

University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Police Department

Crime Reporting form

DO NOT USE TO FORM TO REPORT A CRIME IN PROGRESS

This report form is to be used by those who wish to report a crime. If you choose to report anonymously the UAMS Police will not be able to investigate or prosecute the case. However, the information provided by this report may be included in any campus alerts or announcements, as well as utilized by our investigators. If the crime occurred off campus, we may forward the information to the jurisdiction where the crime took place.

We encourage victims of a crime to file a formal complaint with a local police department.

Please fill in as much information as possible

Section A. Who are you?

- Reporting as a Campus Security Authority (see [Section H](#))
 Victim Witness Other (explain)

Would you be willing to speak with an investigator Yes No

If yes what is your name and phone number?

Name: _____ Phone # _____ Email: _____

Department: _____

Section B. When and where did the crime occur?

Date incident occurred: _____ Time: _____ (can be approximate)

Locations: Please provide the name of the location or describe as closely as possible.

On Campus Residence Hall Non Campus Public Property

Other _____

Section C. Reporting to Law Enforcement Agency

Has an official report been made with a law enforcement agency: Yes No Unsure?

Law Enforcement agency the incident was reported to :

UAMS Police Little Rock Police North Little Rock Police Pulaski County Sheriff's Office

Report number if known: _____

Section D. Type of crime you, are wanting to report (*check all that are appropriate*)

Murder/Negligent Manslaughter Motor Vehicle Theft Robbery Aggravated Assault

Burglary Arson Stalking Domestic Violence Dating Violence

Sex offenses Other (explain)

Section E. Suspect information

If the Crime was a physical assault, was a weapon used to carry out the crime? Yes No

If yes, check all that apply

Firearm Knife Hands/Fists Physical Intimidation Stated had a weapon but not displayed

Do you know the name of the person(s) responsible for the crime?

Yes No Do not want to disclose

Is this person a student, or employee of UAMS Yes No Not know

If yes, please give their names and phone numbers:

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Please provide a physical description of the subject

Section F. Hate Crime Reporting

Was the crime motivated by bias (was the victim specifically targeted because of prejudice)

Yes No

What was the Bias?

Race Gender Religion Sexual Orientation Ethnicity Disability National Origin

Sexual Orientation Gender Identity Other (explain)

Section G. Additional Information

Is there any other information you want to provide Yes No

Section H. Yearly Campus Security Authority Reporting information

The federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Police and Campus Crime Statistics Act otherwise known as the Clery Act applies to certain crimes reported to the police and other University officials known as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). The act defines CSAs as mandated crime reporters. As such CSAs are required to report any Act qualifying crimes that they are made aware of to the UAMS Police Department. Timely reporting of crimes is encouraged. UAMS Police will use the submitted information to verify the appropriate crime classifications and to compile statistics to be included in the Annual Security Report that UAMS Police publishes and distributes each year.

CSA Only

Has a Clery Crime been reported to you?

- No Crimes were reported to me for _____ (Year)
- Yes (please complete this form in as much detail as possible.)

Have any students or employees been referred to student affairs, human resources, etc.

- Liquor Law violations /Number of person referred _____
- Drug Law Violations/ Number of person's referred _____
- Weapon Law Violations/Number of person referred _____

Name: _____ Phone# () _____ - _____ Email: _____

Department: _____

If you have any questions please contact the Clery Officer at (501) 686-7777

Definitions of Clergy Crimes

Murder and 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.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Rape

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.

B. Fondling

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 or physical incapacity.

C. Date Rape Drug

Under Clergy, the administration of a date rape drug in an unsuccessful attempt to incapacitate and sexually assault the victim, and investigation determines that the perpetrator's attempt was to commit a sex offense, is a sexual assault. Administration of a date rape drug in which intent cannot be proven is an Aggravated Assault.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest

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

B. Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence

A. State Definition

Domestic Violence: Abuse between family or household members.

Family or household members: Spouses or former spouses; adults related by blood, marriage or adoption, persons cohabitating or who have cohabitated; persons in a past or present sexually intimate relationship; unmarried parents of a child.

Abuse: The occurrence of one or more of the following acts within a domestic relationship:

- (a) attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury.
- (b) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly placing another in fear of imminent bodily injury.
- (c) Causing another to engage in involuntary sexual relations by force or threat of force.

B. Federal Definition

(1) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed-

- (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or a partner

- (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- (v) 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence

Federal Definition

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

(1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(2) For purposes of this definition-

- (i) dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

(3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Note: There is no state definition for Dating Violence.

Stalking

A. State Definition

(1) A person commits the crime of stalking if:

- (a) The person knowingly alarms or coerces another person or a member of that persons immediate family or household by engaging in repeated and unwanted contact with the other person;
- (b) It is objectively reasonable for a person in the victims situation to have been alarmed or coerced by the contact; and
- (c) The repeated and unwanted contact causes the victim reasonable apprehension regarding the personal safety of the victim or a member of the victims immediate family or household.

B. Federal Definition

(1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-

- (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress

(2) For the purposes of this definition-

- (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (iii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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. Aggravated assault includes poisoning (date rape drug, etc.)

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.

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.)

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).

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.

(Crime definitions are from the [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook](#). Sex offense definitions are from the [National Incident-Based Reporting System](#) edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program).

Clery Act Hate/Bias Crimes

A hate crime is defined as any crime that manifests evidence that a victim was selected because of his/her actual or perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime. For more information on the definition and classification of hate/bias crimes, see: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/data-collection-manual>

Bias

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under Clery, only the following eight categories are reported:

Race

A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g., Asians, blacks, whites).

Gender

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Gender Identity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

Religion

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Ethnicity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and/or traditions.

Disability

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

The University of Oregon Police Department is required to report statistics for hate/bias crimes by the type of bias for the prior listed offenses (see definitions above) as well as the crimes of larceny, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism (see definitions below). The below listed crimes are not Clery reportable crimes unless the crime was motivated by bias.

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Note: Constructive possession is defined by Black's Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as "where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise

dominion or control over a thing.”)

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.

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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"): 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.

If a hate crime occurs during an incident involving larceny, simple assault, intimidation or vandalism, Clery law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though these four crime classifications by themselves are not Clery-reportable crimes.

A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime.

Locations

A. On-campus: 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 any Building or 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).

B. Residential Hall: Dormitories or other residential facilities for Students on campus are a subset of the on-campus category.

C. Non-campus property: Any building or property owned or Controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; And 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 Frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably Contiguous geographic area of the institution.

D. Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, Streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, Or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.