# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DOE INFORMATION DATA BASE REQUIREMENTS VOLUME I: AUTOMATED STUDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AUTOMATED STUDENT DATA ELEMENTS

Implementation Date: Fiscal Year 1995-96 July 1, 1995

## APPENDIX P DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING

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### INCIDENTS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPORTED TO SESIR AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

<u>CODE</u> <u>DEFINITION</u>

**ALCOHOL** (possession, use or sale) - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of intoxicating alcoholic beverages. Use should be reported only if person is caught in the act of using or is discovered to have used in the course of the investigation.

**Examples:** Testing positive by law enforcement, or admission by the person. Examples of possible intoxication, which should be reported are; a student with slurred speech or red, glassy eyes, or an individual who is unsteady on their feet (Law enforcement should be called if someone of authority observes a student who appears to be intoxicated, getting out of a car, after driving.

**Non-Examples:** Suspicion of alcohol without substantiated proof, a student with only the slight odor of alcohol.

ARSON (intentionally setting a fire on/in school property) - To willfully and unlawfully, or while in the commission of any felony, by fire or explosion, damage or cause to be damaged: any dwelling, structure or conveyance, whether occupied or not, or its contents, and any other structure that the person knew or had reasonable grounds to believe was occupied by a human being.

**Examples:** Deliberate burning of school textbooks.

Non-Examples: Unintentional trash can fires, such as fire started from a cigarette.

BATTERY (physical attack/harm) - The willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. Three primary elements that must be present for a *Battery* to occur: (1) there must be an aggressor (suspect), who (2) intended to cause physical harm, to (3) an innocent person (victim). Includes an attack with a weapon that fit the aforementioned description.

**Examples**: Initially mutual combat, such as when two persons are actively engaged in a fight, but it becomes a battery when one stops fighting or is no longer able to fight back and the other continues to beat the victim.

**Non-Examples**: Mutual Combat by two persons who are both actively engaged in a fight or a situation in which an aggressor hits another person and the "victim" strikes back and becomes engaged in a fight with the aggressor.

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### APPENDIX P (Continued) **DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)**

### CODE DEFINITION **BRK** BREAKING AND ENTERING/BURGLARY (illegal entry into a facility) - The unlawful entry with or without force into a building or other structure, remaining behind into a building or other structure, remaining behind or conveyance with the intent to commit a crime to property. **Examples:** Breaking and entering into a building during an athletic events, school buses, or a residential garage that is being used for a school sponsored event such as building a school float; willfully remaining within the building after it has been secured and committing a crime, such as vandalism or theft. Non-Examples: A student found wandering the halls, after hours, who entered through an unlocked door; teenagers who entered an unlocked gym, without permission and used the basketball court. DOC **DISORDERLY CONDUCT** (serious campus disruption) - Any disruptive behavior that poses a serious threat to the learning environment, health, safety, and/or welfare of others. **Examples:** Situations where order is not easily restored, disruptive demonstrations, inciting a riot, pulling a fire alarm (Statute 806.101), bomb threats. Non-Examples: Less serious incident such as defiance of authority, disobeying or showing disrespect to others, using obscene or inappropriate language or gestures. DRUGS - EXCLUDING ALCOHOL (illegal drug possession, sale or use/under the influence) -**DRG** The unlawful use, cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug, narcotic substance, or any substances represented as drugs. Use should be reported only if the person is caught in the act of using or is discovered to have used in the course of the investigation. Examples: Being under the influence of drugs at school, at school-sponsored events or on school transportation; misrepresenting substances represented as drugs. Non-Examples: Using or possessing over the counter medications, having drug

**HOMICIDE** (murder, manslaughter) - The unlawful killing of one human being by another. **Examples:** Any homicide (student, non-student, or adult) that occurs on school campus, at

school sponsored event, or on school transportation, whether the assailant is known or not.

Non-Examples: Accidental death or suicide.

paraphernalia free of residue.

**HOM** 

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# APPENDIX P (Continued) DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)

DECIMITION

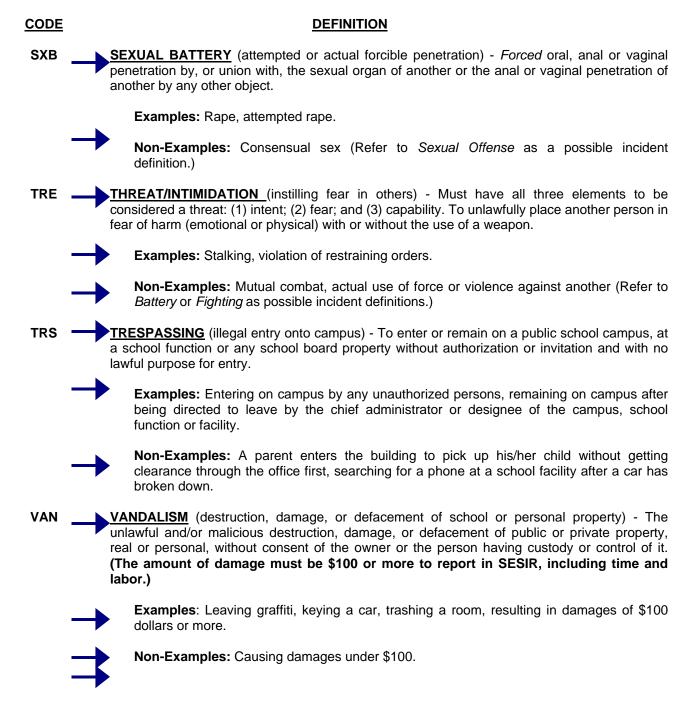
CODE	<u>DEFINITION</u>
KID	<b>KIDNAPPING</b> (abduction of an individual) - Forcibly, secretly, or by threat confining, abducting, or imprisoning another person against their will and without lawful authority.
	<b>Examples:</b> Holding a person for ransom or reward or as a shield or hostage; non-custodial caregiver with a restraining order picks up a student.
	Non-Examples: A student runs away with her boyfriend after he picks her up from school.
MVT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (actual or attempted taking of a vehicle) - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
	<b>Examples:</b> Theft of a car, truck, motorcycle, dune buggy, golf cart, RV or anything that is self-propelled and motorized.
	Non-Examples: A mother sees an unknown person driving her son's car during school hours and reports the car as being stolen, later to discover that the son lent his car to a friend without the parent's knowledge.
ROB	ROBBERY (using force to take something from another) - The taking or attempted taking of anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under the confrontational circumstances of force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
	<b>Examples</b> :Snatching a gold chain off someone's neck, extortion of lunch money.
	Non-Examples: Taking money from an unattended purse (Refer to <i>Theft</i> as a possible incident definition.)
STL	LARCENY/THEFT (taking of property from a vehicle on school property) - The unlawful taking, carrying, riding away or concealing the property of another person, without threat, violence or bodily harm with the intent to prevent or deprive the rightful owner of its use. (The item must be \$50 or more to report in SESIR.)
	<b>Examples:</b> Embezzlement of public funds, stealing an item worth \$50 or more.
	Non-Examples: Borrowing an item without permission, robbery, or stealing an item less than \$ 50.

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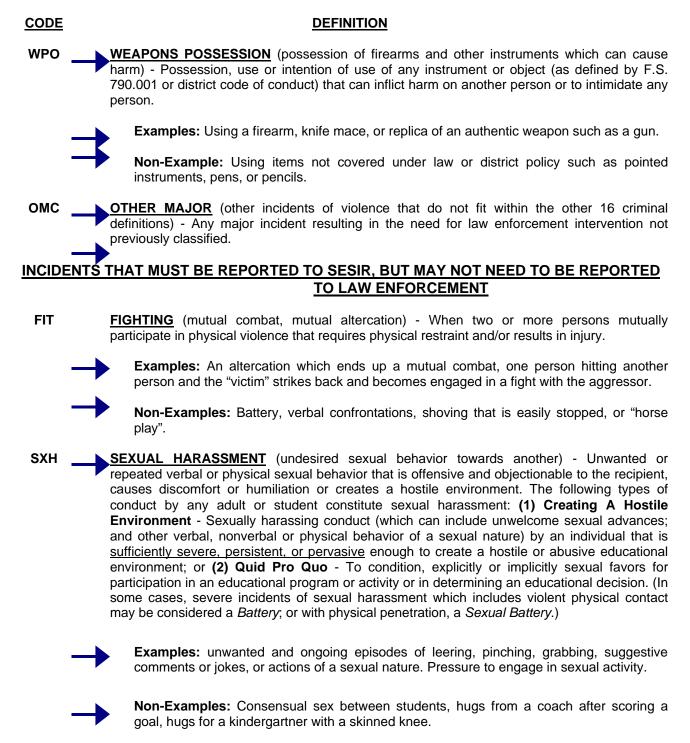
### APPENDIX P (Continued) **DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)**



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# APPENDIX P (Continued) DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DOE INFORMATION DATA BASE REQUIREMENTS

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# APPENDIX P (Continued) DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)

### CODE DEFINITION SXO SEX OFFENSES (lewd behavior, indecent exposure) - Sexual contact, including intercourse, without force or threat of force and where the victim is capable of giving consent. Exposing an individual to lewd sexual behavior or actions. **Examples:** Exposing oneself in an *indecent manner* (exposure of private body parts to the sight of another person in a lewd or indecent manner in a public place); making obscene remarks (conduct which by community standards is deemed to corrupt public morals by its indecency and/or lewdness). Non-Examples: Kissing or swearing. **TBC** TOBACCO (cigarettes or other forms of tobacco) - The possession, use, distribution or sale of tobacco products on school grounds, school-sponsored events, and on school transportation by any person under the age of 18. **Examples:** A 17 year old student possessing cigarettes. Non-Examples: An 18 year old student smoking a cigar on campus. \*\* \*\* A district's code of conduct may make it against their internal code for students over the age of 18 to be smoking on school campuses. This still is not in violation of the state statute and should not be reported in SESIR.

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### **APPENDIX P (Continued) DEFINITIONS FOR INCIDENT REPORTING (Continued)**

PRELIMINARY RANK ORDERING OF INCIDENT TYPES FOR SCHOOL REPORTING MOST SERIOUS TO LEASE SERIOUS

INCIDENT TYPE	
LEVEL I	
Homicide	
Sexual Battery	
Kidnapping	
Robbery	
Battery	
LEVEL II	
Arson	
Vandalism	
Motor Vehicle Theft	
Larceny/Theft	
Breaking & Entering	
Trespassing	
LEVEL III	
Threat/Intimidation	
Weapon Possession	
Disorderly Conduct	
Other Major Incidents	
Sexual Harassment	
Sexual Offenses	
Fighting	
LEVEL IV	
Drugs	
Alcohol	
Tobacco	

General Rule: If a decision must be made, the incident that caused the most injury or the highest loss of property or monetary cost should be reported.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reporting System