

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY CRIME REPORT FORM

Reported by: Name _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Reported to (CSA): Name _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Classification (see attached definitions): _____

Date and time of Incident: _____

Date and time of Report: _____

Address/Location of Incident: _____

Check the appropriate answer to the following questions:

Did the crime occur in a building or on the street? Building: _____ Street: _____

Did the crime occur on school owned, controlled, or leased property? Yes: _____ No: _____

Did the crime occur at a university-sponsored activity or event? Yes: _____ No: _____

Please provide a brief description and narrative of the reported incident on page 2 of these forms. Completed forms should be returned to the Director of Public Safety or the Assistant Director of Police Operations, at the Department of Public Safety/University Police Department located at the Reed Operations Center at Shippensburg University.

CRIME DEFINITIONS / CLASSIFICATIONS

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joy riding).

Arson: The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone's); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal

transportation of liquor; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and Driving Under the Influence are not included in this definition).

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses). *Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Include attempted Sexual Assaults, but do not include in your Clery Act statistics any Sexual Assaults other than the four types of Sexual Assaults described in this chapter.*

Rape *is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.*

Fondling *is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, 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 incapacity.*

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

Statutory Rape *is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.*

The statutory age of consent differs by state and can get complicated. For example, in Maryland, the statutory age of consent is 16 years of age (which means the victim must be under 16); however, 14- and 15-year-olds may consent if the offender is less than four years older than the victim. In Nevada, the age of consent is 16; however, sexual intercourse with someone who is under 16 years of age is illegal only if the defendant is at least 18 years of age (the age at which the defendant can be prosecuted). We recommend that you consult your state's statutes to determine the statutory age of consent.

Remember, if force was used or threatened, or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or temporary or permanent mental impairment, the offense is Rape, not Statutory Rape. The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by a law enforcement agency.

HATE CRIMES REPORTING

We are also required to report statistics for bias-related (hate) crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, liquor law violations, drug abuse violations and/or weapons violations (see definitions on previous pages) and larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions below).

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

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation: 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.

Simple Assault: 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.

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A bias-related (hate) crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc...the assault is then also classified as a hate crime.

If a bias-related (hate) crime was reported to you, please complete pages 1 and 2, and then complete the following information about the type of bias involved in the crime and attach this sheet.

Type of Crime (List as defined above): _____

Type of Bias (Circle One): Race Religion Ethnicity/National Origin

Gender

Disability

Sexual Orientation

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT – ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INCIDENT REPORTING

Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), we are also required to report individually, any incidents involving Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking. These incidents should be classified using the following definitions.

Dating Violence: The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person ---

- (A) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and
- (B) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship.
 - (ii) The type of relationship.
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking: The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to ----

- (A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress