



CAMPUS SAFETY: Jeanne Clery Act

Jeanne Clery Act

In 1998 the Campus Security Act was changed to the Jeanne Clery Act and also included additional reporting obligations and added a daily crime log requirements.

This section is in compliance with the Higher Education Act requiring institutions of higher education receiving federal financial assistance to furnish certain information to enrolled and prospective students and others. Beginning on September 1, 1991, institutions must begin to collect certain information with respect to campus crime statistics and campus security policies, and beginning September 1, 1992, institutions must prepare, publish and distribute through publications or mailings to all current students and employees, and to any applicant for enrollment upon request.

The college community is encouraged to report all criminal activity occurring on campus to Campus Safety, located in Brownlee Hall, 3rd Compliance Office during the regular business hours. After hours, individuals should contact Campus Safety at the Guard House at the Main Entrance, which is manned 24 hours. Campus Safety Telephone 901.301.7340.

Crime Awareness

LeMoyne-Owen College complies fully with the published mandates of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (Public Law 101-542), the Higher Education Technical Amendment of 1991 (Public Law 102-26), the Higher Education Amendment of 1992 (Public Law 102-325) and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f)).

Each year, LeMoyne-Owen College prepares and publishes an annual report containing the information required by Section 485 (f) of the Higher Education Act or 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f) and distributes it in the Student Handbook, on the college web page, and handouts throughout the year. Handouts are available in the Compliance Office, Registrar's Office and the Office of Enrollment Management/Student Affairs. This information is distributed to all employees, applicants for employment and students when a request is made.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Guidelines are used by LeMoyne-Owen College to classify and report crime statistics. The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, illegal weapons possession violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of sex offenses are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly or against that person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly 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 or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity or because of his or her youth.

Forcible Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly 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 or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly 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 or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly or against the person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Forcible fondling includes "indecent liberties" and "child molesting."

Nonforcible Sex Offenses

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Incest

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

Statutory Rape

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

The taking or attempt 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 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. Some examples of severe or aggravated bodily injuries are wounds requiring stitches, broken bones, and internal injuries.

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson

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

Hate Crimes

All of the above crimes or any other crime involving bodily injury or the crimes of larceny theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage or vandalism of property but only if such offenses are bias/hate motivated. Federal law defines hate crimes as those that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability.

Illegal Weapon Possession Violations

Weapons offenses, regulatory in nature, such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

Drug Abuse Violations

Violations of federal, state, and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs or marijuana.

Liquor Law Violations

The violations of state laws or local ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, or possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance (except where permitted by law); and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Definitions of Geographical Categories Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls. Any building or property owned by the institution, but controlled by another person, that is within or reasonably contiguous to the geographic area, is frequently used by students, and/or supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Residence Halls

On-campus dormitories or other residential facilities for students. Please note that statistics reported in this category are a subset of those reported in the "campus" category.

Non-Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution 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.

Public Property

All public property, including parks, thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to, and accessible from, the campus.