

John Paul the Great Catholic University

Annual Security Report

September 16, 2017

John Paul the Great Catholic University (JPCatholic) prepares this report of campus security, emergency response protocols and policies, and crime statistics in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

To access the Fire Safety Report, see <http://www.jpccatholic.com/studentlife/safety.php>. A copy of both the Fire Safety Report and Annual Security Report are sent to all students and staff of JPCatholic. For a duplicate copy, contact the Dean of Students jcarrano@jpccatholic.com.

Reporting Security Problems, Emergencies, and Crimes

Students should report criminal actions, suspicious activity, or emergency situations to the Dean of Students, Director of Student Life, VP of Administration, VP of Technology, President, or other member of the administration. Criminal actions are then reported to, and handled by, the Escondido Police Department as well as internally per University procedures. In case of a medical emergency, a member of the staff will call the Escondido Police (760) 839-4722 or dial 911.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University System or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission and to the extent allowed by law, the Dean of Students can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

In addition, the Student Life staff compiles campus crime statistics annually and publishes them on the campus website by October 1st. Students and employees are individually notified of this publication by campus e-mail.

Timely Warning

In the event of a situation occurring that is considered to be an ongoing or continuous threat to the community, a member of the administration will disseminate a timely warning for students, faculty, and staff via text message, e-mail, and phone. If time permits, the warning will also be published on the University's homepage.

Note, a school is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. In addition, if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees and the University must follow its emergency notification procedures, the University is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however the University will provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to a member of the University cabinet or other administrator, by phone 858-653-6740 or in person at 200 W. Grand Ave. If after hours, call 911 for an emergency; otherwise, call a member of the Student Life team: Julia Carrano, 760-802-1743 or Joe Cross, 978-835-7580.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a significant emergency threatening the health or safety of the university community, a member of the University Cabinet or the Director of Student Life will implement emergency evacuation and activate the University emergency contact system. This web-based system communicates with students via text message, e-mail, and phone.

To determine if an emergency exists, staff members will use common sense. If the situation is unclear, two or more members of the University Cabinet will collaboratively make a decision following the directives of the Escondido Police Department.

In addition, if the emergency concerns student residences, the Dean of Students and/or Director of Student Life will notify the Resident Assistants. If appropriate, the RAs will go to individual apartments and disseminate pertinent information.

In the case of an emergency at the student residences, students should assemble in the front of the Latitude33 Apartment Pool/Grill complex, where a school official will notify them of the nature of the emergency, the evacuation center, and any specific instructions (e.g., "You are to go quickly and quietly to your apartment where the resident assistants will take role and assign you to a vehicle").

If an emergency occurs on campus, all students, faculty and staff should assemble in the parking lot of the 200 W. Grand Ave. administration building and await further instruction. A member of the University Cabinet will direct the University community

according to the nature of the emergency. Further communication will be disseminated via the University emergency contact system.

Emergency information will be disseminated to the larger community via the University website, phone and e-mail communication.

Authorized “Initiators” for the University’s Emergency Response System

Before the Emergency Response Notification System can be activated, the initiator should attempt to receive approval from at least one other administrator at the Cabinet level. The following personnel are able to initiate, verify, and activate the emergency response system:

1. VP of Administration
2. Dean of Students
3. VP of Technology and Real Estate

Evacuation Procedures & Best Practices

1. Safely stop your work

- Shut down equipment that could become unstable or present a hazard
- Gather your important personal belongings such as glasses, prescription medication, keys, and purse

2. Quickly evacuate the building using the nearest door marked with an EXIT Sign

- Classes in session must evacuate. No one may remain inside a building when an evacuation is in progress.
- Do not use elevators
- Go to the nearest safe stairway
- Help those who need special assistance, such as disabled persons and small children
- Touch closed doors before opening. If the surface is hot, do not open — use another exit route
- Close, but do not lock, all doors as you leave
- Note the location of trapped and injured victims and notify emergency responders

3. Report to your designated assembly area

- Stay in your designated assembly area for a head count
- Report any missing individuals and last known locations to emergency responders
- Notify emergency responders about sensitive research, operating equipment, etc.

4. Wait for instructions from emergency responders

- Remain outside at your designated assembly area
- Do not reenter the building until authorized to do so by an appropriate authority (police, fire department, etc.)

Annual Testing

This emergency evacuation procedure will be tested annually. The Dean will schedule a date for the drill and notify the University officials involved. The drill will be documented by the student life staff, who will describe the exercise, note its date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Active Shooter Building Evacuation Information

An active shooter is defined as a suspect or assailant whose activity is immediately causing death and serious injury and the threat is not contained.

It is important to have a plan about what you will do in such an emergency. There are three possible responses: Run, Fight, or Hide (The Department of Homeland Security). If it is possible to do so safely, exit the building immediately when you become aware of an incident, moving away from the immediate path of danger, and take the following steps:

1. Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building immediately
2. Evacuate to a safe area away from the danger, and take protective cover, staying away from windows and doors until notified otherwise.
3. Call 911, providing the dispatcher with the following information:
 - a. Your name
 - b. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
 - c. Number of shooters (if known)
 - d. IDENTIFICATION OR DESCRIPTIONS OF SHOOTER(S)
 - e. Number of persons who may be involved
 - f. Your exact location
 - g. Injuries to anyone, if known
4. If you can, prevent others from entering or nearing the danger area.

If you are directly involved in the incident and exiting the building is not possible, the following actions are recommended:

1. Go to the nearest room or office
2. Close, lock and/or blockade the door if possible
3. Turn off the lights
4. Seek protective cover
5. Keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room; silence your cell phone
6. Do not answer the door

7. Notify 911 if it is safe to do so, providing the dispatcher with the following information:
 - a. Your name
 - b. Your location (be as specific as possible)
 - c. Number of shooters (if known)
 - d. IDENTIFICATION OR DESCRIPTION OF SHOOTER(S)
 - e. Number of persons who may be involved
 - f. Injuries if known
8. Wait for police to assist you out of the building

As a last resort and only if your life is in danger, you should fight.

1. Act with physical aggression and commit to incapacitating the shooter
2. Improvise weapons
3. If there are others around you, coordinate your response

This type of incident is unpredictable, and your immediate response depends on the situation you face.

Being Prepared for an Earthquake

During a major earthquake, you may hear a roaring or rumbling sound that gradually grows louder. You may feel a rolling sensation that starts out gently and, within a second or two, grows violent.

OR . . .

You may first be jarred by a violent jolt. A second or two later, you may feel shaking and find it difficult to stand up or move from one room to another.

During your earthquake, best practices include:

- **DROP down onto your hands and knees** before the earthquake would knock you down. This position protects you from falling but still allows you to move if necessary.
- **COVER** your head and neck (and your entire body if possible) under the shelter of a sturdy table or desk. If there is no shelter nearby, get down near an interior wall or next to low-lying furniture that won't fall on you, and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands. Try to stay clear of windows or glass that could shatter or objects that could fall on you.
- **HOLD ON to your shelter** (or to your head and neck) until the shaking stops. Be prepared to move with your shelter if the shaking shifts it around.]

Missing Students

If a student is reported missing, school officials will make a determined effort to locate the student. If this effort is unsuccessful and a student has been missing for 24 hours, the Director of Student Life or Dean of Students will notify local law enforcement agencies so they can commence an investigation. If a missing student is under 18 and not emancipated, the Dean of Students will notify a custodial parent or legal guardian, in addition to any contact person designated by the student. The Dean of Students will also notify a parent or legal guardian if the student is over 18 and has signed a consent form to release information. A student who does not sign a consent form has the option to name a confidential contact person to be notified in case a student goes missing (only authorized college officials and law enforcement will have access to this information in order to further a missing person investigation).

Missing students should be reported to the Dean of Students or Director of Student Life (Residence Director).

Security and Law Enforcement

Students are responsible for locking all doors in their apartments. Only the Director of Student Life, apartment maintenance staff, and some college administrators have access to keys to all of the buildings at the apartments leased by John Paul the Great Catholic University. Maintenance problems that affect apartment security are to be reported to the Director of Student Life. Resident Assistants, the Director of Student Life, and the Dean of Students enforce the rules of residence, provide general campus security information, and give assistance in case of emergency or safety concern.

Students are advised to exercise care and reasonable caution when walking on trails and roadways adjacent to the campus, as well as around campus and the Latitude33 Apartments, especially after dark.

Violations of local, state, or federal laws are reported to the appropriate authorities. Even though the University does not have any off-campus student organizations, we expect our students to obey the civil law both on and off campus. Security personnel on campus have the authority to detain individuals while criminal actions are being reported to the Escondido Police Department. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report crimes promptly. As appropriate, staff members are encouraged to notify persons of the procedure for confidentially reporting a crime for inclusion in the annual statistical report.

Access to the main campus building is restricted by keycards/ID badges that are issued to students, faculty, staff, and authorized visitors. With some exceptions, students are not allowed in campus buildings (other than residences) without the presence of a JPCatholic employee. Access to the Latitude33 residential community is

restricted to residents with a fob. Latitude33 also has an on-site security patrol during some hours of the day.

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations.

Informing Students and Employees About Campus Security and Crime Prevention

Students are informed of campus security procedures and crime prevention at freshman orientation in late September through oral presentations by staff and/or local law enforcement, by the Student Handbook (which they sign), when receiving their ID badge, and by periodic student life meetings and/or email communications. As part of the University's crime prevention efforts, serious crimes are reported to the entire community in a timely manner. A crime log is maintained by Student Life staff and is available upon request. Currently, new employees are not formally advised on campus security and crime prevention with the following exceptions: (1) employees are included in the emergency alert system and participate in periodic tests of this system, and (2) employees are informed of the ID badge policy and keycard security when receiving their ID badge.

Alcohol and Drug Policy

With limited exceptions for alcohol as stated in the Student Handbook, the possession or use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs is strictly forbidden on campus and may entail expulsion from the program. The University also reserves the right to dismiss a student from the program for any serious or repeated violations of the Student Code of Conduct. The University strongly disapproves of off-campus use of alcohol by those under legal age, as well as the use of illegal drugs, narcotics and marijuana because it violates the civil law and is harmful to the student and University community. Because of this, students may be disciplined for use of alcohol or drug off-campus. Infractions may be brought to the attention of a student's parent(s) or guardian.

Programs to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse

During Orientation all new students are educated about drug and alcohol abuse, informed of University policies on these issues, and provided information about appropriate services. Both staff and students are given an electronic copy of the drug and alcohol abuse prevention information (in compliance with 34 CFR 86) and asked to sign a page, recognizing that they received the information. Drug and alcohol information is also found in the Student Handbook, which is signed by all students. All students have access to campus ministers, Student Life staff, and mentors to provide additional personal assistance if they or someone they know is affected by drug or alcohol abuse. Both students and staff may have limited access to an on-campus

therapist for addiction-related issues. Resident Assistants received further training in recognizing and responding to signs of abuse.

Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence Policy

Sexual misconduct (or sexual offense) is strictly prohibited. It is a broad term encompassing any sexual behavior that was committed without effective and affirmative consent as defined below. It includes but is not limited to: sexual assault, sexual battery, sex discrimination, and stalking.

Domestic, dating, or relationship violence is also strictly prohibited. It is any physical, sexual, or psychologically abusive behaviors used by an individual against a partner or former partner in an intimate relationship.

Consent: In accordance with California SB-967, the University uses an affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by both parties to sexual activity. “Affirmative consent” means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

In the evaluation of complaints in any disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the accused believed that the complainant consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:

(A) The accused’s belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the accused.

(B) The accused did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the accused at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented. The standard used in determining whether the elements of the complaint against the accused have been demonstrated is the preponderance of the evidence.

In the evaluation of complaints in the disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse that the accused believed that the complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the accused knew or reasonably should have known that the complainant was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:

(A) The complainant was asleep or unconscious.

(B) The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.

(C) The complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition

Programs to Prevent Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence

During Orientation, new students are educated about sexual misconduct and relationship violence, including where to find the University's policies, bystander intervention, risk reduction, and how to report incidents. This information is also found in the Student Handbook, which is signed by all students. The University does not currently offer a comprehensive ongoing prevention and awareness campaign explicitly surrounding campus violence or sexual misconduct. It does, however, provide the following annually: updates and reminders about campus safety, women's and men's group to discuss sexual health, healthy living, and relationships, and opportunities for on-campus mental health counseling and spiritual direction. Risk reduction activities are also incorporated into class materials in GE classes. The University involves local police in creating prevention plans and promulgating safety tips where appropriate.

All new employees receive the Human Resources Policy, which includes a general Harassment policy as well as a separate Sexual Misconduct and Harassment Policy. Employees must sign that they have received a copy, have read it and agree to conduct themselves in accordance with the policy. Unlawful harassment training was required of all Cabinet-level managers in Spring 2016, and all staff and faculty will complete training by the end of 2016. Human Resources tracks successful completion of the training. Staff members directly involved in the investigation and adjudication of sexual misconduct issues received additional training by the CA Department of Justice in February 2016. Employees have access to spiritual direction and may have limited access to on-campus mental health counseling.

Procedures to Follow in the Event of Sexual Misconduct or Relationship Violence

Victims of sexual misconduct or relationship violence are encouraged to report the incident to any of the following:

- Dean of Students
- Director of Student Life
- Director of Campus Ministry
- Any member of the faculty or staff

These individuals are required by law to report any knowledge of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, to the University Title IX Coordinator (see below). If an individual becomes the victim of sexual assault, it is important for victims to seek immediate medical attention for their own safety and to collect and preserve any evidence of a sexual crime. A victim has the option of reporting a sexual crime directly to the Escondido Police Department, or University personnel will assist the victim with this process upon request. Receiving assistance from the University is not predicated on a victim filing a police report.

Title IX Coordinator

JPCatholic is required to designate at least one employee who is responsible for coordinating the school's compliance with Title IX. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs and activities; the University's Title IX Coordinator oversees policies and procedures that apply to complaints alleging sex discrimination (including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence) by employees, students or third parties, and addressing any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints. The University's Title IX coordinator (as of September 30, 2015) is:

Anna Velasco, AVP Human Resources, avelasco@jpcatholic.com, (858) 653-6740, office location: 220 West Grand Ave., Escondido 92025

You may also contact the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights directly at:

Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department Of Education, 403 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, D.C.20202-1100
(202) 245-6800 1-800-421-3481 FAX: (202) 245-6840 TDD: (877) 521-2172 Email: ocr@ed.gov Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Title IX Investigations and the Disciplinary or Grievance Process

Complaints of sexual misconduct are governed by Title IX and are, therefore, investigated by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will investigate a complaint of sexual misconduct or relationship violence within 14 days of receiving the complaint. The degree to which a victim of sexual misconduct or relationship violence participates in the investigation and subsequent hearing will be up to the victim to decide; however, when a victim does not wish to be a part of the investigation, wishes to remain anonymous, or refuses to provide information to the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator may be prevented from doing a full investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will compile all evidence, including the testimony of various witnesses, into a report. The report will not contain findings of fact as to whether a violation of the sexual misconduct or relationship violence policy actually occurred; however, the Title IX Coordinator will decide whether there is sufficient evidence of sexual misconduct or relationship violence such that the complaint needs to go forward for a hearing. If the Title IX Coordinator does not find there is sufficient evidence to proceed with the hearing, the complainant may still request a hearing before the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Committee. The complainant's refusal to be present or participate in the hearing will not prevent the hearing from proceeding as long as there is other evidence of the sexual misconduct or relationship violence.

The Title IX Coordinator may be called as a witness and may present evidence found during the course of the investigation, including the testimony of individuals interviewed during the investigation. Because the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Committee is the finder of fact, the Title IX Coordinator will not be asked whether the

accused acted in violation of this policy, but the Title IX Coordinator may comment on inconsistencies found during the investigation and on the credibility of witnesses interviewed.

The Sexual Misconduct Hearing Committee shall consist of the Dean of Students and the Director of Student Life, or one of these parties if the other is not available, for student on student complaints. The Committee shall consist of the VP of Human Resources and the Director of Student Life, or one of these parties if the other is not available, in cases involving staff or faculty members. These individuals are specifically trained to adjudicate cases involving sexual misconduct. The Sexual Misconduct Hearing Committee will follow the same rules and procedures as the Disciplinary Board (for student on student complaints) or the Grievance Hearing Committee (for complaints involving staff or faculty), except as modified in this section.

In cases involving sexual misconduct that are resolved through the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Committee process, within 24 hours of a decision, the Committee will concurrently provide written notification of the decision and the process of appeal to the complainant, respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator. Appeals may be substantive or procedural and must be submitted in writing by either the complainant or respondent within 7 days of the decision being appealed. The appeal will go to the VP of Human Resources or designee for student on student complaints, or the Dean of Students or designee for complaints involving staff or faculty. The outcome of the appeal will be submitted to both respondent and complainant concurrently and in writing, within 7 days of the appeal being made.

Serious incidences of sexual misconduct or relationship violence will usually result in expulsion. Sanctions for less serious violations include: warnings, fines (up to \$500), community service, restitution, loss of privileges, academic probation, disciplinary probation, and suspension.

An individual who participates as a complainant or witness in an investigation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the institution's student conduct policy at or near the time of the incident, unless the institution determines that the violation was egregious, including, but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Victim Services, Accommodations, and Case Management

The law requires "procedures for ongoing case management, including procedures for keeping the victim informed of the status of any student disciplinary proceedings, the result of any disciplinary action or appeal, and helping the victim deal with academic difficulties that may arise because of the victimization and its impact." Case management will be provided by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will

cooperate with others to provide effective protection of health and safety for the victim, assure confidentiality as possible by law, initiate interim sanctions if appropriate, and maintain records. The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification to victims of the important of preserving evidence and the availability of, and contact information for, on- and off-campus resources and services.

JPCatholic will provide confidential counseling to students who are victims of sexual misconduct or relationship violence. In addition, the Title IX Coordinator can provide information and assistance regarding other off-campus resources for victims, such as judicial no-contact, restraining, and protective orders.

The University will change a victim's academic, living, transportation, and on-campus work situations upon request, regardless of whether the victim has reported to local law enforcement, provided such options are reasonably available. Possible accommodations include: revised class schedule, option for independent study, safety escort, or different apartment assignment. Requests should be made through the Title IX Coordinator or another Student Life administrator.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires the University to advise the campus community that information provided by the State of California concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained on-line at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov> or by contacting the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, 9621 Ridgehaven Court San Diego, CA 92123-1636 (858) 974-2222.

Disclosure to Victim of Result of Disciplinary Hearing

JPCatholic 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, JPCatholic will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Crime Statistics

According to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, there are specific crimes for which university officials must report a three-year statistical history. These crimes are listed below along with definitions from the FBI Uniform Criminal Reporting System. This data reflects the disclosure of certain incidents, as required by the law, that are reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies for the three calendar years preceding the year in which the report is disclosed. When a potential threat to the campus community occurs, timely warnings will be issued via email or other appropriate means.

The University does not have “non-campus property” as defined by the Clery Act for which crime statistics must be reported.

The University moved during 2013. On-campus housing moved on May 27, 2013 from the Resident Legacy Apartments at 9320 Hillery Dr., San Diego, CA, 92126, to the Latitude33 apartment complex, 515 Meander Glen, Escondido, CA 92025. Crime statistics are reported for each apartment complex only during the period that it was in use for student housing. The main campus moved on September 28, 2013 from 10174 Old Grove Road, San Diego, CA 92131 to a four building complex at 155, 200, 220, and 237 W. Grand Ave., Escondido, CA 92025, with an additional parking lot for commuters located at 340-380 N. Escondido Blvd., Escondido, CA 92025. As of May 2016, 237 W. Grand was no longer leased by the University for staff/student use. Crime statistics are reported as “on campus” for each address only during the period that it was in use.

The University presents crime statistics for crimes that were reported to University officials in the Department of Student Life, the VP of Administration, the VP of Technology and Real Estate, or the President (the University does not have a police or campus security department), as well as to local law enforcement. Each campus entity also provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Note: Clery Act data was obtained by searching a 100 block range for the University’s addresses.

Crime Statistics

Offense	Year	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	2
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2014	1	1	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary	2014	1	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	2	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2014	0	0	0
	2015	2	2	0
	2016	1	1	0

Arson	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2014	1	1	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions: Weapons Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	2	2	0
Disciplinary Actions: Drug Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	3	3	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions: Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

Hate/Bias Offenses 2014-16

2013—No hate crimes were reported

2014—No hate crimes were reported

2015—No hate crimes were reported

Definitions

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. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed).

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, personal property of another, etc.

Assault (Simple) - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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; and
- where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - the length of the relationship;
 - the type of relationship; and
 - the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson") - To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Domestic Violence – Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- a person with whom the victim has (or has had) a dating or engagement relationship,
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or
- 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 the jurisdiction.

Drug Law Violation - Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include but are not limited to: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone), methamphetamine; and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Hate Crimes – Crimes are reportable as Hate Crimes under the Clery Act when they are motivated by prejudice on account of race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, national origin, or ethnicity.

Intimidation - To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny-Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places, bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.

Manslaughter – The reckless or grossly negligent killing of a human being excluding traffic fatalities.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another.

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.

Sex Offenses – Definitions for this category of offenses are from the National Incident Based Reporting System edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Forcible Sexual Offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- a. 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 he/she is not of age to give consent.
- b. 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 temporary or

permanent mental or physical incapacity; or because he/she is not of age to give consent.

- c. 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 temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, or because he/she is not of age to give consent.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses – Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

- a. Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- b. Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

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

Unfounded – A reported crime that upon investigation by law enforcement authorities is found to be false or baseless. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime. Crime reports can be properly determined to be false only if the evidence from a complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime reported was not, in fact, completed or attempted in any manner.

Weapon Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons To minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.