

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY CRIME REPORT FORM

Reporting Person: _____ Phone number: _____

Classification (see definitions below): _____ Date Incident Occurred: _____

Location of Incident (building name or address): _____

Brief description of the incident (who, what, when, where, how): _____

The person who reported this to you is the: Victim ___ Witness ___ Other (explain) _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____ Affiliation: Student ___ Staff/Administrator ___ Faculty ___ Other (explain) _____

Check the appropriate answer to the following questions:

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

Did the crime occur in University owned, controlled, or leased property? Yes: _____ No: _____ Unknown _____

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

If known, was this incident reported to a police agency? Yes: ___ No: ___ If yes, what agency? _____

Campus authorities who have been notified: _____

The State of Ohio defines a felony as a crime so defined by the Ohio Revised Code with penalties ranging from 1 year or more in a state prison to the death penalty. Few rules define a felony versus a misdemeanor crime, however felonies are generally more serious crimes involving serious or potentially serious bodily harm, theft or damage of over \$500 in value.

> Example of a felony that should be reported:

Felony Theft: "No person, with the purpose to deprive the owner of property or services, shall knowingly obtain or exert control over either the property or services in any of the following ways:"

- Without consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent
- By deception
- By threat
- By intimidation

"When the value of the property or services exceeds \$500."

> Examples of crimes that may be felonies based on history of the offender and other factors and should be reported:

Domestic Violence: "No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member: No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household

member: No person by threat of force shall knowingly cause a family or household to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.”

Menacing By Stalking: “No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or cause mental distress to the other person: No person, through the use of any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program or computer system, shall post a message with purpose to urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A) (1) of this section.”

> Examples of crimes that must be reported to the campus police authority (John Carroll Campus Safety Services) **according to the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)**. Definitions are taken from the FBI’s *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*.

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.

Forcible Sex Offense: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against that person’s will where the person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth). Crimes included in this category are: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. This category includes: Incest and statutory rape.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything from value of 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.

* Hate Crimes: Hate crimes that must be reported include any of the aforementioned offenses, and any other crime **involving bodily injury** reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority, that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias. Categories of bias are: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, and disability.

The below offenses are to be reported by both arrests *and* University judicial referrals.

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); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance 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; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition).