID Software ()	0	0	0	1	0	0	223

Table 9

Additional Databases T.B.I. Should Implement	Number of Agencies
Organized crime database	7
Sex offender database	4
Criminal history database	3
Drug offender database	3
Child abuse database	3
Auto theft database	2
Motor vehicle registration or VIN database	2
Fugitive database	2
Photographs of suspects/criminal database	2
Items pawned database	1
Fingerprint ID database	1

Table 10

Needs Not Being Adequately Addressed	Number Of Agencies
Additional funding for salaries, equipment, training	45
Court system does not adequately support law enforcement	13
More jails	6
More funding through grants	5
Better communication between local, state, and federal government	2
The salary of all certified officers should be equal in urban and rural areas	1
Aid in slowing down drug traffic	1
More TBI agents or THP officers are needed to aid local police	1

Table 11

Efforts At State Level To Support All Of Law Enforcement	Number Of Agencies
More funding, especially through grants	25
More training and education	20
Better communication/cooperation	14
More prisons	7
Harsher, stricter, or more updated punishment	6
Reinstate supplement pay	5
Eliminate the TIES monthly fee	1

Table 12

Areas In Your Department In Need Of Additional Funding?	Number Of Agencies
Manpower/personnel/additional officers	53
Equipment	50
Salaries	16
All areas, departments, or agencies	9
Computer equipment	6
Jail operations and more jails	5
Drug enforcement/narcotics	4

Needs Assessment of Tennessee Law Enforcement Agencies

Agency Name: _____

Address: _____ P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip: _____

ORI: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Name of Agency Head: _____

Name of Person Completing Survey: _____

Title: _____ Phone: _____

Do you have a separate computer section?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

If yes, please give the name, title, and phone number of person responsible for computer operations.

Name: _____

    Title: _____

    Phone: _____

Note: You may make additional comments on any question contained in this survey. Use the blank pages in the survey or attach extra paper if necessary. Please identify each comment by the question number to which it refers.

Please submit copies of your arrest and incident report forms with this survey. Return the documents in the postage paid envelope enclosed. Thank you for your cooperation. **Please return the survey by July 20, 1992.**

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation - SPT SVCS

BI-0104   RDA Pending

FINGERPRINTING AND CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION

1. Is your agency fingerprinting?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

2. If no, why not?
   [ ] A. Don't have enough personnel
   [ ] B. Personnel lacks training
   [ ] C. Another agency fingerprints for us
        Specify the agency:_____
   [ ] D. Other (specify) _____
        _____

3. If another agency does your fingerprinting, is your agency identified as the arresting, or
   submitting agency on the fingerprint cards they submit for you?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No
   [ ] C. Not applicable

4. Do you fingerprint for other agencies?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

   If yes, list those agencies:

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. If you fingerprint for other agencies, does each fingerprint card bear the identification of
   the "arresting" agency?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No
   [ ] C. Not applicable

6. Is your agency currently in need of fingerprint training?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

7. For what type of offense(s) do you fingerprint?
   [ ] A. Felony arrests
   [ ] B. Serious misdemeanor arrests
   [ ] C. Minor offenses
   [ ] D. All arrests
   [ ] E. Do not fingerprint

8. Do you submit the fingerprint cards to the TBI?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

9. Do you get criminal histories through the Tennessee Information Enforcement System(TIES) Network?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

10. Approximately how many arrests did your agency make in 1991?
   Felony: _____   Misdemeanor: _____

11. Approximately how many fingerprint cards did your agency submit to the TBI in 1991?_____

12. Do you submit latent prints to the TBI?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

   If yes, approximately how many did you submit in 1991? _____

13. Do you receive information concerning final dispositions from the court relative to your agency's cases?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

14. Do you submit final disposition reports (R84 forms) to TBI?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

DATA COLLECTION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

15. Do you have access to the Tennessee Information Enforcement System (TIES) Network?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

   If yes, how do you access TIES? (ex. personal computer, large computer, etc.)

   _____

   _____

   _____

16. Do you collect UCR data?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

17. Do you submit monthly UCR reports to the FBI?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

18. Are computers used in your agency?
   [ ] A. Yes
   [ ] B. No

   If no, skip to question 22.

19. For what purposes are computers used in your agency? Check all that apply and list the brand of software being used:

Records Management   Software Brand (ex. Search, Access Data)

[ ] A. Personnel records

[ ] B. Incident reports

[ ] C. Adult arrest

[ ] D. Juvenile arrest

[ ] E. Field interrogation

[ ] F. Citations

[ ] G. Weapons registration

[ ] H. Drug crimes

[ ] I. Intelligence

[ ] J. Wants and warrants

[ ] K. Accident investigation

[ ] L. Evidence room Inventory

[ ] M. Property inventory

[ ] N. Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)

[ ] O. Jail records

[ ] P. Court dispositions

[ ] Q. UCR

[ ] R. NIBRS

[ ] S. TIES/NCIC/NLETS access

[ ] T. Computer Aided Dispatch

Question 19 (cont.)

[ ] U. Mobile Data Terminal, Laptops, etc. _____

[ ] V. Other (Please specify)

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

20. What, if any, of the usages listed below do you share with another agency or department within your city/county government? (Please check all that apply and list the name of the agency.)

Usage   Shared With:

[ ] A. Personnel records   _____

[ ] B. Incident reports   _____

[ ] C. Adult arrest   _____

[ ] D. Juvenile arrest   _____

[ ] E Field interrogation   _____

[ ] F. Citations   _____

[ ] G. Weapons registration   _____

[ ] H. Drug crimes   _____

[ ] I. Intelligence   _____

[ ] J. Wants and warrants   _____

[ ] K. Accident investigation   _____

[ ] L. Evidence room inventory   _____

[ ] M. Property inventory   _____

[ ] N. Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)   _____

[ ] O. Jail records   _____

Question 20 (cont.)

[ ] P. Court dispositions _____

[ ] Q. UCR _____

[ ] R. NIBRS _____

[ ] S. TIES/NCIC/NLETS access _____

[ ] T. Computer aided dispatch _____

[ ] U. Mobile Data Terminal, Laptops, etc. _____

[ ] V. Other (Please specify)

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

21. What brands of computer hardware are you currently using? (Please attach a list if available.)

	Qty.	Make	Model	Year Acquired	Storage Capacity	Percent Capacity Used
Mainframe System	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____
	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____
	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____

No. of PC's

	Qty.	Make	Model	Year Acquired	Storage Capacity	No. of PC's
Personal Computers	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____
	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____
	___	_____	_____	_____	(Mb) _____	_____

Other (Please specify): _____

_____

22. What form(s) of data storage does your department currently use? (Check all that apply).

		Paper	Elec-tronic	Micro-film	Diskette	Other (specify)
[ ]	A. Personnel records	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	B. Incident reports	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	C. Adult arrest	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	D. Juvenile arrest	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	E Field interrogation	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	F. Citations	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	G. Weapons registration	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	H. Drug crimes	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	I. Intelligence	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	J. Wants and warrants	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	K. Accident investigation	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	L. Evidence room inventory	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	M. Property inventory	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	N. Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	O. Jail records	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	P. Court dispositions	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	Q. UCR	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	R. NIBRS	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	S. TIES/NCIC/NLETS Access	___	___	___	___	___
[ ]	T. Computer Aided Dispatch	___	___	___	___	___

Question 22 (cont.)	Paper	Elec-tronic	Micro-film	Diskette	Other (specify)
[ ] U. Mobile Data Terminal, Laptops, etc.	____	____	____	____	____
[ ] V. Other (please specify)					
	____	____	____	____	____
	____	____	____	____	____
	____	____	____	____	____

23. Does your agency plan to purchase a new computer system in the future?
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No
    If no, skip to question 27.

24. If yes, please give the approximate date of purchase: _____

25. What type of computer system do you plan to purchase? (ex. personal computer, mainframe, etc.) _____

26. What data sets do you plan to store on this system? Please check all that apply.

[ ] A. Personnel records

[ ] B. Incident reports

[ ] C. Adult arrest

[ ] D. Juvenile arrest

[ ] E. Field interrogation

[ ] F. Citations

[ ] G. Weapons registration

[ ] H. Drug crimes

[ ] I. Intelligence

[ ] J. Wants and warrants

[ ] K. Accident investigation

[ ] L. Evidence room inventory

[ ] M. Property inventory

[ ] N. Forensic ID (AFIS, etc.)

[ ] O. Jail Records

[ ] P. Court dispositions

[ ] Q. UCR

[ ] R. NIBRS

[ ] S. TIES/NCIC/NLETS access

[ ] T. Computer aided dispatch

[ ] U. Mobile Data Terminal, Laptops etc.

[ ] V. Other (specify) _____

27. Please circle the appropiate number to indicate the importance of the following in the future operations of your agency.

	Not Important				Very Important	
Computer Hardware						
A. Main computer system	1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Personal computers	1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Printers	1	2	3	4	5	6
D. MDT's (Mobile Data Terminals)	1	2	3	4	5	6
E. Laptop computers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Software for Crime Related Functions						
F. Criminal intelligence	1	2	3	4	5	6
G. Gang related	1	2	3	4	5	6
H. Drug related	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. UCR/Incident based reporting	1	2	3	4	5	6
J. TIES/NCIC/NLETS access	1	2	3	4	5	6
Software for Internal Management						
K. Office mangement	1	2	3	4	5	6
L. Records management	1	2	3	4	5	6
M. Personnel management	1	2	3	4	5	6
N Evidence management	1	2	3	4	5	6
O. Property inventory	1	2	3	4	5	6
P. Jail records	1	2	3	4	5	6
Q. Vehicle mangement	1	2	3	4	5	6
R. Computer aided dispatch	1	2	3	4	5	6

Other hardware (specify)

S. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
T. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
U. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6

Other software for crime related transactions (specify)

V. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
W. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
X. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6

Other software for internal management (specify)

Y. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
Z. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6
AA. _____	1	2	3	4	5	6

28. Check any of the following categories which are data processing needs in your department and circle the appropriate number to indicate the importance of each category checked.

		<u>Not Important</u>				<u>Very Important</u>	
[ ]	A. Personnel records	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	B. Incident reports	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	C. Adult arrest	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	D. Juvenile arrest	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	E. Field interrogation	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	F. Citations	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	G. Weapons registration	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	H. Drug crimes	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	I. Intelligence	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	J. Wants and warrants	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	K. Accident investigation	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	L. Evidence room inventory	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	M. Property inventory	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	N. Forensic ID	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	O. Jail records	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	P. Court dispositions	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	Q. UCR	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	R. NIBRS	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	S. TIES/NCIC/NLETS access	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	T. Computer aided dispatch	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	U. MDT's, Laptops, etc	1	2	3	4	5	6
[ ]	V. Other (specify)						

_____   1   2   3   4   5   6

_____   1   2   3   4   5   6

_____   1   2   3   4   5   6

STATEWIDE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

NIBRS has been developed to eventually replace the UCR program. It will provide more detailed and accurate collection of data on crime and victims of crime. The major differences between the two systems are that UCR reporting is summary based while NIBRS reporting is incident based and the system is on-line. With NIBRS, law enforcement agencies collect detailed data about individual crime incidents and arrests and submit them in separate reports using specific data elements and values to describe each incident. Participation in NIBRS should not increase the burden on the officer preparing arrest and incident reports since most of the data needed is already collected. However, since data extracted from the reports for NIBRS is more detailed than the current UCR program data, data entry and processing burdens will increase.

29. What would be required in order to implement NIBRS in your agency? (Check any that apply and give the approximate cost.)

	One Time Cost	Annual Recurring Cost
[ ] A. Computer equipment must be purchased		
[ ] B. Additional personnel must be hired		
[ ] C. Personnel must receive training		
[ ] D. Other (explain)		

[ ] E. No Additional resources would be required.

30. Do you feel NIBRS software is needed in Tennessee?
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No

Please explain your answer. _____

31. A. Do you currently collect NIBRS data?
       [ ] A. Yes
       [ ] B. No

    B. If yes, do you submit the data to the FBI?
       [ ] A. Yes
       [ ] B. No

TBI and a "Drug Intelligence Committee" is in the process of developing a drug intelligence database which will be accessible to law enforcement agencies through TIES.

32. Do you believe this information is needed in Tennessee?
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No

33. If adequate security safeguards were implemented in the Drug Intelligence System, would your
agency be willing to participate in this effort?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

If no, please explain why. _____

_____

_____

_____

34. Are there other databases, including "intelligence-type" databases, you would like to see
TBI implement and make available on the TIES Network?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

If yes, identify the databases you think are important for future implementation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

35. Should databases currently available be expanded, or additional access methods be made
available to the data? (i.e., Driver License, Motor Vehicle Registration, Criminal Histories, etc.)
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

If yes, identify the databases and the expansion or access methods which should be implemented.

_____

_____

_____

36. Should data being maintained by the Department of Correction on inmates be available to
all agencies on the TIES network?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

Please explain your answer. _____

_____

_____

37. If the Tennessee Court System were automated, should the data contained in this court system database, i.e., final dispositions, be made available on the TIES network?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B No

Please explain your answer. _____

_____

_____

TBI is planning a project to have prior DUI test data (intoximeter and blood alcohol test results) on-line through the TIES Network.

38. Would this type information be beneficial to your agency?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

Please explain your answer. _____

_____

_____

_____

JURISDICTIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

39. Are the majority of crimes in your jurisdiction:
[ ] A. Felony
[ ] B. Misdemeanor
[ ] C. No specific type

40.A. Have the number of violent crimes (crimes involving bodily injury) increased in your jurisdiction over the last five years?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No (if no, skip to question 41)

B. If yes, please list the offense categories that have increased significantly in the past 5 years and give an approximate percent increase for each category.

_____

_____

_____

C. What are the primary causes for the increases in these offenses? _____

_____

_____

Question 40 (cont.)
    D. How can the increase in violent crime be more adequately addressed by the criminal justice community? _____

_____

_____

_____

41. Please list the main types of offenses in your jurisdiction. (i.e., burglary, DUI, homicide, theft, etc.) _____

_____

_____

42. What additional support is needed in your operations to address the major areas of offenses you listed above? _____

_____

_____

43. Should guns be registered?
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No

44. If gun registration is required, which types of guns should be registered? (you may check as many as you choose).
    [ ] A. Rifles
    [ ] B. Shotguns
    [ ] C. Hand guns
    [ ] D. "Saturday Night Specials"
    [ ] E. Other (list) _____

_____

45. What should be the criteria for denial of a gun purchase/registration? _____

_____

_____

_____

46. Are the needs of law enforcement agencies being adequately addressed by all levels of government??
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No

    If no, specify areas of needs which are not being adequately supported. _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

47. What should be the efforts at the state level relative to projects to support all of law enforcement statewide? _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

48. Are state level criminal justice agencies (TBI, Safety, Correction, etc.) adequately addressing and supporting the needs and concerns of law enforcement agencies statewide?
    [ ] A. Yes
    [ ] B. No

    Please explain your answer. _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

49. A. What are some changes needed to coordinate the efforts of all criminal justice agencies statewide? Please list changes in order of highest to lowest priority.

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    B. How should these changes be implemented? _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

Question 49 (cont.)
C. What body or organization should implement these changes? _____

_____

_____

_____

50.A. Is your department adequately funded in comparison to the funding levels of other departments in your city or county?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

B. If funding levels are inadequate, what area(s) within your department are currently most in need of additional funding? _____

_____

_____

_____

51. List, in order of severity, the major factors which adversely affect law enforcement agencies relative to their department's ability to carry out their duties. _____

_____

_____

_____

52. Do you wish to receive copies of report(s) generated from information gathered statewide from this survey?
[ ] A. Yes
[ ] B. No

You may make additional comments on any question contained in this survey. Use extra paper if necessary. Please identify each comment by the question number to which it refers.

Please submit copies of your arrest and incident report forms with this survey and return the documents in the postage paid envelope enclosed. Please return the survey by July 20, 1992. Thank you for your cooperation.

Statistical Analysis Center
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 100940
Nashville, TN 37224-0940