Definitions

The following terms are defined from 20 U.S.C. §1092(f) Disclosure of campus security policy and campus crime statistics.

The term "campus" means--

I. any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and

II. property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

The term "non-campus building or property" means--

I. any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and

II. any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

The term "public property" means --

all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes.

The following definitions are used for reporting the crimes listed in 34 CFR sec. 668.46 (previously 668.47) in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

- Arson

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

- Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence
The killing of another person through gross negligence

- Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter
  The willful (non negligent) killing of one human being by another.

- 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 and probably would result in serious personal 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 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 joyriding.)

- 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; and 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 ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Sex Offenses Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program:

The term “sexual assault” means an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sex Offenses-Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

I. Forcible Rape-The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

II. Forcible Sodomy-Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the persons will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

III. Sexual Assault With An Object-The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

IV. Forcible Fondling-The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
• Sex Offenses-Non forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

I. Incest-Non forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
II. Statutory Rape-Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

The following definitions are used in section 40002(a) of the violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. §13925(a))

• Domestic Violence:

Violence between those in an intimate relationship with one another, committed by a current or former spouse of victim, a person with whom victim shares a child, or a current or former co-habitor in spousal role similarly situated to a spouse of the victim; and committed to an adult or youth victim protected by local domestic or family violence laws.

• Dating Violence

Violence between those in an intimate relationship with one another, committed by a person who is or has been in social relationship of romantic or intimate nature with victim, and the existence of relationship is determined by considering, the length of relationship, type of relationship, and frequency of interactions.

• Stalking

A course of conduct directed at a specific person that is unwelcome and would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. The stalker need not know actions are unwanted.