



Crime Awareness and Campus Security Report and Brochure

Jeanne Clery Act

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE
SAN DIEGO CAMPUS





Pacific College of Oriental Medicine

San Diego Campus

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September 2011

Introduction

Federal Public Law 102-26 (Jeanne Clery Act) and its extension in Public Law 110-315 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires that colleges and schools disclose security policies and procedures and campus crime statistics to prospective and enrolled students. This brochure establishes policies and procedures for the San Diego campus of Pacific College of Oriental Medicine. Additional information about the Jeanne Clery Act can be found at the U.S. Department of Education website: <http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>

Pacific College of Oriental Medicine is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment for students and staff. This brochure provides guidelines and advice that can contribute to this aim and encourage trust and effective communication in our educational community.

Table of Contents

I. Reporting Crimes and Emergencies	p. 4
II. Crime Prevention	p. 11
III. Drug and Alcohol Policy	p. 18
IV. Sex Offense Policy	p. 23
Appendix	p. 32
• Campus Security Personnel	
• Community Resources	
• Campus Crime Statistics	

I. Campus Security and Reporting Crimes

Crime awareness and prevention starts with effective communication. Students and staff are encouraged to report dangerous conditions, suspicious activity and criminal acts on or near campus to the appropriate authorities. This section provides guidelines for reporting crimes and emergencies.

Campus Security Authorities

The Pacific College Campus Director is the school official to whom all reports related to actual or potential criminal activity should be directed. Campus directors have in turn designated other senior managers to serve as Campus Security Authorities in their absence. The Below Chart provides the names and contact information of the Campus Director and designated Campus Security Authorities.

Name	Job Title	Contact #	Contact E-mail
Elaine Gates-Miliner	Campus Director and Vice President of Operation	619-574-6909 ext. 104	egates@pacificcollege.edu
Jaime Kornsweig	Dean of Students	619-574-6909 ext. 142	jkornsweig@pacificcollege.edu
Bob Damone	Academic Dean	619-574-6909 ext. 129	bdamone@pacificcollege.edu
Greg Sperber	Director of Clinical Services	619-574-6909 ext. 111	gsperber@pacificcollege.edu
Jason Rogers	Student Advisor	619-574-6909 ext. 150	jrogers@pacificcollege.edu
Cindy Floyd	Office/Reception Manager	619-574-6909 ext. 126	cmfloyd@pacificcollege.edu
Stacey Gomes	Vice President of Academic Affairs	619-574-6909 ext. 105	sgomes@pacificcollege.edu
Brenda Leyva-Padilla	Facilities Manager	619-574-6909 ext. 131	bleyva@pacificcollege.edu
Naomi Broering	Dean of Libraries	619-574-6909 ext. 134	nbroering@pacificcollege.edu

Additionally, any faculty member teaching a course or supervising in clinic before 9am or after 6:30pm, when the Student Services/Reception Office closes, is acting as the designated Campus Security Authority for his or her students.

Campus Security

The Campus Director is usually available on campus or easily accessed through the Student Services/Reception desk. However, even if the Campus Director is not available, one of the abovementioned Campus Security Authorities is always available during the hours listed below. Also, the Student Services/Reception desk, as well as the Clinic Reception desk, maintains emergency contact numbers for police, fire and medical emergencies. The campus also relies on security precautions taken by the landlords of the properties, such as the provision of adequate lighting in parking areas and walkways and the employment of an evening security officer to patrol the campus after hours. Additionally, local police agencies typically maintain regular patrol routes near the Pacific College campus. More information about security services can be obtained through the campus director. Students are encouraged to learn more about these services particularly if attending class before or after normal business hours.

Campus Facilities- Hours of Operation

Clinic Facilities:

Monday to Thursday	9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Friday and Saturday	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	Closed

Administrative Facilities:

Monday through Thursday	9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Friday	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	Closed

Classroom Facilities:

Monday through Friday	8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

No one is allowed to enter the facility after closing or before opening without authorization from a school official. Administration personnel and specified faculty members are responsible for the opening and closing procedures. The building landlord employs an evening security service to patrol the campus after hours. The maintenance staff ensures the building is empty and locked at night.

Pacific does not employ security personnel to monitor activities inside the building or in the parking area. Each student and employee is encouraged to be vigilant of criminal activity and to report any such activity or other emergency to the local law enforcement agency, or call 911 immediately and to alert a member of the administration of the activity as soon as possible.

Reporting Crimes

Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/her designee. "PCOM Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. The college will work with local law enforcement to resolve any crime or emergency and will alert the campus community of safety issues that may arise. Students or staff members providing the report will be expected to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action and will encourage victims to notify police authorities.

During the school orientation, new students are informed about campus security procedures and policies and are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. In the event of any criminal activity or emergency local law enforcement officials should be contacted by calling 9-1-1.

Contact information for local authorities is available in the below:

Reporting Emergencies

Emergencies include crimes that are in progress or about to happen, and ones that have resulted in serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss. They also include situations in which the suspect may still be at the scene and some suspicious activities. By calling 9-1-1 you will be linked to the appropriate police as well as fire fighting, medical, and ambulance services.

Reporting Non-Emergencies

To report some non-emergency crimes you can file a police report online, or you can call the SDPD's 24-hour number for non-emergency calls and general information at **(619) 531-2000** (PLEASE USE **(858) 484-3154** IF YOU LIVE IN THE 858 Area Code). Crimes and suspicious activities that fall into this category are: (a) those that don't involve serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss; (b) ones in which there is no possibility that the suspect is still at the scene or is likely to return to the scene; and (c) ones for which an immediate response is not needed. If there is any doubt as to whether the situation is an emergency, it is always better to be on the safe side and call **9-1-1**.

San Diego Police Department- Neighborhood Divisions Western Division

The Western Division serves the neighborhoods of Hillcrest, La Playa, Linda Vista, Loma Portal, Midtown, Midway District, Mission Hills, Mission Valley West, Morena,

Ocean Beach, Old Town, Point Loma Heights, Roseville-Fleetridge, Sunset Cliffs, University Heights and Wooded Area.

Western Division serves a population of 171,948 people and encompasses 25.8 square miles.

Address	5215 Gaines Street San Diego, CA 92110
Phone	(619) 692-4800 TTY: (619) 692-4978
Hours	Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Email	sdpdwestern@pd.sandiego.gov

Timely Warning

Should a potentially dangerous situation exist due to actual or potential criminal activity, campus officials will provide timely notice to students and staff. This includes situations involving the commission of a crime on or near campus such as robbery, theft from vehicles, sexual assault, threats of violence and similar activities. It can also include awareness of the possibility of students or outsiders carrying weapons or of drug sale or use on or near campus.

When school officials are notified of such a potentially dangerous situation from students, staff, police or nearby merchants or offices, notices will be promptly and visibly displayed in the glass display cases at the entrances to the campus, as well as on all bulletin boards around campus. Furthermore, an e-mail notice will be sent to all members of the Pacific College community: students, faculty, and staff. These notices will provide relevant information and encourage vigilance and common sense precautions. Students in school at the time will also be notified by staff members who will visit classrooms and lounges.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Should a significant emergency or dangerous situation arise involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus, campus officials will initiate the emergency response and evacuation procedure. An “immediate” threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as an approaching forest fire, as well as a fire currently raging in one of your buildings.

Some other examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations are:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake

- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Armed intruder
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Explosion
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency response under Clery:

- Power outage
- Snow closure
- String of larcenies

In the event of an actual emergency, determined to be a valid emergency by the Campus Director, most likely by communicating with the local police department, the entire campus community will be notified of the emergency situation and the response and evacuation procedures necessary. Although, the entire Pacific College community will be notified, the emergency may only affect a specific population (For example: The emergency may only affect the students on campus on a Monday or only the students taking classes in the Annex).

Pacific 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 issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notification System

The first respondents to an emergency situation will be the Campus Director and/or any or all Campus Security Authorities (see chart above) that are on campus at the time of the imminent threat. The Campus Director and Campus Security Authorities will work to appoint other, designated administrators, staff and faculty, to verbally inform students in class and clinic, as well as other staff and faculty members. Information dissemination will additionally occur by broadcasting the emergency on the clinic's intercom system, through e-mail and Campus Cruiser Alerts, and an alert on the front page of the Pacific College website.

Students should take responsibility for regularly checking their e-mail. In order to receive campus-wide e-mail announcements, students must have a Pacific College e-mail account, which is automatically set up upon entrance to the College, but can be confirmed from the Information Technology (IT) department. Furthermore, automatic forwarding of e-mail messages from a Pacific College account to another account is available through communication with the College's IT department.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

Following the notification of an emergency, all constituents on-campus that are threatened by the emergency situation are to be immediately evacuated, if evacuation will distance the constituents from the immediate threat. Students, administrators, staff, and faculty are to follow the fire safety exit strategies and evacuation routes, indicating the nearest exits, posted all around the campus. However, evacuation would not be the immediate response to an emergency situation if the safest place to avoid the imminent threat were the campus itself. The specific response to be communicated and enacted during an emergency situation would be determined by the Campus Director first, and secondly by any or all Campus Security Authorities.

A test, and subsequent evaluation, of Pacific College's emergency response and evacuation procedure, including its notification system, will be conducted once a year and documentation of the test will be kept in the office of the Campus Director.

Campus Crime Reports

The Clery Act requires that schools and colleges maintain records of crimes reported to campus officials and/or local police authorities. This includes on-campus reports as well as reports of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus, if available through local authorities. Statistics are compiled by type of crime and reported annually to the U.S. Department of Education. Schools are further required to make statistics covering the last three calendar years of reporting available to current and prospective students. The Appendix to this handbook contains reported crime statistics for individual campuses.

In addition to compiling data on reports of crimes, schools and colleges must separately report arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action with regard to: 1- liquor law or federal campus alcohol policy violations; 2- drug law or federal campus drug policy violations; weapons possession law or campus weapons policy violations. The annual campus crime statistics report covers, then, the following:

- Crime reports
 - o Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
 - o Negligent manslaughter
 - o Forcible sex offenses
 - o Non-forcible sex offenses
 - o Robbery
 - o Aggravated assault
 - o Burglary
 - o Motor vehicle theft
 - o Arson

- o Hate crimes
- Arrest and referral for disciplinary action reports
 - o Liquor law
 - o Drug law
 - o Weapons possession

Further information about campus crime reports is available through the campus director. Crime definitions and campus crime reporting methodology are available through the U.S. Department of Education website: <http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html#data>. This site also provides access to the campus crime statistics for all U.S. schools and colleges.

II. Crime Prevention

The best way to deal with crime is to prevent it. Everyone can play a part by using common sense precautions, maintaining vigilance and cooperating with others. This section of the report provides basic advice for crime prevention and how to access further general crime prevention resources.

What is Crime Prevention?

Crime prevention is defined as *“the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.”* The first step in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility. It is not a school or college problem or a police problem. It is a societal problem that can only be properly addressed by the entire campus community. On a college campus that includes, students, faculty, staff, visitors and neighbors. Therefore, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility.

Three elements must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the crime triangle. A person may “want” to commit a crime, and have the “ability” to commit a crime, but if we deny them the “opportunity,” then no crime can be committed. Historically, the primary goal of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and also reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. Our goal is to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, whether on campus or not.

Colleges and schools throughout the United States are concerned about providing campus settings that are safe and secure. Understanding campus crime prevention and how you can personally increase your chances of having a safe and enjoyable college experience will mutually benefit you and your campus.

Personal Safety Tips

The following are general safety and security tips provided by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers. Tips relating to sex, drug and alcohol offenses are addressed in sections IV and V of this handbook.

- Know how to contact campus staff and the police
 - o Know the telephone number of your school and local police precinct.
 - o Keep the emergency phone numbers near your phones (stickers, magnets, etc.).

- o Program emergency phones numbers into your personal cell phone.
- Walking around or near campus
 - o Familiarize yourself with the layout of the campus. Survey the campus while classes are in session and after dark to see that academic buildings, walkways, facilities, and parking lots are adequately secured and well-lighted.
 - o Plan the safest route to your destination; choose well-lighted, busy pathways and streets.
 - o Share your class schedule with your parents and trusted friends and give them your telephone numbers.
 - o At night, stick to well-lighted areas whenever possible and avoid alleyways or “short cuts” through isolated areas.
 - o Travel in groups and avoid going out alone at night.
 - o If you are being followed, change direction and go to the nearest business or home; knock on the door, and request that someone call the police. Note the description of the person following you.
 - o Walk near the curb and avoid shrubbery or other places of potential concealment.
 - o Tell a friend or roommate where you are going and what time you expect to return.
 - o Stay alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
 - o Carry your purse or backpack close to your body and keep a firm grip on it; carry your wallet in an inside coat pocket or your front pant pocket.
 - o Keep your keys separate from your purse or backpack.
 - o Don’t overload yourself with bags or packages and avoid wearing shoes that restrict your movements.
 - o Walk with a confident stride; keep your head up and look around.
 - o If a motorist stops and asks for directions, keep your distance from the car.
 - o Dress in clothes and shoes that will not hamper movement.
 - o Report suspicious activity or noises immediately.
- Motor vehicle safety
 - o Park in well lighted areas, where your vehicle is visible; avoid parking next to vans or trucks.
 - o Keep all items out of sight, especially valuables. Remove or place CD players/cases, etc. in the truck.
 - o Service your vehicle regularly to avoid breakdowns.
 - o Keep your vehicle locked at all times.
 - o Consider “The CLUB” or an alarm system.

- o When leaving your car for service, remove your other keys.
- o Have your key ready when you approach your car. Before getting in, check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding.
- When driving
 - o Carry a cell phone.
 - o Never let fuel level get below ¼ tank.
 - o Drive on well traveled streets and keep your car in gear while it is stopped. Allow at least one car length space between your car and the car in front of you so that you can escape should someone try to get into your car.
 - o Always be aware of your surroundings and check your rear view mirror often.
 - o Keep doors locked and windows shut and keep valuables out of sight; either covered or in the trunk.
 - o If your car breaks down, open the hood and stay inside. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but have him or her call for assistance.
 - o If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
 - o Beware of people who yell, honk, and point at your car as if something is wrong; if your car breaks down, stay inside and lock the doors. If anyone approaches to help, crack the window and ask them to call the police. Ask uniformed people to show identification.
 - o Beware of people who motion and ask you to stop and lend assistance; if you want to assist someone whose car has broken down, go to the nearest phone or use your cell phone and call the police.
 - o If a person with a weapon confronts you and wants your vehicle, give it up. No car is worth being injured or losing your life over.
- Using public transportation
 - o Try to avoid isolated bus or train stops and times when few people are around.
 - o Stay away from the curb until bus/train arrives.
 - o If possible, sit near the driver and notify him or her of any problems.
 - o A crowded bus is a prime target for pick pockets; carry your bags close and carry your wallet in your coat or front pant pocket.
 - o If someone is bothering or harassing you, move to another seat location and/or tell the person in a loud voice to “STAY AWAY”.
 - o Remain on the bus/train if you are uncomfortable with getting off.

- If you sense trouble
 - o Move away from the potential threat if possible; cross the street and increase your pace.
 - o Join a group of people nearby.
 - o If a threatening situation is imminent and people are close by, yell, scream or do whatever you can to get their attention. Remember, dialing 9-1-1 and or/activating a fire alarm are both part of the personal safety system. 911 calls are free from most pay phones.
 - o If you are facing an armed criminal, you may minimize the risk of injury to yourself if you comply with the criminal's demands. However, if your life is in immediate danger, use any defense you can to get away.
 - o Dial 9-1-1 immediately and give a description of the suspect.

- If you are attacked
 - o Go with your instincts, but be realistic about your ability to fight off someone; your instinct may be to run, scream, kick, hit or bite.
 - o If a weapon is displayed, don't resist. Give up your property and save your life.
 - o Do what you are told and don't make any sudden moves.
 - o Try to remember as many details as possible and alert the school or the police as soon as possible.
 - o Your goal should be to escape safely and survive; cooperate if you think that resisting may lead to further harm.
 - o Remember every situation is different; you are the only one who can decide the appropriate course of action.
 - o Constantly play the "what if" game to think about what you would do in a particular threatening situation. This will help prepare you to respond instinctively when a threat is encountered.
 - o After an event, never feel guilty about what you did or did not do.

- Active shooter (workplace or school violence)
 - o If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area and started shooting; the following are a list of actions that are recommended:
 - If possible exit the building/area immediately, but only if it can be done safely.
 - Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building immediately.
 - Notify Public Safety or Police.
 - Give the following information:
 - a) Your name
 - b) Your phone number

- c) Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
- d) Number of shooters
- e) Identification of shooter
- f) Number of persons who may be involved
- g) Your location
- If exiting the building/area is not possible, the following is recommended:
 - Go to the nearest room or office.
 - Close and lock the door.
 - If unable to lock the door, use a wedge device or heavy to block the door; a belt or other objects may be able to wedge the door shut.
 - Cover the door windows.
 - Depending upon the shooters location, exit out the window quietly and quickly.
 - Stay low, move away from the door, keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room.
 - DO NOT answer the door.
 - Notify the police.
 - Wait for the Police to assist your exit from the building.
 - If you are trapped with the shooter, you need to decide whether to:
 - o Stay still and play dead.
 - o Run for an exit in a zigzagging pattern, or
 - o Attack the shooter.
- Describing a suspect or a vehicle
 - o Date, Time, Location, Direction of Travel, Weapon
 - o Suspect Information
 - Male/Female
 - Adult/Juvenile/Approximate Age
 - Race
 - Height/Weight
 - Hair Color
 - Eye Color
 - Mustache, beard, sideburns or other facial hair
 - Tattoos, scars or other identifying marks
 - Gait, limp or amputations
 - o Clothing
 - Hat
 - Glasses

- Shirt type/color
- Pants type/color
- Shoes
- o Automobile
 - Make/Model
 - Color
 - Year
 - Body style (2-door, 4-door, convertible, truck, etc.)
 - License plate number
 - Distinguishing features (spoiler, racing stripes, tinting, damage, etc.)
- Cyber security
 - o Never give your password to anyone.
 - o Provide your social security number only to secure sites you trust.
 - o Change your passwords regularly.
 - o Do not allow others access to your email account.
 - o Do not put personal information or photos on your web page and do not give personal information that can identify where you live to social networking sites.
 - o Never leave your computer/laptop unattended.
 - o Engrave markings on your computer.
 - o Do not download files sent to you by strangers or click on hyperlinks from people you don't know.
 - o Computer phishing is a crime. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire credit card details and other sensitive personal data via bogus emails or pop-up windows. It may look like a legitimate email from a legitimate institution, but beware of unsolicited requests for information.
 - o Financial or payment institutions will never request that you send them personal sensitive data via email or pop up windows.
 - o If you receive a suspicious looking email from any bank, lending, or payment institution, it is best to delete and not respond. If, by coincidence, you have an account with the entity mentioned in the email, call your legitimate institution using the number on your physical bill or via the telephone book or through telephone information.
 - o Make certain that all your personal information is deleted from your computer prior to disposing of it.
- Cell phone protection
 - o Carry your phone with you whenever possible and make sure it is in a safe place whenever you leave it behind. If you are leaving your phone in your car, be sure it is hidden from view.

- o Turn off your phone when you are not using it.
- o Request a personal identification number.
- o Use the “lock” feature on your phone.
- o Report a stolen cellular telephone immediately to the cellular telephone carrier and police.
- o Check your monthly bills carefully, and report unfamiliar calls to your cellular phone company.
- o Do not give out your electronic serial number or even your phone number to strangers, including callers who represent themselves as technicians testing your line.
- o Keep your subscriber agreement, which includes your electronic serial number, in a secure location.

Crime Prevention Resources

LOCAL WEBSITE LINKS

- San Diego Crime Stoppers- Solving Crime in San Diego
www.sdcrimestoppers.com
- San Diego Police Department- Crime Prevention and Education
www.sandiego.gov/police/services/prevention/index.shtml
- San Diego Sheriff’s Department- Crime Prevention
www.sdsheiff.net/co_crimeprevention.html

NATIONAL WEBSITE LINKS- These two websites link to extensive resources for crime prevention and personal safety:

- National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)
www.ncpc.org
- Security on Campus, Inc.
www.securityoncampus.org

III. Drug and Alcohol Policy

Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) requires colleges and schools to certify to the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

This program must include the following:

1. Standards of conduct concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, and the illegal use of alcohol by students and employees on school property or at any school activity;
2. Description of legal sanctions;
3. Clear statement of the school's sanctions for violations;
4. Description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services;
5. Description of the health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol.

Pacific College Alcohol and Drug Use Policy Statement

Pacific College is dedicated not only to teaching and to the advancement of knowledge but also to the development of ethical and responsible individuals. The College seeks to achieve these goals through a sound educational program and policies that encourage maturity and independence. The regulations that govern student and employee conduct have been formulated with those objectives in mind. The U.S. Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. These regulations require that a college distribute information annually about the possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at that college. Members of the Pacific College community are bound by federal, state, and municipal laws as well as by the regulations of the Board of Trustees of Pacific College of Oriental.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances and the unauthorized use of alcohol by students on campus and by College employees at work is prohibited. Student clubs and organizations may petition the Campus Director in advance of a planned event for the use of beer or wine at "duly authorized functions." Organizations must adhere to stringent guidelines that comply with California Alcoholic Beverage Control Law prohibiting the sale, delivery, or providing of alcoholic beverages to people under the age of 21. In addition, organizations granted permission to serve alcoholic beverages must provide adequate supervision for distribution and consumption.

Any person found to have violated the College policy on alcohol and drug use is subject to discipline by Pacific College officials. The legal age for drinking alcohol in California is 21, and state laws deal harshly with underage drinking. As stated earlier, it is also against the law in California to sell or give away alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.

The possession or use of illegal drugs is a crime in the State of California. Anyone found in possession of or using such drugs on College property will be dealt with severely and may be suspended from the College, in addition to facing criminal charges and arrest.

Drug or alcohol possession or use: Should a student or staff member be found in possession of, using or under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while on campus or at a school function (not including the use of beer or wine by those of legal drinking age at “duly authorized functions”), he or she will be subject to disciplinary action based upon violation of the school’s code of professional conduct. He or she may be warned, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled/disqualified. Disciplinary actions are at the discretion of the Campus Director and the Admissions/Administrative/Advancement Committee. Pacific College’ policy regarding disciplinary actions and the College’s policy on Professional Conduct are published in the School Catalog.

[Health and Safety Information Concerning Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse](#) Alcohol and Health

Alcohol goes directly into the bloodstream, physically affecting the whole body. Some illnesses and health problems caused by excessive alcohol use include:

- *Hangovers.* Headaches, nausea, vomiting, aches and pains all result from drinking too much. Drinking to the point of drunkenness makes you sick.
- *Weight gain.* Alcohol is not water. A beer has about 150 “empty” calories that provide few if any nutrients.
- *High blood pressure.* Along with being overweight, high blood pressure is associated with many serious health problems.
- *Depressed immune system.* Impaired immunity makes you more likely to contract viral illnesses such as flu and infections.
- *Cancer.* 2-4% of all cancer cases are related to alcohol. Upper digestive tract cancers are the most common, hitting the esophagus, mouth, larynx, and pharynx. Women who drink prior to menopause are more likely to develop breast cancer. Your risk of skin cancer doubles if you drink slightly more than “moderate levels.” Some studies implicate alcohol in colon, stomach, pancreas and lung cancer. And let’s not forget the liver...
- *Liver disease.* Heavy drinking can cause fatty liver, hepatitis, cirrhosis and cancer of the liver. The liver breaks down alcohol at the rate of only one drink per hour.

- *Alcohol poisoning.* Drinking large amounts can result in alcohol poisoning, which causes unconsciousness and even death. Breathing slows, and the skin becomes cold and may look blue. Don't let a person in this condition "sleep it off." Call 911.
- *Heart or respiratory failure.* Excessive drinking can have serious results. Heart or respiratory failure often means death.
- *Alcoholism.* Alcoholism is a disease to which some people seem predisposed. Alcoholics are unable to control their drinking--how much, when, and if. Alcoholism puts you at great risk for other health problems, and it can shorten your life by more than 10 years. Alcoholism cannot be cured, but it can be treated. Through education, treatment, and self-help support such as AA, people can learn to live alcohol-free and feel good.
- *Other long-term effects.* Loss of appetite, vitamin deficiencies, stomach ailments, sexual impotence, central nervous system damage, and memory loss.

For more information visit the website for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): www.niaaa.nih.gov/.

Drugs and Health

Like many prescription drugs, "recreational" drugs come with potentially harmful side effects that can have serious and long-term effects on your health.

High doses of many of the drugs, or impure or more dangerous substitutes for these drugs, can cause immediate life-threatening health problems such as heart attack, respiratory failure, and coma. Combining drugs with each other or with alcohol is especially dangerous.

- *Barbiturates and tranquilizers* are commonly abused prescription drugs. They can cause hangover-like symptoms, nausea, seizures, and coma. Overdose or mixing these drugs with alcohol can be fatal.
- *Cocaine* can cause such long-term problems as tremors, seizures, psychosis, and heart or respiratory failure.
- *LSD* can cause nausea, rapid heart rate, depression, and disorientation. Long term effects include paranoia and psychosis.
- *Marijuana and hashish* can cause rapid heart rate and memory impairment soon after use. Long-term effects include cognitive problems, infertility, weakened immune system, and possible lung damage.
- *Narcotics such as heroin* can bring on respiratory and circulatory depression, dizziness, impotence, constipation, and withdrawal sickness. Overdoses can lead to seizures and death.
- *PCP*, in addition to triggering unpredictable and violent behavior, can cause dizziness, numbness, high heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, and in high amounts fatal heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels.
- *Stimulants such as amphetamines* have health effects that include high heart rate and blood pressure, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, impotence, skin disorders, tremors, seizures, and psychosis.

For more information, visit the National Institute for Chemical Dependency:
<http://www.nicd.us/>.

For more details on health risks of specific agents:
<http://www.nicd.us/drugclassifications.html>.

Drugs, Alcohol and Safety

Alcohol and other drugs interfere with messages to your brain and alter your perceptions, emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination. Alcohol and drugs affect your judgment and can lead to dangerous behavior that puts you at risk for:

- *Accidental injuries.* More than half of drownings and fatal falls are alcohol- or drug-related. 45% of emergency room visits are alcohol-related. 80% of patients in special units like burn centers have injuries related to alcohol use. Half of all physical injuries sustained on college campuses stem from alcohol use.
- *Car crashes.* Even small amounts of alcohol make driving unsafe. Drunk driving is not only unsafe, it's illegal. Even a blood alcohol level of .05% (below the legal limit for driving in most states) makes you twice as likely to have a car crash. Almost half of all fatal auto crashes are alcohol- or drug- related. Drinking and boating can be a dangerous combination as well. One-third of boating fatalities are alcohol related, and drunk boating is just as illegal as drunk driving.
- *Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)* including AIDS. You are more likely to ignore safety precautions such as condoms if you are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- *Unwanted pregnancy.* For the same reasons that alcohol and other drugs put people at greater risk for STDs, it also makes pregnancy a risk of substance abuse.
- *Fights.* Barroom brawls don't just happen in movies. Not only can you get hurt, you can get arrested. Two-thirds of violent behavior on college campuses involves alcohol.
- *Trouble with the law.* Illegal drugs, underage drinking, drunk driving, public consumption--even giving guests alcohol--can get you into trouble.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Services

County of San Diego: Alcohol and Drug Services (ADS)

http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/hhsa/programs/bhs/alcohol_drug_services/prevention_services.html

San Diego County's alcohol and drug prevention strategy uses a community change model to prevent alcohol and drug problems throughout the region. The prevention strategy focuses on four primary countywide initiatives: the Underage Drinking Initiative (1995), which addresses underage drinking issues in our communities and across the Border; Methamphetamine Strike Force (1996), which addresses the personal, community and environmental impact of methamphetamine; the Marijuana Initiative (2005) to focus on youth use of

marijuana, and the Prescription Drug Task Force (2008) to address the illicit use of prescription drugs in the region. Providing a targeted focus on these issues allows the County to develop long term, strategic and sustainable prevention plans for each initiative, provides coordination and shared resources where possible, and provides flexible prioritization in each region regarding how each initiative will be tailored to individual community needs.

Mental Health Systems' Alcohol and Drug Services:
<http://www.mhsinc.org/alcohol-drug-services>

Additional resources are at the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention:
<http://www.higheredcenter.org/prevention>

IV. Sex Offense Policy

Pacific College takes sexual harassment and criminal sex offenses seriously and has policies and procedures covering student-student, student-employee and employee-employee situations. This handbook covers the general policies. The school employee handbook discusses the topic as an aspect of the terms and conditions of employment for faculty and administrative staff.

The Clery Act requires schools to have policies regarding sex offenses, programs for sex offense prevention and information available to students concerning community sex offender registries.

Sexual Assault and Other Criminal Sex Offenses

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the UCR defines a sex offense in general as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex crimes are further defined by the FBI as forcible and non-forcible:

Sex Offenses—Forcible is defined as *any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.* There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

Forcible Rape is *the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).* This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females.

Forcible Sodomy is *oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.*

Sexual Assault With an Object is *the use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.* An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a finger, bottle, handgun, stick, etc.

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

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible are incidents of *unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse*. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

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

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

Reporting a Criminal Sex Offense

Procedures for reporting criminal sex offenses are the same as for campus crime in general. Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a sex-related crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/her designee. "PCOM Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. Students or staff members providing the report will be expected to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action and will encourage victims to notify police authorities. Moreover, victims are informed of *the importance of preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense*. Contact information for local authorities is listed above in Section I. *Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel*.

Victims of alleged sex offenses are encouraged to use the school's counseling services, Student Resource Services. A professional counselor is available by phone at 866-640-4777, 24-hours a day. In-person appointments can be scheduled for day, evening, or Saturday hours at a location convenient for the student.

Furthermore, Student Advisors at the college will change a victim's academic situation after an alleged sex offense, if necessary, requested, and reasonable available.

Timely warning and other procedures and policies relating to campus security in general (Also in Section I) are applicable in criminal sex offenses, including

disciplinary actions. Sanctions may include appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action, warning, censure, suspension, or dismissal from employment or from the program.

Pacific College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Rockville College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Pacific College Policy on Sexual Harassment

Pacific College has created a policy to foster equitable treatment of all members of the College community and to create an environment conducive to learning.

- A student should feel safe and comfortable at his or her school. It is first and foremost a supportive place for learning and growing.
- Staff and faculty members should also expect a safe work environment where all may function effectively.

Title IX and Sexual Harassment:

Title IX and college policy protect students from unlawful sexual harassment in all of the school's programs or activities, whether they take place in the facilities of the school, at a class or training program sponsored by the school at another location, or elsewhere. Title IX protects both male and female students from sexual harassment by faculty, staff or other students as well as faculty and staff from harassment by students.

Title VII and Sexual Harassment:

Title VII protects employees from sexual harassment of one employee by another employee, supervisor or third party.

College Policy on Consensual and Therapeutic Relationships

Pacific College strongly discourages faculty/ students and staff/faculty or students entering into a romantic/sexual relationship while an instructional or professional relationship exists. Faculty members are strongly encouraged to disclose to the Administration if a dating relationship does develop between themselves and a student. Doing so will not only help the Administration protect the student(s) but the faculty member(s) as well.

Additionally, the college discourages students and faculty from having a therapeutic relationship anywhere other than in a professional, medical office setting.

The college expects its faculty members to, at all times and in all places, conduct themselves in a professional manner and as role models to future acupuncturists and body workers.

Definitions

Harassment:

While it is not easy to define precisely what harassment is, it includes: slurs, epithets, threats, derogatory comments, visual depictions, unwelcome jokes and teasing.

Sexual Harassment:

While it is not easy to define precisely what sexual harassment is, it includes: unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and/or verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature including, but not limited to: sexually-related drawings, pictures, jokes, teasing, uninvited touching or other sexually-related comments.

Further Clarification of Sexual Harassment of Students

Sexual harassment can take two forms: *quid pro quo* and *hostile environment*.

Quid pro quo harassment occurs when a school employee causes a student to believe that he or she must submit to unwelcome sexual conduct in order to participate in a school program or activity. It can also occur when an employee causes a student to believe that the employee will make an educational decision based on whether or not the student submits to unwelcome sexual conduct. For example, when a teacher threatens to fail a student unless the student agrees to date the teacher, it is *quid pro quo* harassment. It does not matter whether the student refuses to submit to the teacher's demands and suffers the threatened harm, or does what the teacher wants and thus avoids the harm. In both cases, this act of harassment by the school employee is unlawful.

Hostile environment harassment occurs when unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature is so severe, persistent, or pervasive that it affects a student's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity, or creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational environment.

Retaliation and Malicious or Frivolous Allegations

Pacific College encourages reporting of all incidents of harassment regardless of who the offender may be, or the offender's relationship to the college.

It is extremely important to note that Pacific College will make certain, to the best of its ability, no harm comes to a student or staff member for reporting incidents of harassment including sexual harassment. The school will take steps to prevent any retaliation by the alleged harasser or anyone else at the school. Titles IX and VII

prohibit retaliation and students and staff members can be sure that the school will take strong responsive actions, should any occur.

Moreover, Pacific College recognizes that allegations of harassment can cause serious damage to the accused's personal reputation and career. If it is determined that a harassment allegation is malicious or frivolous in nature, the complainant may be subject to disciplinary action.

Confidentiality

The College recognizes that confidentiality is important. Anyone who suspects that he or she has been a victim of harassment is encouraged to report the matter. The college will make every effort to respect the confidentiality and privacy of all parties involved. When looking into the matter, particularly when a grievance is filed, the school will pay attention to any due process or other rights the accused student or teacher might have. However, the school will make sure that doing so does not interfere with the protections provided to the complainant by Title IX.

Sometimes, a student complaining of harassment may ask that the school, in its investigation, not use his or her name. Similarly, a student may even ask that the school take no action. In these situations, the school's ability to deal with the alleged harassment may be limited. However, the school may still be able to take some steps to address the matter. For example, the school will, at its minimum, report a sexual assault or other possible criminal activities to the police, even without a complaint from the student. In less severe cases, the school will at least keep track of the incident so that it can identify and take action against repeat offenders. However, when faced with a request for confidentiality or to take no action, the school must consider whether the alleged harassment may affect other students. If so, the school may need to take action to prevent those students from being harassed.

Sanctions

If the school discovers an incident of harassment, it has an obligation to stop it and make sure that it does not happen again. Sanctions may include appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action, warning, censure, suspension, or dismissal from employment or from the program.

Complaint Procedure: Sexual Harassment

Any student, staff member, faculty member, or other person who believes he or she has been unlawfully harassed should immediately report it to a responsible school official. These include the Campus Director (above, in Section I, find the Campus Directors name and how to reach her), Academic Dean, Dean of Students, or Directors of Clinical Services, or in the case of an employee, his or her immediate supervisor. Generally an incident should be reported within 180 days (within 6

months) from the date of occurrence. The school will move quickly to determine what happened. When a student reports sexual harassment, the school will explain how its grievance and investigation procedures work and offer the student the opportunity to use them.

Levels of Resolution:

Consultation

A student or staff member may consult with the Campus Director, Academic Dean, Dean of Students, or Director of Clinical Services to discuss issues related to sexual or other harassment, whether or not “harassment” actually occurred, and whether the person seeking information is a complainant, a person who believes his or her own actions may be the subject of criticism (even if unwarranted), or a third party. Often there is a desire that a consultation be confidential or “off the record.” This can usually be achieved when individuals discuss concerns about harassment without identifying the other person(s) involved, and sometimes even without identifying themselves. The level of confidentiality depends on what legal protections are necessary for the safety of the campus community.

Direct

If the student or staff member feels comfortable doing so, he or she should confront the harasser directly and communicate to him or her that the conduct is unwelcome and must stop.

Informal Resolution

- A “Concern or Complaint Form” will be completed by the school official first hearing the complaint.
- The complaint form will then be submitted to the Campus Director who will act as facilitator to attempt to mediate and resolve complaints.
- Activities undertaken toward this end include fact gathering through fact-finding interviews and discussions with the complainant and respondent as well as with other school officials.
- Informal resolution may be attained through mutual consent, clarification of perceptions, insuring both parties are comfortable with future interaction, and may include remedial measures or disciplinary sanctions.
- Complaints following the Informal Resolution format will be attempted to be resolved within a two-week period.

Formal Resolution

- A “Complaint of Discrimination/Harassment” form will be completed by the school official first hearing the complaint.
- The complaint form will then be submitted to the Campus Director who will assign an impartial investigator to assist in investigating the complaint.

- The parties involved will have the opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence.
- The investigators may independently seek out witnesses or other information.
- The investigation will be treated seriously, afforded high priority and will be completed in a timely fashion. Involved parties will be apprised of the on going process.
- Upon completion, all parties will be given notification of the outcome of the complaint including determinations of credibility and findings of facts based on credible evidence.
- Information will be released to any other parties on a “need to know” basis only.
- If harassment has been deemed as such, the school will take steps to prevent its recurrence and will correct its discriminatory effects on the complainant and others, where and when appropriate.
- Any party dissatisfied with the process or decisions resulting from the investigation will have an opportunity to appeal the findings.
- Formal Resolution will be attempted to be completed within a four-week period.

Sexual Harassment and Sex Offense Prevention

Sexual Harassment Prevention:

Prevention is the best tool to eliminate harassment on campus. Clear communication that harassment will not be tolerated and providing anti-harassment training is essential. Pacific College’s goal and commitment is to provide campus-wide awareness of the complaint procedure, to ensure that the college takes immediate and appropriate action, and that each student/staff member feels comfortable bringing any issue to the school’s attention when necessary.

Sex Offense Prevention:

Be aware that there are no perfect protection strategies. There is no way to predict all possible situations. These safety tips are intended to reduce, not eliminate the risk of assault. Getting informed about sex crimes is also very important:

- The primary responsibility for any sexual assault rests with the offender and not the victim.
- Knowledge is power. Though many sex offenders are NOT known to law enforcement, you can educate yourself about those known offenders who reside in your city or county.
- Remember that most sexual assaults are committed by someone that the victim knows. The stranger does not pose the highest risk to you. Up to 90% of sex offenders are known to their victims and include relatives, friends and authority figures. If you feel uncomfortable in someone’s presence, trust your feelings and take steps to distance yourself from him or her. Don’t be afraid to make a scene if necessary. Tell someone!

- Avoid high-risk situations. Be observant and aware of your surroundings. Avoid poorly lit areas where an attacker might hide. Identify safe people in your neighborhood that you or your children can go to if you need help. Be thoughtful and use good judgment in choosing your friends and partners. Be careful of your use of alcohol and drugs; you are more vulnerable to attack if you are intoxicated. Do not leave your food or drink unattended at a party or in a public place. Don't be embarrassed to use security staff at work or when shopping, to walk you to your car. Do not pick up hitchhikers or stop to help a stranger in a stalled vehicle; use a phone in a safe location to call for help. Be cautious about making personal contact with those you meet on the Internet or in other similar environments.
- Do not harass the offender. The purpose behind community notification is to reduce the chances of future victimization of persons by this offender. The information presented through this notification should assist you and your family in avoiding situations that allow easy victimization. Initiating contact with the Sexually Violent Predator can increase the risk of you or your family being victimized or may drive the offender underground, placing others at greater risk.
- Sex offender characteristics
 - o Most offenders commit multiple crimes against multiple types of victims with whom they have varying types of relationships (adults, children, male, female, known and unknown.) This behavior is known as crossover.
 - o Sex offenders rarely commit just one type of offense. Many offenders have NO criminal history or sex crime history of any kind.
 - o There is no such thing as a "typical" sex offender; however all tend to be manipulative, deceptive, and secretive. Sex offenders come from all backgrounds, ages, income levels and professions.
 - o The majority of offenses are committed by someone the victim knows.
 - o Sexual deviancy often begins in mid to late adolescence.
 - o Sex offenders do not usually commit their crimes impulsively. They usually employ careful planning and preliminary steps that, if interrupted, can prevent an actual crime.
 - o The vast majority of sex offenders are male; only 20% of child sex offenses are committed by women.
- Know the facts about sex offending. From the Rape, Abuse and Incest Network and the U.S. Department of Justice (<http://www.securityworld.com/ia-429-sex-crimes-statistics.aspx>).
 - o Between 1995 and 1996, more than 670,000 women were the victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault.
 - o Approximately 68% of rape victims knew their assailant.
 - o One of every four rapes takes place in a public area or in a parking garage.

- o 9% of female victims reported that the offender was a stranger.
- o 68% of rapes occur between the hours of 6 PM and 6 AM.
- o At least 45% of rapists were under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- o In 29% of rapes, the offender used a weapon.
- o In 47% of rapes, the victim sustained injuries other than rape injuries, 75% of female rape victims require medical care after the attack.
- o According to the American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family, approximately one-third of all juvenile victims of sexual abuse are children younger than 6 years old.
- o One in two rape victims is under age 18; one in six is under age 12.
- o About 81% of rape victims are white; 18% are black; 1% are other races.
- o In 1995, 32,130 males age 12 and older were victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault.
- o Teens 16 to 19 were three and one-half times more likely than the general population to be victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault.
- o Those with a household income under \$7,500 were twice as likely as the general population to be victims of a sexual assault.

Sex Offender Registries

The Clery Act requires schools and colleges to inform applicants and students of how to obtain information about sex offenders in the community in association with Megan's Act requirements that communities keep registries of sex offenders in their area.

Information about Megan's Law:
<http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

Megan's Law Disclaimer:
<http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/disclaimer.aspx?lang=ENGLISH>

Megan's Law Searchable Registry:
<http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/Search.aspx?lang=ENGLISH>
 (As of publication of this brochure, 18 total registrants in the 92108 zip code)

ADDENDUM

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE – San Diego
Campus Statistics of Criminal Offense
On Campus/Non Campus Buildings/ Public Property
January 1, 2008 – December 31 2010

Criminal Offenses - On-campus

Criminal offense	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
c. Nonforcible sex offenses	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	1	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Non-campus

Criminal offense	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Nonegligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
c. Nonforcible sex offenses	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	0	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

Criminal offense	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
c. Nonforcible sex offenses	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0

f. Burglary	0	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	2	1	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - On-campus

Criminal offenses	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible sex offenses, (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
d. Forcible rape	0	0	0
e. Arson	0	0	0
f. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
g. Simple assault	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - Non-campus

Criminal offense	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible sex offenses, (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
d. Forcible rape	0	0	0
e. Arson	0	0	0
f. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
g. Simple assault	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - Public Property

Criminal offense	2008	2009	2010
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible sex offenses, (including forcible rape)	0	0	0
d. Forcible rape	0	0	0
e. Arson	0	0	0
f. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
g. Simple assault	0	0	0

Arrests - On-campus

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0

c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0
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Arrests - Non-campus

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - On-campus

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - Non-campus

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - Public Property

Crime	2008	2009	2010
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0