

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY



A MESSAGE FROM THE CAMPUS SAFETY SUPERVISOR

The Las Positas College Department of Campus Safety would like to welcome all students, faculty, staff, guests, and visitors to the Las Positas College campus. As a member of the college community, Campus Safety is dedicated to the preservation of public safety by providing innovative and progressive service. We share the responsibility of ensuring and maintaining a safe, healthy, and engaging educational learning environment where everyone can enjoy the challenges and rewards of obtaining or providing an education in an atmosphere free from fear, harassment, or discrimination in partnership with the community.

The safety and wellbeing of all members of the college community is the primary concern and responsibility of the officers and staff of Campus Safety.

The Las Positas Community College Campus Safety Department is a professional agency with highly trained officers and support personnel. We are committed to the highest standards of professionalism and service. Campus Safety strives to provide an atmosphere of safety that will enable the college community to focus on providing the highest quality education and learning.

This Annual Security Report is available to the public to provide information regarding crime statistics and safety information as required by law. The "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act". This Campus Security Report is published in accordance with section 20 U.S.C. 1092 (f) (Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.) Please take a few minutes to review this important statistical and policy information. If you have questions or concerns regarding any information in this brochure, please contact the Campus Safety Department at (925) 424-1690, or come by the Campus Safety Department office located in Building 1700 between parking lots C and D. You can find the Campus Safety website at: <http://www.laspositascollege.edu/safety/index.php>

Campus Safety is dedicated to providing the highest level of professional safety service to the Las Positas College community with pride, honor, and integrity.

Sincerely,

Sean I. Prather

Department Supervisor, Campus Safety & Security Las Positas College

2015 UNIFORM CAMPUS REPORT

Las Positas College Campus Safety Department is required to provide the United States Department of Justice with an annual report containing the number and type of criminal offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the Las Positas College as well as citations issued and arrests made. This information is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the F.B.I. annual publication, Crime in the United States.

In 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990," which requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. This law was renamed in 1992 to the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act". The federal Clery Act requires the college district to provide additional information to the U.S. Department of Education and to the neighboring communities. Crimes that must be reported include murder, manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In addition, the college district must report arrests or disciplinary action referrals for liquor, drugs, and weapons offenses. Crimes classified as hate crimes must also be reported. The Clery Act requires that any college official (Campus Safety Authority) having knowledge of any criminal acts occurring on any campus as defined in the Clery Act must report the information to Campus Safety for inclusion in the annual safety report. On March 07, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Clery Act. All higher education institutions are now required to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. VAWA also requires higher education institutions to include policies, procedures, and programs

pertaining to these incidents in the annual security report.

CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES

20 U.S.C. 1092(1)(A)

Las Positas College maintains a security department with personnel available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Persons are encouraged to report any criminal activity or any other emergency at any time day or night by calling campus safety at 424-1699 or by coming in person to the campus safety office located in room 1725. If the office is closed, the on-duty Campus Safety officer can be contacted by telephone in the following ways:

- From any off-campus phone, dial the campus switchboard at (925) 424-1000 until 9pm
- From any on-campus telephone, dial 1690 for normal business, or in the event of an emergency, dial 1699.
- From any college pay phone, in the event of an emergency, dial *16. No coin is needed.

Emergency Call boxes are also located in several parking lots, on the campus perimeter road, and near the Student Center. In the event of an emergency, push the button on the Call box and the on-duty officer is notified over his walkie-talkie of your location. You may communicate directly with the on-duty officer by following the directions on the Call box. Outside the entrance to the Campus Safety Office (1725) there is an emergency auto-dialer. In the case of an emergency and the office is locked, you can push the button on the auto-dialer. This will ring to the on-duty campus safety officer's walkie-talkie and you will be able to communicate directly with the officer.

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

STUDENTS RIGHT TO KNOW

Las Positas College Annual Campus Security Report publication is the Department's "Student Right to Know" report. Campus Safety updates and makes available a printed hard copy for distribution. Copies are available at the Campus Safety offices or by calling (925)424-1690. An online version is posted and available on the Campus Safety website <http://www.laspositascollege.edu/safety/>.

All students and employees are informed that a digital or hard copy of the Annual Campus Security Report publication is available to them. Information on the availability of this publication is also provided on the Las Postias College website, Las Positas College catalog, and semester schedule of classes. A Daily Crime and Activity log and Report Number log is maintained at the front desk at the Campus Safety office.

TIMELY WARNINGS

As required by federal law (20 USC §1092(f)), the College will issue a Timely Warning to the entire College community when a Cleary-reportable crime occurs on campus or in an area surrounding the campus when the Campus Safety Supervisor or her designee or other senior level College official determines that the situation represents a serious or continuing threat to other students and employees. The decision to issue a Timely Warning will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The level of detail included in the Timely Warning will vary depending on the type of crime. The name(s) of a victim(s) will not be published in the Timely Warning. Efforts will be made to craft Timely Warnings so as to not intentionally reveal the identity of the victim, including the victim of a sexual assault. Certain information may be excluded from a Timely Warning if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, the information would compromise law enforcement's efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the community about certain specified crimes so that community members may take appropriate precautionary measures to avoid being victims of similar crimes. As required by law, Timely Warnings will include general precautionary measures persons may implement to avoid harm. Individuals must assess their respective situations and decide if the precautionary measures are valid for their given situation. Timely Warnings will most often be distributed via email; however, additional messaging methods may be employed. The decision to issue a Timely Warning or sex offenses involving persons who are acquaintances will be made on a case-by-case basis. Factors which will be considered when making this decision include: the level of force and violence used to commit the crime, the potential use of a drug to commit the crime, and the existence of multiple crimes of a similar nature occurring in close proximity, either in time or location. The Las Positas College Campus Safety Supervisor, Livermore Police and the Title IX Coordinator (or their designees) are responsible for determining if a Timely Warning will be issued for non-stranger sexual assaults. Consultation with other College staff persons may occur on a need-to-know basis.

When faced with an emergency, it is important to take action to provide for one's own safety. As a general rule, it is a best practice to follow the instructions of police, fire, and medical first responders, Emergency text notification system messages, and knowledgeable College officials, unless you know that doing so will place you in imminent danger. Be familiar with the Emergency procedures for situations that call for your immediate action

ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

20 U.S.C. 1092(B)

Buildings

During business hours, the college and most campus buildings are open from 7am to 11pm. During non business hours, access to all college facilities is by key or card key, if issued, or by admittance via the Department of Campus Safety. In the case of periods of extended closing, the College will admit only those with prior approval to all facilities. All students and staff members are issued identification cards, which they may be asked to produce if there is any question about their authorization to be in a specific area. There is no campus residences associated with Las Positas College.

College Property

No college property may be removed from the campus without expressed permission from an administrator. Unauthorized removal of college property from the campus is a violation of the law and may be prosecuted by the college.

COLLEGE SECURITY SERVICES

20 U.S.C. 1092(C)

It is the policy of the Chabot-Las Positas Community College District Board of Trustees to protect the members of the total college community and to protect the property of the District. Under the general directions of the Vice Chancellor of Business Services, Campus Safety shall insure that reasonable protection is provided by using methods that fit within and contribute to the educational philosophy and process of the institution.

The District encourages all persons with knowledge of crimes on campus to accurately and promptly report these crimes to Campus Safety and other appropriate police agencies.

STATEMENT OF ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY FOR CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

The campus safety officer meets the legal definition of a security officer because of appointment pursuant to the California Education Code, section 70902. The campus safety officer is not a peace officer, but sections 626 and 627 of the California Penal Code provide special authority for school security officers to make an arrest if the perpetrator fails to leave the college grounds after being directed to do so. In addition to this authority, campus safety officers can arrest for any misdemeanor or felony committed within their presence, but must use section 837 P.C. – arrest by a private person – to accomplish the arrest.

Campus safety officers derive additional authority from section 21113(a) of the California Vehicle Code. This section covers parking on school property. Officers can issue citations for violations of District Parking Regulations using this section.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE LIVERMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Las Positas College and the Livermore Police Department have entered into a memorandum of understanding to define their respective campus safety and law enforcement roles relating to Las Positas College.

Under the guidelines of this agreement, the College Department of Campus Safety/Security is responsible for maintaining safety and security on campus. These duties include routine patrols, parking enforcement, reporting safety hazards, and writing various reports involving criminal activity, student and staff injuries and non-injury vehicle collisions. The Livermore Police Department is responsible for

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

investigating all felony, serious misdemeanors and violent crimes on campus, vehicle collisions, and taking custody of persons arrested per Section 847 of the California Penal Code.

STATEMENT FOR NON-SWORN OFFICERS

The Chabot-Las Positas Community College District employs security officers with training specific to campus security.

STUDENT/EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention material is distributed by Campus Safety to the campus community. Campus Safety makes inspections of facilities to ensure physical security design, presents programs to reduce risk from criminal acts, review plans and new construction additions to facilities to insure against design defects that could contribute to criminal acts, make preventative patrols of grounds, make necessary arrests and detentions, and interact with other law enforcement and investigative agencies to accomplish this task. Crime prevention and safety information such as Preventing Sexual Assault, Escort Service, Earthquake

Procedures, First Aid Instructions, and include safety tips and are provided by various college departments. Material includes how to call Campus Safety for emergencies and how to report crimes. This information is made available to students during registration for fall and spring semester classes and summer classes. The information is available on-line and in published brochures. Las Positas College and Campus Safety are committed to providing a safe and secure learning and working environment. The safety of each student and employee are of paramount concern. Information regarding the following topics is provided to assist students and employees in learning about these topics, learning about how to avoid and prevent these types of offenses, and what to do in the event you or someone you know becomes a victim or has questions or concerns.

SAFETY TIPS AND INFORMATION:

Personal Security

<http://www.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/19773.htm>

Identity theft – General Guide

www.ag.ca.gov/idtheft/index.htm

Domestic Violence

www.ndvh.org

Stalking

<http://www.victimsofcrime.org/>

Sexual Assault/Rape

<http://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/>

Dating and Personal Safety Tips

<http://www.datehookup.com/content-dating-safety-a-self-defense-resource-guide-for-women.htm>

Violence Against Women Act

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/vawa_factsheet.pdf

Additional information regarding sexual assault, sexual battery, dating and domestic violence, and sexual harassment is available at the Las Positas Health Center.

<http://www.laspositascollege.edu/healthcenter/index.php>

The cooperation and involvement of students, faculty and staff in the College's Crime Prevention and Safety Program is essential. Students and employees must assume responsibility for their personal safety and the security of their personal belongings by taking simple common sense precautions such as:

- Walk in well-lighted areas and try to avoid walking alone at night. Carry a whistle in your hand when walking alone.
- Always lock your car doors and never leave valuables in sight.
- When returning to your vehicle, have your keys in hand. Always check the rear seat before entering your vehicle. Lock your doors upon entering.
- Know the locations of campus pay telephones and Call boxes.
- Avoid working or studying in buildings alone at any time.
- Report any suspicious or criminal activity to Campus Safety or any other college employee.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Las Positas Community College recognizes that sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are very serious issues and are unacceptable. Sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking will not be tolerated at Las Positas College. The college will investigate all allegations of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and take appropriate disciplinary or legal action. In addition to criminal prosecution, school disciplinary sanctions range from reprimand to suspension to expulsion from the College. During a disciplinary hearing, the accuser and the accused are entitled to due process, including the right to have others present at the hearings and a right to the same information regarding the outcome of the disciplinary hearings. College discipline procedures for cases of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are included in the Student Conduct and Due Process pamphlet.

IF A SEXUAL ASSAULT OCCURS

As soon as possible, the victim of a sexual assault should report the incident to Campus Safety and Security, the local police department or any faculty or staff member. The victim should make every attempt to preserve any physical evidence of the assault. This may include a voluntary medical exam, not showering, and not disposing of any damaged clothing or other items that are present after/during the assault. Victims are encouraged to call any law enforcement agency by dialing 911 after a sexual assault for a crime investigation, referral or transport for medical treatment, and referral to crisis counseling and legal advocacy. Disciplinary actions may be imposed on individual students, student organizations and/or any College faculty or staff responsible for a sexual assault. College sanctions following campus disciplinary procedures depend on the outcome and may range from reprimand to expulsion. Every effort will be made to criminally prosecute perpetrators of sexual assaults. Information regarding what to do if you are the victim of a sexual assault or rape and resources that are available to victims of sexual assault or rape can be located at: <http://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/>

Notice: Las Positas College will change a victim's academic situation after an alleged sex offense and inform the victim of the options for those changes, if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available. Victims of sexual assault may report the crime to any Las Positas College faculty, staff, or administrator, but Campus Safety or Law Enforcement should be notified as soon as possible. Victims or witnesses to crimes should follow the basic policy for reporting crimes.

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

KNOWING THE FACTS ABOUT RAPE...

Rape is a violent crime - a hostile attack - an attempt to hurt and humiliate. It is NOT the result of "uncontrolled passions." Rape can happen to anyone; Children, grandmothers, students, working women, wives, mothers, and even males are the victims of rape. Rape can occur anywhere and at anytime in public or in your own home, day or night. Rapists are not necessarily strangers. In fact, in over one third of reported cases, the rapist is an acquaintance, neighbor, friend, or relative of the victim.

PREVENTION TIPS...

First, know the facts about rape. Become aware of locations and situations where rape might occur, and avoid them. Consider your alternatives if confronted by a rapist. Practice possible responses so that you can recall them even under the stress of a real encounter.

OUTDOORS...

- Be alert to your surroundings and the people around you - especially if you are alone or it is dark.
- When possible, travel with a friend.
- Stay in well-lit areas as much as possible.
- Walk confidently, directly, at a steady pace. A rapist looks for someone who appears vulnerable.
- Walk on the side of the street facing traffic.
- Walk close to the curb. Avoid doorways, bushes, and alleys where rapist can hide.
- If you think you are being followed, walk quickly to areas where there are lights and people.
- If a car appears to be following you, turn and walk in the opposite direction, or walk on the other side of the street.
- If in danger - scream and run, or yell fire, or break a window to attract attention.

AT HOME...

Many rapes occur in or near the victim's home. One of the best ways to prevent sexual assault is to practice good home security.

- Install effective locks on all doors and windows and use them.
- Install a peephole viewer in your door. NEVER open your door without knowing who is on the other side. Require salespersons or repairmen to show identification.
- If strangers telephone or come to your door, don't admit that you are alone.
- If you live in an apartment, avoid being in the laundry room or garage by yourself, especially at night.
- If you come home and find a door or window open or signs of forced entry, don't go in. Go to the nearest phone and call the police.

CAR SAFETY...

- Always lock car doors after entering or leaving your car.
- Park in well-lit areas.
- Have your car keys in your hand so that you don't have to linger before entering your car. Keys can also serve as a possible weapon against an attacker.
- Check the back seat before entering your car.
- If you think you are being followed, drive to a public place or a

police station.

- If your car breaks down, open the hood and attach a white cloth to the car antenna. If someone stops to help, stay in your locked car and ask them to call the police or a garage.

IF ATTACKED...

Remember your main concern must always be your safety. No one can tell you whether you should fight back, submit, or resist. IT DEPENDS ON YOU AND THE SITUATION. However, your best defense is to be prepared - know your options ahead of time. Your safety may depend upon your ability to stay cool and calm.

WEAPONS...

Carrying weapons for self-defense is controversial and sometimes illegal. Be safe - for more information, contact your local law enforcement agency.

IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF A RAPE....

Get help quickly. Call the police, sheriff, a rape crisis center, doctor, friend, or relative.

- Do NOT wash, douche, change clothes or clean up in any way until after talking to the police and going to the hospital. (You could destroy valuable evidence.)
- Remember you are the victim. You have nothing to feel guilty or ashamed about.

To learn more about sexual assault and how to prevent, contact your local law enforcement agency, rape crisis center, or write to:

Crime Prevention Center
Office of the Attorney General
1515 K Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Or go to:
Sexual Assault/Rape Information:
<http://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/>

VICTIM RESOURCES

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:

Student Health Center

(925) 424-1830

Valley Memorial Hospital, Livermore
(925) 447-7000

Valley Care Medical Center, Pleasanton
(925) 847-3000

Kaiser Permanente Medical Offices, Pleasanton
(925) 847-5050

Eden Medical Center, Castro Valley
(510) 537-1234

Valley Community Health Center
(925) 462-1755

CRISIS COUNSELING AND SHELTERS:

Rape Crisis Center Hotline
(925) 798-7272

Tri-Valley Haven Crisis Hotline
(800) 884-8119

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Victim-Witness Assistance Program
(925) 862-2525

Valley Community Health Center
(925) 449-1664

Shelter Bed Hotline
(800) 774-3583

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
(925) 416-3415

Tri-Valley Haven for Women
(925) 449-5842

Las Positas College Counseling services
(925) 424-1400

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

California law requires sex offenders who are employed, volunteer, are a resident of, or enrolled as a student at an institution of higher education, to register with the City of Livermore Police Department 1110 S. Livermore Avenue, Livermore, CA 94550.

To search the database of registered sex offenders in California by name or geography, check the Megan's Law website at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/> or information concerning registered sex offenders can be obtained from the Livermore Police Department.

ESCORT SERVICES

The Department of Campus Safety and Security offers escorts to the campus community to and from the parking lots. To arrange to have an escort accompany you from your classroom or office to your vehicle by dialing (925)424-1690 or from any college phone dialing 1690, *16 from any campus pay phone, or activate a nearby emergency call-box.

PARKING

Parking on campus is a privilege extended by the Board of Trustees to the faculty, staff, student body, and guests. To ensure safety and the efficient use of available parking spaces, parking rules and regulations adopted by the Board are enforced all year round. There are no grace periods or exceptions to the parking rules and regulations without the expressed direction of the College President or designate. Drivers using college parking lots shall comply with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees pursuant to California Vehicle Code section 21113. Failure to comply with the parking rules and regulations may result in disciplinary action, the issuance of a parking citation, loss of parking privileges, and/or cause the vehicle to be towed at the owner's expense.

Parking at Las Positas College is by permit only. Student Parking Permits for each instructional term can be purchased on-line via Classweb.

Daily parking permits can be purchased from dispensers located in the parking lots.

Note: There is no grace period for permits. You must purchase a parking permit for each day while classes are in session.

Take notice that certain parking spaces are reserved for staff and college vehicles. These spaces are clearly marked in front of the space. Vehicles parked in a staff or other reserved space without the proper permit will be cited. All vehicles shall be parked clearly within designated parking stalls (between the white lines) and head in only (do not

back in or drive through).

LOST AND FOUND

Lost and found is located in the Campus Safety Office, Building 1700, Room 1725.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ALCOHOL POLICY

The Chabot-Las Positas Community College District strives to maintain a drug-free and alcohol-free environment and complies with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1990 and the Higher Education Act Section 120a. In accordance with Public Law 101-226 "Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989," Las Positas College has enacted the following: A student may be arrested, suspended, expelled, placed on probation or given a lesser sanction for good cause and in accordance with procedures consistent with due process for violations of the drug and alcohol policy. Employees may be arrested, suspended, terminated or given a lesser sanction for violations of the drug and alcohol policy. Employees are required to notify the District of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction. The drug and alcohol policy reads: "On college property, the sale or knowing possession of dangerous drugs, restricted dangerous drugs, alcoholic beverages or narcotics as those terms are used in California statutes except when lawfully prescribed or permitted. District/college property includes real or personal property in the possession of, or under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Chabot-Las Positas District and all district facilities whether operated by the District or by a District auxiliary organization." The policy can be found under the Chabot-Las Positas Administrative Rules and Procedures Manual section 5512(A)(8) and the Drug-Free Workplace provisions listed under section 2315. Students and employees will be informed of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol, and will be advised of the availability of drug and alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation.

WEAPONS POLICY

The policy reads: "Knowing possession or use of explosives, dangerous chemicals or deadly weapons on college property or at a college function". The policy can be found under the Chabot-Las Positas Administrative Rules and Procedures Manual section 5512(A)(9). All weapons are prohibited on the Las Positas College Campus. Except for sworn law enforcement officials, it is a felony to bring or possess ANY firearm on any California school campus (§626.9 PC). It is also a felony to possess any air gun, including pellet and BB guns that utilize air, CO₂, or spring pressure to propel a metallic projectile; knives with a blade length of over 2.5 inches, dirks, daggers, and ice picks are also illegal (§626.10 PC). A student may be arrested, expelled, suspended, placed on probation or given a lesser sanction for good cause and in accordance with procedures consistent with due process for violations of the weapons policy.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The Department of Campus Safety will be responsible for notifying the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. This notification can be all of or part of our emergency notification capability to include: e-mail, emergency text notification, telephone alert, internet alert, fire alarm evacuation or alert (specific building or entire campus), in person notification, Emergency Call-box voice alert, bull-horn or other means.

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Las Positas College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Campus Safety Officers are responsible for the confirmation that there is a significant emergency on campus. The Department Supervisor of Campus Safety or in his absence, the on-duty administrator, will determine the content of the notification, and initiate the appropriate campus notification system.

The campus authority for carrying out this process is the Department Supervisor of Campus Safety and the college president or his/her designate in the event of his/her absence.

The Department of Campus Safety will test the college emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once during the Fall and Spring semesters. A description of the exercise to include the date and time of the exercise and whether it was announced or unannounced in advance will be documented in an Incident Report written by the Department of Campus Safety and kept on file.

VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 2008: "MARSY'S LAW"

On 11/4/08, by enacting Proposition 9, referred to as the "Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008: Marsy's Law" the California citizens voted to provide victims of crimes with certain constitutional rights. By enacting Proposition 9, the California Constitution, Article I, Section 28 (b), was amended and hereby confers the following rights to those who are victims of crime as defined in the constitution:

In order to preserve and protect a victim's rights to justice and due process, a victim shall be entitled to the following rights:

- To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.
- To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.
- To have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant. To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.
- To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.

To reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding, the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.

- To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or

other postconviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.

- To be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.
- To a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post judgment proceedings.
- To provide information to a probation department official conducting a pre-sentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant
- To receive, upon request, the pre-sentence report when available to the defendant, except for those portions made confidential by law.
- To be informed, upon request, of the conviction, sentence, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the defendant, the scheduled release date of the defendant, and the release of or the escape by the defendant from custody.
- To restitution.
 1. It is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer.
 2. Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss.
 3. All monetary payments, monies, and property collected from any person who has been ordered to make restitution shall be first applied to pay the amounts ordered as restitution to the victim.
- To the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.
- To be informed of all parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to provide information to the parole authority to be considered before the parole of the offender, and to be notified, upon request, of the parole or other release of the offender.
- To have the safety of the victim, the victim's family, and the general public considered before any parole or other post-judgment release decision is made.
- To be informed of the rights enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (16)
- The above Marsy Rights are to be provided to each crime victim pursuant to Penal Code Section 679.026
- VICTIMS OF CRIME RESOURCE CENTER: 1-800-VICTIMS or 1-800-842-8467
- To receive notification of the status of an appeal or status updates on a case that the Attorney General's Office is prosecuting visit: <http://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/notification>.
- To obtain resource information, contact Victims' Services Unit at 1-(877) 433-9069.
- Victim's Rights pamphlets can be found here: http://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/content/bill_of_rights

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

- Victim's Rights Cards can be found here in multiple languages: <http://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/marsy>

TITLE IX INVESTIGATION (FOR INCIDENTS INVOLVING A STUDENT)

The College is required to promptly and equitably respond to all reports of Prohibited Conduct under Title IX, which prohibits discrimination in educational institutions based on sex or gender, including through sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Approximate Duration: 60 calendar days, with the possibility of extension under certain conditions. Decision-Making Process: The Title IX Coordinator will issue a final Outcome Letter based on the findings of the investigation.

SUMMARY OF THE TITLE IX INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW PROCESS:

- When a determination is made to proceed with a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will investigate or will assign an investigator or investigators.
- This Title IX investigation procedure will determine findings of fact using the "preponderance of the evidence" standard (i.e. it is more likely than not that the Prohibited Conduct occurred).
- At the onset of an investigation, the investigator will advise the Respondent of the allegations against him or her, in writing, in the form of a Notice of Investigation, and this notice will be provided
 - to the Impacted Party.
- Both the Respondent and the Impacted Party will have an opportunity to respond to the Notice of Investigation in writing and in a meeting with the investigator. Both parties have the right to request that the investigator meet with relevant witnesses and evaluate relevant documentary or other evidence.
- Students may have a support person accompany him or her through the process. A support person may not speak for the student.
- The investigator has broad discretion in determining whether an offered witness or documentary evidence would be relevant or helpful to a determination.
- In the event the investigator is not the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator may provide a written report to the Title IX Coordinator, as appropriate to assist the decision maker or decision makers. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will review the report and may request further review from the investigator, or may ask for additional information directly from parties or witnesses.
- The decision-maker is either the Title IX Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator and an academic member (in cases in which the accused is a faculty member) or an HR representative (in cases in which the accused is a staff member).
- Upon completion of the investigation and review of all materials, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will issue each party a written Outcome Letter including findings of fact, and if applicable, any actions the College will take to provide accommodations to the Impacted Party, or safety measure(s) for the College community. The letter will also describe whether any systemic remedies are being considered or implemented. An Outcome Letter will be provided to both parties, although the content of each letter may be modified subject to the limita-

tions of FERPA and other relevant federal or state privacy laws. Where Prohibited Conduct has been found to have occurred by the Respondent, the Outcome Letter will be provided to the Respondent's supervisor, HR manager, or Dean, as appropriate under the circumstances.

- Both parties to a Title IX investigation may appeal the outcome.

POLICY FOR THE REPORTING OF THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Department of Campus Safety prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our web site at <http://www.laspositascollege.edu/safety/crime-reporting.php>. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Campus Safety, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, designated HRLO staff, judicial affairs, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches), and local law enforcement agencies.

2015 CLERY CRIME DEFINITIONS AND THE PENAL CODE - A COMPARISON

Crime definitions provided by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Violence Against Women Act are based upon the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines. These definitions, as interpreted by the federal legislature, can differ from the California Penal Code statute that is enforced by local agencies. The following table demonstrates some of these distinctive elements. Sexual assault is a broad term that includes a number of sex offenses. The Clery Act defines sexual assault as a forcible or non-forcible sex-offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. The term sexual assault is not specifically defined in the California Penal Code.

BYSTANDER EDUCATION

The bystander effect is a well-known phenomenon in which the increased presence of witnesses or "bystanders" during a crisis actually decreases the likelihood that someone will intervene. This is attributed to the assumption by most individuals that someone else will respond, thus justifying their hesitance or refusal to take action. The key to bystander intervention is the recognition and acceptance that you might be the ONLY one that will act and you should take measures to intervene in the interests of helping someone else, while assessing and taking precautions to protect your own safety and well-being.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are often the largest group of people involved - outnumbering both the perpetrators and the victims. Bystanders can have a range of involvement in assaults. A person or persons may be aware that a specific assault is happening or will happen, they may see an assault or potential assault in progress, or they may have knowledge that an assault has already occurred. Regardless of how close to the incident they are, bystanders have the power to stop assaults and to get help for people who have been victimized.

DEFINITIONS

Federal and state laws and regulations and College policies each provide definition for sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Sometimes these definitions differ.

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

The definition prescribed by the Clery Act, a federal law, are used by all institutions in the United States to classify and report crimes under the Clery Act. The Violence Against Women Act of 2013 modified the definition of some of the sexual offenses, including the definition of rape. It is important to note the definition changes in order to better understand how to interpret the statistical data.

State definition are used by police and prosecutors to determine if a crime has been committed in California. Las Positas generally models its definition from state law, but there are some differences in that Las Positas has shortened some.

The College policy definition are used to determine whether there has been the commission of an act of Prohibited Conduct and these definitions control whether College remedies or discipline will be imposed.

CONSENT

There are a number of considerations surrounding the issue of consent in the investigation and reporting of sex offenses.

CA PENAL CODE

§261.6

In prosecutions under Section 261 [rape], 262 [spousal rape], 286 [sodomy], 288a [oral copulation] or 289 [penetration by a foreign object], in which consent is an issue, "consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in an act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 288(a) or 289.

Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

CRIME STATISTICS DEFINITIONS FOR 2013 AND 2014

LOCATIONS

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 and "Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes." (34 CFR 668.46(a)) Clery-reported statistics include the academic and research areas, all student / staff locations on campus.

Non-campus: "Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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." (34 CFR 668.46(a)) A Las Positas College example of a non-campus area is the Livermore Premium Outlets, located in 2774 Livermore Outlets Dr, Livermore, CA 94551.

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." (34 CFR 668.46(a)) These statistics were provided by the law enforcement

agency having jurisdiction where the property is located and Campus Security Authorities, where applicable.

CRIMES

Crime statistics definitions below are from the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and may differ from the California Penal Code statutes.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful killing of one human being by another.

Forcible sex offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly or against that person's will. Includes forcible rape 261 PC (totaled separately), forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

Non-forcible sex offenses: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse includes:

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 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. (The criminal act need not result in injury to be counted as aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used in the commission of the crime.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Theft- Motor Vehicles: The theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, golf carts, and mopeds.

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, or personal property of another.

Hate Crimes: Any of the previously listed crimes and any other crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault or destruction/damage/vandalism reported to the police or to a campus security authority in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim.

Arrest: A person (juveniles included) taken into custody (jail) or a citation issued for violation of liquor, drug, or weapons laws (defined below).

Disciplinary Referral: The referral of any person to any campus official who institutes a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Liquor Laws: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic bev-

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

erages. Driving under the influence and drunkenness violations are excluded.

Drug Laws: Violations of 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 nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Weapons Laws: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, knives, explosives, or other deadly weapons.

CRIME STATISTICS DEFINITIONS - CHANGES IN 2014 FOR REPORTING OF 2013 STATISTICS

This Safety, Security, and Fire Report includes crime statistics from updated categories and definitions provided by the re-authorizations of the Violence Against Women Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act. Data collected for calendar year 2013 will be based upon the new definitions, which are as follows:

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent²³ of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. These offenses are:

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by the sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling: The touching of 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 incapacity.

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. In California, the statutory age of consent is eighteen.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where 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; Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of California, or 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 California.

Hate Crimes: The victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of the Clery Act, the categories of bias that may serve as the basis for a determination that a crime is a hate crime would include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability

2015 CLERY CRIME DEFINITIONS AND THE PENAL CODE - A COMPARISON

Crime definitions provided by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Violence Against Women Act are based upon the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines. These definitions, as interpreted by the federal legislature, can differ from the California Penal Code statute that is enforced by local agencies. The following table demonstrates some of these distinctive elements.

Sexual assault is a broad term that includes a number of sex offenses. The Clery Act defines sexual assault as a forcible or non-forcible sex-offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. The term sexual assault is not specifically defined in the California Penal Code.

Clery Act / VaWA

Murder is the willful killing of one human being by another.

CA Penal Code

§187(a) - Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice forethought.

Clery Act / VaWA

Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

CA Penal Code

§192 - Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice.

§192(b) Involuntary - in the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony; or in a commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner, or without due caution and circumspection.

Clery Act / VaWA

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of California, or 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

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

California.

CA Penal Code

§273.5(a) - Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

- (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse.
- (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.
- (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship.

§13700(b) - "Domestic violence" means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, "cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

Clery Act / VaWA

Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by the sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

CA Penal Code

§261(a) - Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) Where a person is incapable, because of mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act.
- (2) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
- (3) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
- (4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.
- (5) Where the person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce the belief.
- (6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or another person, and there is reasonable belief that the perpetrator will execute the threat.
- (7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by

threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official.

§263 - The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, no matter how slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

§286(a) - Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

§288a - Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

§289(a)(1)(A) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

(k)(2) "Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.

(k)(3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.

Clery Act / VaWA

Fondling is the touching of 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 incapacity

CA Penal Code

§243.4(b) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.

§243.4(e)(1) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery.

Clery Act / VaWA

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

CA Penal Code

§285 - Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Clery Act / VaWA

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

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

CA Penal Code

§261.5(a) - Unlawful intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with someone who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a “minor” is a person under the age of 18 years and an “adult” is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

Clery Act / VaWA

Burglary (structure) is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.

CA Penal Code

§459 - Every person who enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, vehicle as defined by the Vehicle Code, with the intent to commit a grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty of a burglary.

Clery Act / VaWA

Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another

CA Penal Code

§451 - A person is guilty of arson when he or she willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land, or property.

Clery Act / VaWA

A hate crime is any crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault or destruction/damage/vandalism reported to the police or a campus security authority in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability of the victim.

CA Penal Code

§422.55(a) - “Hate crime” means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: (1) Disability. (2) Gender. (3) Nationality. (4) Race or ethnicity. (5) Religion. (6) Sexual Orientation. (7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these perceived or actual characteristics.

Clery Act / VaWA

Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

CA Penal Code

646.9(a) - Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking...

CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

CLERY ACT STATISTICS LAS POSITAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2013 - 2015

20 U.S.C. 1092 H (Crimes) Criminal Offenses	2013			2014			2015		
	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses - Forcible	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Rape	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Fondling	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
g. Incest	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
h. Statutory rape	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
l. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bias Crimes	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property
Weapons Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property
Weapons Violations	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0