

AZ SAFE
Arizona Safety Accountability for Education
Definitions of Violations

Aggression	
Verbal Provocation	Use of language or gestures that may incite another person or other people to fight.
Minor Aggressive Act	Student engages in non-serious but inappropriate physical contact, i.e., hitting, poking, [<i>pulling</i>] or pushing (SWIS™). Other behaviors that may be considered under this violation are running in the building, hallways, or corridors, pulling a chair out from underneath another person, or other behaviors that demonstrate low level hostile behaviors.
Disorderly Conduct	<u>13-2904. Disorderly conduct; classification</u> A. A person commits disorderly conduct if, with intent to disturb the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, family or person, or with knowledge of doing so, such person: 1. Engages in fighting, violent or seriously disruptive behavior; or 2. Makes unreasonable noise; or 3. Uses abusive or offensive language or gestures to any person present in a manner likely to provoke immediate physical retaliation by such person; or 4. Makes any protracted commotion, utterance or display with the intent to prevent the transaction of the business of a lawful meeting, gathering or procession; or 5. Refuses to obey a lawful order to disperse issued to maintain public safety in dangerous proximity to a fire, a hazard or any other emergency; or 6. Recklessly handles displays or discharges a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. (Possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument must also be reported as a weapon violation to ADE and to local law enforcement.)
Recklessness	Unintentional, careless behavior that may pose a safety or health risk for others.
*Endangerment	<u>13-1201. Endangerment; classification</u> A. A person commits endangerment by recklessly endangering another person with a substantial risk of imminent death or physical injury. B. Endangerment involving a substantial risk of imminent death is a class 6 felony. In all other cases, it is a class 1 misdemeanor.
*Fighting	Mutual participation in an incident involving physical violence, where there is no major injury. (US Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools Uniform Management Information and Reporting System guidelines, 10/06) Verbal confrontation alone does not constitute fighting.
*Assault	<u>A.R.S. §13-1203. Assault</u> ; A person commits assault by: 1. Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person; or 2. Intentionally placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury; or 3. Knowingly touching another person with the intent to injure, insult or provoke such person.

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<p>**Aggravated assault</p>	<p><u>A.R.S. §13-1204. Aggravated assault</u>: A person commits aggravated assault if the person commits assault as defined in section 13-1203 under any of the following circumstances: 1. If the person causes serious physical injury to another, 2. If the person uses a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, 3. If the person commits the assault after entering the private home of another with the intent to commit the assault, 4. If the person is eighteen years of age or older and commits the assault upon a child the age of fifteen years or under, 5. If the person commits the assault knowing or having reason to know that the victim is a peace officer, or a person summoned and directed by the officer while engaged in the execution of any official duties, 6. If the person commits the assault knowing or having reason to know the victim is a teacher or other person employed by any school and the teacher or other employee is upon the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent to the school or is in any part of a building or vehicle used for school purposes, or any teacher or school nurse visiting a private home in the course of the teacher's or nurse's professional duties, or any teacher engaged in any authorized and organized classroom activity held on other than school grounds.</p>
<p>Other Aggression</p>	<p>Defined by school district policy.</p>

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Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs					
Alcohol Violation	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of intoxicating alcoholic beverages or substances represented as alcohol. This includes being intoxicated at school, school-sponsored events and on school-sponsored transportation.				
Drug Violation	<p>The unlawful use, cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance or equipment and devices used for preparing or taking drugs or narcotics. Includes being under the influence of drugs at school, school-sponsored events and on school-sponsored transportation. Category includes over-the-counter medications if abused by the student. This category does not include tobacco or alcohol.</p> <p>“Drug” means any narcotic drug, dangerous drug, marijuana or peyote (A.R.S. §13-3415).</p> <p>“Drug paraphernalia” means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a drug in violation of this chapter (A.R.S. §13-3415 F. 1.).</p>				
Tobacco Violation	<p>The possession, use, distribution or sale of tobacco products on school grounds, at school-sponsored events and on school-sponsored transportation. (Paraphrased from: A.R.S. §36-798.03)</p> <p>A person who knowingly sells, gives or furnishes cigars, cigarettes or cigarette papers, smoking or chewing tobacco, to a minor, and a minor who buys, or has in his possession or knowingly accepts or receives from any person, cigars, cigarettes or cigarette papers, smoking or chewing tobacco of any kind, is guilty of a petty offense (A.R.S. §13-3622).</p>				
	Substance	Sale, Distribution, or Intent to Sell or Distribute	Use	Possession	Share
	*Alcohol				
	*Tobacco				
	Drugs				
	*Inhalants				
	**Prescription Drugs (Inappropriate Use of)				
	*Over the Counter Drugs (Inappropriate Use of)				
	**Illicit Drugs				
	Ecstasy				
	Cocaine or Crack				
	Hallucinogens				
	Heroin				
	Marijuana				
	Methamphetamines				
	Other illicit drug				
	Unknown drug				
	Drug Paraphernalia				
	Substance represented as illicit drug				

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Arson	
*Arson of a structure or property	A.R.S. §13-1703. <u>Arson of a structure or property:</u> A person commits arson of a structure or property by knowingly and unlawfully damaging a structure or property by knowingly causing a fire or explosion.
**Arson of an occupied structure	A.R.S. §13-1704 <u>Arson of an occupied structure</u> A person commits arson of an occupied structure by knowingly and unlawfully damaging an occupied structure by knowingly causing a fire or explosion. A.R.S. §13-1701, 2. <u>Occupied structure</u> means any structure as defined in paragraph 4 in which one or more human beings either is or is likely to be present or so near as to be in equivalent danger at the time the fire or explosion occurs. The term includes any dwelling house, whether occupied, unoccupied or vacant.

Attendance Policy Violation: Violation of state, school district, or school policy relating to attendance.	
Tardy	Arriving at school or class after the scheduled start time.
Leaving School Grounds without permission	Leaving school grounds or being in an “out-of-bounds” area during regular school hours without permission of the principal or principal designee. Students who leave without permission create a serious legal liability problem for the district.
Unexcused Absence	Defined by school district policy for discipline purposes. Unexcused absences are utilized in the calculation of truancy for federal reporting, but are obtained from SAIS for this purpose.
Truancy	The state of Arizona requirement for school attendance and definitions for truancy are as follows: <u>A.R.S. §15-803. School attendance; exemptions; definitions</u> A. It is unlawful for any child between six and sixteen years of age to fail to attend school during the hours school is in session, unless either: 1. The child is excused pursuant to A.R.S. §15-802, subsection D or A.R.S. §15-901, subsection A, paragraph 6, subdivision (c). 2. The child is accompanied by a parent or a person authorized by a parent. 3. The child is provided with instruction in a home school. B. A child who is habitually truant or who has excessive absences may be adjudicated an incorrigible child as defined in A.R.S. § 8-201. Absences may be considered excessive when the number of absent days exceeds ten per cent of the number of required attendance days prescribed in A.R.S. §15-802, subsection B, paragraph 1. C. As used in this section: 1. "Habitually truant" means a truant child who is truant for at least five school days within a school year. 2. "Truant" means an unexcused absence for at least one class period during the day. 3. "Truant child" means a child who is between six and sixteen years of age and who is not in attendance at a public or private school during the hours that school is in session, unless excused as provided by this section
Other Attendance Violation	Defined by school district policy. Users can add other violations specific to their policies. For example, this line might be used to record truancy at the level that is required for county court referral.

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Harassment, Threat, and Intimidation	
<p>Note: If a violation is known to be Bullying or Hazing, record the violation as such. Otherwise, indicate Harassment, Nonsexual. If the harassment or intimidation is of a sexual nature, record under Sexual Offenses as Harassment, Sexual</p>	
*Harassment, Nonsexual	<p><u>A.R.S. §13-2921. Harassment; classification; definition</u> A. A person commits harassment if, with intent to harass or with knowledge that the person is harassing another person, the person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anonymously or otherwise communicates or causes a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means in a manner that harasses. 2. Continues to follow another person in or about a public place for no legitimate purpose after being asked to desist. 3. Repeatedly commits an act or acts that harass another person. 4. Surveils or causes another person to surveil a person for no legitimate purpose. 5. On more than one occasion makes a false report to a law enforcement, credit or social service agency. 6. Interferes with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to a person. <p>Note: Bullying and Sexual Harassment are types of Harassment. Indicate harassment if the violation is not specifically Bullying or Sexual Harassment, or if the specific type of Harassment is not known.</p>
*Bullying	<p>Bullying is repeated acts over time that involves a real or perceived imbalance of power with the more powerful child or group attacking those who are less powerful. Bullying can be physical in form (e.g., pushing, hitting, kicking, spitting, stealing); verbal (e.g., making threats, taunting, teasing, name-calling); or psychological (e.g., social exclusion, spreading rumors, manipulating social relationships). (Paraphrased from: Ericson, Nels, 2001, Addressing the Problem of Bullying, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Fact Sheet #FS-200127.)</p>
*Threat or Intimidation	<p>When a person indicates by word or conduct the intent to cause physical injury or serious damage to a person or their property. (Paraphrased from A.R.S. §13-1202)</p> <p><u>A.R.S. §13-1202. Threatening or intimidating</u> A. A person commits threatening or intimidating if the person threatens or intimidates by word or conduct:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To cause physical injury to another person or serious damage to the property of another; or 2. To cause, or in reckless disregard to causing, serious public inconvenience including, but not limited to, evacuation of a building, place of assembly or transportation facility; or 3. To cause physical injury to another person or damage to the property of another in order to promote, further or assist in the interests of or to cause, induce or solicit another person to participate in a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise. <p>B. Threatening or intimidating pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 is a class 1 misdemeanor, except that it is a class 6 felony if the offense is committed in retaliation for a victim's either reporting criminal activity or being involved in an organization, other than a law enforcement agency, that is established for the purpose of reporting or preventing criminal activity. Threatening or intimidating pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 3 is a class 4 felony.</p>

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*Hazing	<p><u>A.R.S. §15-2301. Hazing prevention policies; definitions</u></p> <p>B. Violations of hazing prevention policies adopted pursuant to this section do not include either of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customary athletic events, contests or competitions that are sponsored by an educational institution. 2. Any activity or conduct that furthers the goals of a legitimate educational curriculum, a legitimate extracurricular program or a legitimate military training program. <p>C. For purposes of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. "Hazing" means any intentional, knowing or reckless act committed by a student, whether individually or in concert with other persons, against another student, and in which both of the following apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The act was committed in connection with an initiation into, an affiliation with or the maintenance of membership in any organization that is affiliated with an educational institution. (b) The act contributes to a substantial risk of potential physical injury, mental harm or degradation or causes physical injury, mental harm or personal degradation. 3. "Organization" means an athletic team, association, order, society, corps, cooperative, club or other similar group that is affiliated with an educational institution and whose membership consists primarily of students enrolled at that educational institution.
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****Homicide:** Includes first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter or negligent homicide. Intentionally or recklessly causing the death of another person. (Paraphrased from A.R.S. §13, Chapter 11)

****Kidnapping: A.R.S. §13-1304. Kidnapping; classification; consecutive sentence**

A. A person commits kidnapping by knowingly restraining another person with the intent to:

1. Hold the victim for ransom, as a shield or hostage; or
2. Hold the victim for involuntary servitude; or
3. Inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim, or to otherwise aid in the commission of a felony; or
4. Place the victim or a third person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury to the victim or such third person.
5. Interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function.
6. Seize or exercise control over any airplane, train, bus, ship or other vehicle.

B. Kidnapping is a class 2 felony unless the victim is released voluntarily by the defendant without physical injury in a safe place prior to arrest and prior to accomplishing any of the further enumerated offenses in subsection A of this section in which case it is a class 4 felony. If the victim is released pursuant to an agreement with the state and without any physical injury, it is a class 3 felony. If the victim is under fifteen years of age kidnapping is a class 2 felony punishable pursuant to section 13-604.01. The sentence for kidnapping of a victim under fifteen years of age shall run consecutively to any other sentence imposed on the defendant and to any undischarged term of imprisonment of the defendant.

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Lying, Cheating, Forgery or Plagiarism	
Cheating	Merriam Webster Dictionary Online: 1 : to deprive of something valuable by the use of deceit or fraud 2 : to influence or lead by deceit, trick, or artifice
Forgery	Merriam Webster Dictionary Online: falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document
Lying	Merriam Webster Dictionary Online: 1 : to make an untrue statement with intent to deceive 2 : to create a false or misleading impression
Plagiarism	Merriam Webster Dictionary Online: to steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one's own

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School Policies, Other Violations of: This category comprises misbehavior defined in district policy but not captured elsewhere.	
Defiance, Disrespect Towards Authority, and Non-Compliance	Student engages in refusal to follow directions, talks back, or delivers socially rude interactions (SWIS™)
Combustible	Student is in possession of substance or object that is readily capable of causing bodily harm or property damage, i.e., matches, lighters, firecrackers, gasoline, and lighter fluid (SWIS™).
Contraband	Items stated in school policy as prohibited because they may disrupt the learning environment.
Disruption	Student engages in behavior causing an interruption in a class or activity. Disruption includes sustained loud talk, yelling, or screaming; noise with materials; horseplay or roughhousing; or sustained out-of-seat behavior (SWIS™)
Dress Code Violation	Student wears clothing that does not fit within the dress code guidelines stated by school or district policy (SWIS™).
Gambling	To play games of chance for money or to bet a sum of money.
Language, Inappropriate	Student delivers verbal messages that include swearing, name calling, or use of words in an inappropriate way (SWIS™).
Negative Group Affiliation	Specific attitudes and actions of a student affiliated with a negative group typically include most of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May or may not have a recognized leader. • Do most things together, especially socially. • Stick together on issues. • Act bored, disinterested, or imposed upon by teacher ideas, suggestions, or requirements. • Involve themselves in each other's problems; therefore, perpetuate each other's problems. • Claim loyalty and righteousness if reprimanded. All the interference they cause is in the name of friendship. • Likely to confront authority as a group when one member has been disciplined. • Usually uncooperative, and possibly hostile. • As a group, likely to be either very good or very poor students. • Conduct themselves as though no other individuals exist in the school, including other students. • Not objective. They turn-off to everything, sometimes without even knowing what they are doing. (Paraphrased from <u>Discipline Help: You Can Handle Them All</u>)
Parking Lot Violation	As defined by school policy.
Public Display of Affection	Holding hands, kissing, sexual touching, or other displays of affection in violation of school policy
Other Violation of School Policy	Defined by school district policy.

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School Threat (Threat of destruction or harm) or Interference with or Disruption of an Educational Institution: Any threat (verbal, written, or electronic) by a person to bomb or use other substances or devices for the purpose of exploding, burning, causing damage to a school building or school property, or to harm students or staff (National Forum on Educational Statistics, Safety in Numbers).

A.R.S. §13-2911. Interference with or disruption of an educational institution

A. A person commits interference with or disruption of an educational institution by doing any of the following:

1. Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly interfering with or disrupting the normal operations of an educational institution by either:

(a) Threatening to cause physical injury to any employee or student of an educational institution or any person on the property of an educational institution.

(b) Threatening to cause damage to any educational institution, the property of any educational institution or the property of any employee or student of an educational institution.

2. Intentionally or knowingly entering or remaining on the property of any educational institution for the purpose of interfering with the lawful use of the property or in any manner as to deny or interfere with the lawful use of the property by others.

3. Intentionally or knowingly refusing to obey a lawful order given pursuant to subsection C of this section.

B. To constitute a violation of this section, the acts that are prohibited by subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section are **not required to be directed at a specific individual**, a specific educational institution or any specific property of an educational institution.

J. For the purposes of this section:

3. "Interference with or disruption of" includes any act that might reasonably lead to the evacuation or closure of any property of the **educational institution** or the postponement, cancellation or suspension of any class or other school activity. For the purposes of this paragraph, an actual evacuation, closure, postponement, cancellation or suspension is not required for the act to be considered an interference or disruption.

**Bomb Threat	Threatening to cause harm using a bomb, dynamite, explosive, or arson-causing device.
**Chemical or Biological Threat	Threatening to cause harm using dangerous chemicals or biological agents.
**Fire Alarm Misuse	Intentionally ringing fire alarm when there is no fire.
*Other School Threat	The incident cannot be coded in one of the above categories but did involve a school threat.

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Sexual Offenses	
Note: Consider age and developmentally appropriate behavior before using this category.	
Pornography	Pornography is the sexually explicit depiction of persons, in words or images, created with the primary, proximate aim, and reasonable hope, of eliciting significant sexual arousal on the part of the consumer of such materials. (VanDeBeer, Donald. 1992. "Pornography." <i>Encyclopedia of Ethics</i> . New York: Garland Publishing.)
Indecent Exposure or Public Sexual Indecency	<p><u>13-1402. Indecent exposure; exception; classification</u> A. A person commits indecent exposure if he or she exposes his or her genitals or anus or she exposes the areola or nipple of her breast or breasts and another person is present, and the defendant is reckless about whether the other person, as a reasonable person, would be offended or alarmed by the act. B. Indecent exposure does not include an act of breast-feeding by a mother.</p> <p><u>13-1403. Public sexual indecency; public sexual indecency to a minor; classifications</u> A. A person commits public sexual indecency by intentionally or knowingly engaging in any of the following acts, if another person is present, and the defendant is reckless about whether such other person, as a reasonable person, would be offended or alarmed by the act: 1. An act of sexual contact. 2. An act of oral sexual contact. 3. An act of sexual intercourse. 4. An act of bestiality. B. A person commits public sexual indecency to a minor if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in any of the acts listed in subsection A and such person is reckless about whether a minor under the age of fifteen years is present.</p>
*Harassment, Sexual	<p><u>U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties, Title IX, January 2001:</u> Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that denies or limits a student's ability to participate in or to receive benefits, services, or opportunities in the school's program. It can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Because sexual harassment of students is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, it is governed by this statute and corresponding guidance. Title IX applies to any public or private school receiving federal funding. Does not include legitimate nonsexual touching or other nonsexual conduct, for example, a high school athletic coach hugging a student who made a goal or a kindergarten teacher's consoling hug for a child with a skinned knee.</p> <p>Relevant factors in determining whether behavior rises to the level of sexual harassment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree to which the conduct affected one or more students' education • The type, frequency and duration of the conduct • The identity of and relationship between the alleged harasser and the subject or subjects of the harassment

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of individuals involved • The age and sex of the alleged harasser and the subject or subjects of the harassment • The size of the school, location of the incidents, and the context in which they occurred • Other incidents at the school
*Harassment, Sexual with Contact	Sexual harassment that includes unwanted physical contact of non-sexual body parts (Includes areas not covered in A.R.S.) (This is technically sexual harassment but some people wanted to track it separately.)
**Sexual Abuse or Sexual Conduct with a Minor or Child Molestation	<p><u>A.R.S. §13-1404. Sexual abuse; classifications - A.</u> A person commits sexual abuse by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual contact with any person fifteen or more years of age without consent of that person or with any person who is under fifteen years of age if the sexual contact involves only the female breast.</p> <p><u>A.R.S. §13-1405. Sexual conduct with a minor; classifications - A.</u> A person commits sexual conduct with a minor by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person who is under eighteen years of age.</p> <p><u>A.R.S. §13-1410. Molestation of child; classification - A.</u> A person commits molestation of a child by intentionally or knowingly engaging in or causing a person to engage in sexual contact, except sexual contact with the female breast, with a child under fifteen years of age.</p>
**Sexual Assault (Rape)	<p><u>A.R.S. §13-1406. Sexual assault; classification; increased punishment</u></p> <p>A. A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person.</p>

Technology, Improper use of	
Computer	Defined by school district policy.
Network Infraction	Defined by school district policy.
Telecommunication Device	Defined by school district policy.
Other Technology	Defined by school district policy.

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<p>Theft: Indicate whether School Property or Non-School Property; dollar amount is recorded on the incident description page. <u>A.R.S. §13-105.11</u> (See definition of Extortion, Burglary-First Degree and Armed Robbery below) Dangerous instrument: Anything that under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.</p>	
<p>Petty Theft</p>	<p>Arizona law does not differentiate between petty and grand theft but school administrators may want to consider thefts under \$100 as petty.</p>
<p>Theft</p>	<p>Taking or attempting to take money or property belonging to another person or the school with the intent to permanently deprive the victim of his or her possessions. <u>ARS §13-1802. Theft: classification</u> A. A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, the person knowingly: 1. Controls property of another with the intent to deprive the other person of such property; or 2. Converts for an unauthorized term or use services or property of another entrusted to the defendant or placed in the defendant's possession for a limited, authorized term or use; or 3. Obtains services or property of another by means of any material misrepresentation with intent to deprive the other person of such property or services; or 4. Comes into control of lost, mislaid or misdelivered property of another under circumstances providing means of inquiry as to the true owner and appropriates such property to the person's own or another's use without reasonable efforts to notify the true owner; or 5. Controls property of another knowing or having reason to know that the property was stolen; or 6. Obtains services known to the defendant to be available only for compensation without paying or an agreement to pay the compensation or diverts another's services to the person's own or another's benefit without authority to do so.</p>
<p>*Burglary or Breaking and Entering (Second or Third Degree)</p>	<p><u>ARS §13-1507. Burglary in the second degree; classification</u> A. A person commits burglary in the second degree by entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a residential structure with the intent to commit any theft or any felony therein. B. Burglary in the second degree is a class 3 felony.</p> <p><u>ARS §13-1506. Burglary in the third degree; classification</u> A. A person commits burglary in the third degree by: 1. Entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a nonresidential structure or in a fenced commercial or residential yard with the intent to commit any theft or any felony therein. 2. Making entry into any part of a motor vehicle by means of a manipulation key or master key, with the intent to commit any theft or felony in the motor vehicle.</p>

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**Burglary (First Degree)	<p><u>ARS §13-1508. Burglary in the first degree; classification</u> A. A person commits burglary in the first degree if such person or an accomplice violates the provisions of either section 13-1506 or 13-1507 and knowingly possesses explosives, a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument in the course of committing any theft or any felony. B. Burglary in the first degree of a nonresidential structure or a fenced commercial or residential yard is a class 3 felony. It is a class 2 felony if committed in a residential structure.</p>
*Extortion	<p><u>ARS §13-1804. Theft by extortion; classification</u> A. A person commits theft by extortion by knowingly obtaining or seeking to obtain property or services by means of a threat to do in the future any of the following: 1. Cause physical injury to anyone by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. 2. Cause physical injury to anyone except as provided in paragraph 1 of this subsection. 3. Cause damage to property. 4. Engage in other conduct constituting an offense. 5. Accuse anyone of a crime or bring criminal charges against anyone. 6. Expose a secret or an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject anyone to hatred, contempt or ridicule or to impair the person's credit or business. 7. Take or withhold action as a public servant or cause a public servant to take or withhold action. 8. Cause anyone to part with any property.</p>
*Robbery	<p>Using force or threatening to use force to commit a theft or while attempting to commit a crime.</p> <p><u>ARS §13-1902. Robbery:</u> A person commits robbery if in the course of taking any property of another from his person or immediate presence and against his will, such person threatens or uses force against any person with intent either to coerce surrender of property or to prevent resistance to such person taking or retaining property.</p>
**Armed Robbery	<p><u>ARS §13-1904. Armed robbery:</u> A person commits armed robbery if, in the course of committing robbery as defined in section 13-1902, such person or an accomplice: 1. Is armed with a deadly weapon or a simulated deadly weapon; or 2. Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or a simulated deadly weapon.</p>

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Trespassing: To enter or remain on a public school campus or school board facility without authorization or invitation and with no lawful purpose for entry. This includes students under suspension or expulsion and unauthorized persons who enter or remain on a campus or school board facility after being directed to leave by the chief administrator or designee of the facility, campus or function (**SDFS Terms and Definitions**).

A.R.S. §13-1503. Criminal trespass in the second degree: A person commits criminal trespass in the second degree by knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in or on any nonresidential structure or in any fenced commercial yard.

Vandalism or Criminal Damage: Willful destruction or defacement of school or personal property (National Forum on Educational Statistics, Safety in Numbers).

A.R.S. §13-1602. Criminal damage: A person commits criminal damage by recklessly:

Defacing or damaging property of another person; or 2. Tampering with property of another person so as substantially to impair its function or value; or 3. Parking any vehicle in such a manner as to deprive livestock of access to the only reasonably available water. 4. Drawing or inscribing a message, slogan, sign or symbol that is made on any public or private building, structure or surface, except the ground, and that is made without permission of the owner.

Examples: Destroying school computer records, carving initials or words in desk top, spray painting on walls, or damaging vehicles.

Note: When using this code record the cost of repairing or replacing the damaged property under "Cost."

Graffiti or Tagging	Writing on walls, drawings or words that are scratched, painted, or sprayed on walls or other surfaces in public places (MSN Encarta Online Dictionary).
*Vandalism of personal property	Willful destruction or defacement of personal property.
*Vandalism of school property	Willful destruction or defacement of school property.

* Reported to ADE

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Arizona Safety Accountability for Education
Definitions of Violations

Weapons and Dangerous Items:

A.R.S §13-3101. Definitions

A. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. **"Deadly weapon"** means anything that is designed for lethal use. The term includes a firearm.
3. **"Explosive"** means any dynamite, nitroglycerine, black powder or other similar explosive material, including plastic explosives. Explosive does not include ammunition or ammunition components such as primers, percussion caps, smokeless powder, black powder and black powder substitutes used for hand loading purposes.
7. **"Prohibited weapon"** means, but does not include fireworks imported, distributed or used in compliance with state laws or local ordinances, any propellant, propellant actuated devices or propellant actuated industrial tools that are manufactured, imported or distributed for their intended purposes or a device that is commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination, including any of the following:
 - (a) Explosive, incendiary or poison gas:
 - (i) Bomb.
 - (ii) Grenade.
 - (iii) Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces.
 - (iv) Mine.
 - (b) Device that is designed, made or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm.
 - (c) Firearm that is capable of shooting more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
 - (d) Rifle with a barrel length of less than sixteen inches, or shotgun with a barrel length of less than eighteen inches, or any firearm that is made from a rifle or shotgun and that, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.
 - (e) Instrument, including a nunchaku, that consists of two or more sticks, clubs, bars or rods to be used as handles, connected by a rope, cord, wire or chain, in the design of a weapon used in connection with the practice of a system of self-defense.
 - (f) Breakable container that contains a flammable liquid with a flash point of one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit or less and that has a wick or similar device capable of being ignited.
 - (g) Chemical or combination of chemicals, compounds or materials, including dry ice, that is placed in a sealed or unsealed container for the purpose of generating a gas to cause a mechanical failure, rupture or bursting of the container.
 - (h) Combination of parts or materials that is designed and intended for use in making or converting a device into an item set forth in subdivision (a) or (f) of this paragraph.

Table 5-Report of Children with Disabilities Subject to Disciplinary Removal 2005-2006 School Year - Dangerous Weapon – A weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such a term does NOT include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2½ inches in length (18 U.S.C. Section 930(g) (2)).

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<p>**Firearm (Including Destructive Devices)</p>	<p><u>A.R.S §13-3111. Minors prohibited from carrying or possessing firearms; exceptions; seizure and forfeiture; penalties; classification</u></p> <p>A. Except as provided in subsection B, an un-emancipated person who is under eighteen years of age and who is unaccompanied by a parent, grandparent or guardian, or a certified hunter safety instructor or certified firearms safety instructor acting with the consent of the un-emancipated person's parent or guardian, shall not knowingly carry or possess on his person, within his immediate control, or in or on a means of transportation a firearm in any place that is open to the public or on any street or highway or on any private property except private property owned or leased by the minor or the minor's parent, grandparent or guardian.</p> <p><u>A.R.S. §13-3101. Definitions</u></p> <p>4. "Firearm" means any loaded or unloaded handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or other weapon that will expel, is designed to expel or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Firearm does not include a firearm in permanently inoperable condition.</p> <p>The following is paraphrased from: 18 USC 921</p> <p>Firearm: Any weapon, including a starter gun, which will be or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This includes the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any firearm muffler or silencer or any destructive device. This definition does not include antique firearms.</p> <p>Other Firearms –Firearms other than handguns, rifles or shotguns including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive; • The frame or receiver of any weapon described above; • Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; • Any destructive device, which includes: Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bomb; ○ Grenade, ○ Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, ○ Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, ○ Mine or Similar device • Any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter (Continued on next page) • Any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled. <p>(This definition does not apply to items such as toy guns, cap guns, bb guns, and pellet guns.)</p>
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Definitions of Violations

	<p>Destructive Device: A category of firearm that includes an explosive, combustible or poisonous gas. This includes bombs, grenades, mines and rockets. Any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) which will, or which may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant; and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter, and any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into a destructive device or from which a destructive device may be readily assembled. The term “destructive device” shall not include any device which is designed or redesigned for use as a weapon.</p> <p><u>A.R.S. §13-105.11</u></p> <p>Dangerous instrument: Anything that under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.</p>
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Definitions of Violations

**Firearms	Handgun or Pistol	
	Shotgun or Rifle	
	Starter Gun	
	Destructive Device (Including Bombs and Grenade)	
	Other Firearm or Destructive Device	
**Other Weapons	Billy Club	
	Brass Knuckles	
	Knife with blade length at least 2.5 inches	
	Nunchakus	
*Dangerous Items ¹	Air Soft Gun	
	B.B. Gun	
	Knife with blade length less than 2.5 inches	
	Laser Pointer	
	Letter Opener	
	Mace	
	Paintball Gun	
	Pellet Gun	
	Razor Blade or Box Cutter	
	Simulated Knife	
	Taser or Stun Gun	
	Tear Gas	
	Other Dangerous item	
Simulated Firearm	Any simulated firearm made of plastic, wood, metal or any other material which is a replica, facsimile, or toy version of a firearm or any object such as a stick or finger concealed under clothing and is being portrayed as a firearm.	
¹ A dangerous item used to cause bodily injury to, threaten, or intimidate another person may be classified as a dangerous instrument. (See A.R.S. definition for dangerous instruments listed above) and must be reported to law enforcement.		

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