



OXY | Occidental College

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT

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Message from
THE PRESIDENT

Occidental College's Annual Fire Safety and Security Report contains important information for the College community and is published to comply with the provisions of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that receive federal student financial aid to annually report crime data and to disclose important campus safety and security policies.



Occidental College is committed to living up to its institutional values in all aspects of campus life and ensuring that Occidental is a place where everyone feels safe and valued. This report describes the policies, procedures and shared efforts to provide a safe learning, working, and living environment for the Occidental community.

Campus Safety and other College departments work together every day to deter crime and improve and update the myriad proactive safety and security measures that are in place. Safety at Occidental is paramount, and we expect that the entire community will contribute to fostering and maintaining a secure and supportive campus environment. Ultimately, information, education, and personal awareness are some of the most powerful tools we have to protect the safety of everyone on campus.

Jonathan Veitch
President

Message from
**THE CHIEF OF
 CAMPUS SAFETY**

In compliance with the Clery Act, Occidental College is pleased to publish its 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. In this report, you will find information about key college policies, personal safety and crime prevention, how to report criminal activities, and required Clery Act crime statistics for the last three calendar years. Also included is the annual fire safety report with information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the College.



I encourage you to read this document and use this important safety information to enhance your learning, living, and working experience at Occidental.

Victor Clay
Chief of Campus Safety
 vclay@oxy.edu | 323-259-2598

ABOUT OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

The Occidental College campus is comprised of 74 academic, athletic, business, residential, and parking structures situated on 120 acres in the Eagle Rock community of Los Angeles. We are mindful of our location within a major metropolitan area and we are proactive in our efforts at crime prevention. Occidental is committed to the safety and security of all its community members and guests.

Occidental's professionally trained Campus Safety officers, Residential Education and Housing Services staff, administrators, faculty, staff, and students all share the important responsibility of contributing to a safe environment. They promptly and efficiently respond to reports of crime and serious incidents and offer appropriate resources and support to crime victims. Occidental takes multiple measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Occidental College prepares its Annual Fire Safety and Security Report ("AFSSR") in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act [20 USC, Section 1092(f)]. The Clery Act promotes consumer protection and transparency about crime and other public safety matters. The Clery Act requires institutions, which participate in federal student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to provide accurate and complete information about campus safety and crime prevention to the campus community. The AFSSR informs students, employees (staff, faculty, administrators), and visitors about where to go to report crimes.

At Occidental, the preparation of the AFSSR is a continuing collaborative effort by the Campus Safety Department and the Clery Act Compliance Team. The Clery team is led by the Clery Act

Administrator and includes the Title IX Coordinator, Chief of Campus Safety, General Counsel, Director of Residential Education and Housing Services, Associate Dean of Students, Assistant Director of Student Conduct and Housing Services, Director of Human Resources, and the Project S.A.F.E. (Sexual Assault Free Environment) Manager/ Survivor Advocate. Crime statistics are gathered from the Campus Safety Department, those individuals identified as Campus Security Authorities (including but not limited to the Title IX Coordinator and the Project S.A.F.E Manager/Survivor Advocate, the Residential Education and Housing Services Department, and the Student Conduct Office), and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, the AFSSR also is updated to include the most current College safety and security policies.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to collect and disclose statistics for Clery crimes and to maintain an open and easily understood daily crime log. Occidental is required by the Clery Act each year to prepare, publish, and distribute to students and employees an accurate and complete AFSSR that includes three calendar years of campus crime statistics, policy statements, and other safety-related information by October 1.

With the passage of the amendments to the Clery Act in the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 reauthorization, institutions are required to take additional specific steps to address sexual violence including disclosing statistics on dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, adopting procedural changes to the complainant resolution process such as permitting students to have an advisor of their choice, and adopting certain training requirements.

Occidental notifies its current students and employees of the AFSSR's publication by email. A copy of the report is also available to any current or prospective student or employee to view at the Campus Safety Department office in the Facilities Management Building. The AFSSR can be found on the Campus Safety Department website at oxy.edu/campus-safety; the Admissions Department website at oxy.edu/admission-aid; and the Human Resources Department website at oxy.edu/human-resources.

OCCIDENTAL'S CAMPUS SAFETY DEPARTMENT

ROLE, AUTHORITY, AND TRAINING

The Campus Safety Department provides safety, security, and emergency response services for the College 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Department includes 15 full-time, unarmed uniformed officers, the Chief, and the Clery Act Administrator. Typical patrols are carried out on foot, bicycle, or in marked Campus Safety patrol vehicles.

All full-time officers are registered with the California Department of Consumer Affairs' Bureau of Security and Investigative Services as security guards, and have the same powers to arrest as those of any other private citizen. All officers possess current and valid First Aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and baton/oleoresin capsicum (OC spray) certifications. Annual training in each of these areas is mandatory for all full-time Campus Safety officers. In addition to the above, all campus safety officers receive recurring training in FEMA incident command systems, Wicklander/Zulawski interview techniques, and a variety of other law enforcement-related training.

The Department also uses a variety of electronic devices including security cameras, fire alarms, intrusion alarms, card access systems, and blue-light emergency phones (located throughout campus).

A procedure is in place that allows for complaints or commendations to be filed concerning Campus Safety personnel performance. A complaint may be submitted via email to vclay@oxy.edu or in person at the Campus Office where a complaint form will be provided for submission.

WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Campus Safety Department maintains a close working relationship with the Los Angeles Police Department's Northeast Division (which is in the process of being formally memorialized) and calls on the LAPD for support as needed. Campus Safety staff also occasionally work with other law enforcement agencies, including the Secret Service, the California Highway Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, and the Los Angeles Unified School District Police Department.

Occidental recognizes that laws and rules are necessary for society to function and supports the enforcement of law by governmental agencies and College regulations by College officials. All persons on campus are subject to these laws and rules at all times.

While the College is private institution on private property, LAPD officers are invited to patrol the campus to assist Campus Safety to deter crime. All law enforcement agencies are expected to check in with the Department of Campus Safety when on campus.

A formal memorandum of agreement (MOA) between LAPD and Campus Safety is being finalized and will outline the scope of the parties' collaboration and responsibilities with respect to on-campus criminal activities. Campus Safety officers have no arrest authority beyond that of an ordinary citizen. These safety officers may make an arrest in the event a felony is committed in their presence. Safety officers are expected to render all possible assistance provided such assistance can be given without significantly endangering the officer or others not involved in the crime. LAPD is notified of all crime on campus and is immediately notified of major crimes. The College contacts the

Los Angeles County emergency dispatch center for fire and emergency medical needs. All victims are offered an opportunity to report crimes to LAPD where appropriate under the MOA, and in accordance with California law.

Annually, the LAPD provides to the Chief of Campus Safety a summary of all crime occurring on campus. Frequent meetings or telephone conversations between the Chief (or his designee) and LAPD allow for exchanges of routine information on a timely basis. Additionally, special needs are communicated between agencies as they occur. The Chief determines instances where state police resources are needed. Crimes committed at off-campus facilities under Occidental's control are disclosed in this report, provided that they are reported to the Department of Campus Safety or other Campus Security Authorities.

ADDITIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY DEPARTMENT SERVICES

The Campus Safety Department also provides support services for the College community. Among other things, Campus Safety:

COORDINATES CAMPUS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE EFFORTS

- Provides leadership of the Emergency Preparedness Committee (chaired by the Chief of Campus Safety)
- Provides Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings as required and/or warranted
- Maintains readiness of OxyAlert notification system; tests and initiates the system in conjunction with the Marketing and Communications Office
- Coordinates emergency planning including residence hall fire drills, campus emergency drills, and participation in the Great California ShakeOut
- Provides educational emergency preparedness and response materials

COORDINATES THE COLLEGE CLERY ACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

- Campus Safety Chief and Clery Act Administrator co-chair the Clery Team
- Gathers, maintains, and disseminates information on safety and security policies and incidents of crime on campus

COORDINATES OTHER SERVICE PROGRAMS

- Assists with building lockouts
- Maintains lost and found centers (located at the Campus Safety Office, Mary Norton Clapp Library, and Office of Student Life)
- Responds to activated intrusion, security, and fire alarms for the entire campus and other College-owned properties
- Provides ongoing training to the campus in technical and tactical topics, as well as College safety and security policies and procedures
- Transports students 24 hours a day/7 days a week on campus and in the College's patrol zone, as needed
- Coordinates the Safety Escort Program, which provides escorts by Campus Safety officers and student employees after dark

SAFETY ESCORT PROGRAM REGULATIONS

Student escort drivers and Campus Safety officers who follow a prescribed route established for maximum efficiency and service provide safety escorts. The route includes on and off-campus stops, such as the Intercultural Community Center, Berkus House, and sorority and fraternity houses in the adjoining neighborhood. Schedules are available in each residence hall, Johnson Student Center, the Academic Commons/Mary Norton Clapp Library, and the Campus Safety office. The safety escort service is available dusk to dawn, seven days a week during the academic year. Safety escorts are provided within the established boundaries set forth below.

SAFETY ESCORT SERVICE BOUNDARIES

- West from campus to Eagle Rock Boulevard
- North from campus to Las Colinas Avenue
- East from campus to Avenue 50
- South from campus to York Boulevard

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

REPORTING TO CAMPUS SAFETY

Occidental encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crimes as soon as possible to Campus Safety and/or to the LAPD's Northeast Division when a victim of crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Campus Safety officers can be reached 24 hours a day/seven days a week, at 323-259-2599 or 323-259-2511. The Campus Safety office is located in the Facilities Management Building at the intersection of Campus Road and Baer Road.

Emergency Phones

There are 22 telephones available for emergency use on Occidental's campus. Fifteen of these phones are blue-light emergency telephones in

outdoor locations that provide a direct line to Campus Safety by simply pushing the red button. These telephones can be used to report a criminal incident, a fire, or any other type of emergency. Weekly checks are conducted to ensure proper function and connectivity.

REPORTING TO OTHER CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Campus Security Authority (CSA) Policy

The College urges community members to promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the Campus Safety Department. Some individuals may prefer to report crimes to College employees or offices other than Campus Safety. The Clery Act recognizes certain college officials as being a "Campus Security Authority" (CSA). The Act defines a CSA as being an "official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." An official is defined as "any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution." An official's job function, not their title, determines if they are a CSA.

CSAs include but are not limited to the following individuals:

- A member of campus police or campus safety/security responsible for campus security;
- An individual who has responsibility for campus security but does not constitute a police or security department (for example, monitoring the entrance to a building);
- An individual or organization specified in the institution's security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses;
- Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The College requires that any Occidental CSA who becomes aware of facts that could constitute a

crime at Occidental or a crime involving a member of the College community immediately report the incident to the Chief of Campus Safety or the Clery Act Administrator. All Occidental CSAs receive Clery Act training each academic year.

Pastoral and Professional Mental Health Counselors

According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional mental health counselors are exempt from being Campus Security Authorities when acting in their counseling roles.

Occidental has confidential reporting procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons they are counseling of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis.

Title IX Responsible Employees

Occidental has identified all employees (faculty, staff, administrators, and student resident advisors) as “responsible employees.” A responsible employee is any employee who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence and has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator, other appropriate school designee, or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. All responsible employees are required to report allegations of sexual harassment and sexual violence to the Title IX Coordinator. The Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights, the federal agency responsible for enforcing Title IX laws, provides guidance and instruction on responsible employees and reporting.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION & RESPONSE

ADDRESSING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Occidental is committed to providing a non-discriminatory and harassment-free educational, living and working environment for all members of the Occidental community, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, and visitors.

Occidental's Sexual Misconduct Policy prohibits all forms of sexual or gender-based harassment, discrimination or misconduct, including sexual violence, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence. Misconduct of this nature is contrary to Occidental's institutional values and prohibited by state and federal law.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU EXPERIENCE SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

- 1 **Get to a safe place** – any place away from the person(s) harming you.
- 2 **Access campus and local community services** to receive the care, support, and assistance you deserve. You can contact Survivor Advocate Karla Aguilar (323- 259-1359). Aguilar is also available after hours through the Oxy 24/7 Confidential Hotline (323-341-4141). Counselors on the L. A. Rape and Battering Hotline (213-626-3393) or the National Sexual Assault Hotline (800-656-4673) can also help explain resources, reporting processes, and options seven days a week, 24 hours a day.
- 3 **Preserve evidence in cases of sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking.** It is important to preserve evidence that may assist law enforcement personnel even if you have not decided whether to make a report. If possible, place each item of clothing you were wearing

at the time of the assault in a separate paper bag and do not shower, bathe, douche, wash or clean any part of your body, including brushing your teeth, until you have had a forensic medical exam. If possible, do not clean the area or move anything around where assault has occurred in case law enforcement and detectives need access to the area.

- 4 **Seek medical care as soon as possible.** If within 96 hours of an assault: Call Occidental's Survivor Advocate (323-259-1359) or Oxy's 24/7 Confidential Hotline (323-341-3141) to arrange transportation to one of three local hospitals that have a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) around the clock. If after 96 hours of an assault: Still consider a possible SART exam, or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, and sexually transmitted infections (STI) testing at Emmons Wellness Center. Emmons can also provide prophylaxis (i.e., preventive treatment of disease).

At SART hospitals, survivors can access a free medical exam and forensic evidence can be collected for later use if the survivor wishes to pursue a report in the future. Taxi vouchers are available at Campus Safety, Project S.A.F.E., Emmons Wellness Center, and Residential Education and Housing Services to provide free transportation to SART centers. The Survivor Advocate is available to accompany survivors to access of-campus resources.

SART HOSPITALS:

Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica UCLA Medical Center

1250 Sixteenth St., Santa Monica, CA 90404
310-319-4000

San Gabriel Valley Medical Center

438 W. Las Tunas Drive, San Gabriel, CA 91176
626-289-5454

Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center
2010 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033
323-226-3961

- 5 **Consider filing a report with the College's Title IX Office, the Los Angeles Police Department, or both.** Counselors on the LA Rape and Battering Hotline (213-626-3393) or National Sexual Assault Hotline (800-656-4637) can help explain reporting processes and options. Survivors can request a victim advocate or the Oxy Survivor Advocate for confidential support and to ensure that their rights are respected during interviews with law enforcement. The Title IX Office and Campus Safety are available to help survivors file a report with the police. On campus, initial reports can be filed with the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Coordinators, the Dean on Duty, and Campus Safety by phone, in writing, or by email.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOURCES

Ruth Jones

Title IX Coordinator

323-259-1338 | ruthjones@oxy.edu

Available on weekdays during regular office hours.

Eileen Spain

Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Chemistry Professor

323-259-2940 | emspain@oxy.edu

Available on weekdays during regular office hours

Alison Haehnel

Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Head Softball Coach

323-259-2632 | haehnel@oxy.edu

Available on weekdays during regular office hours

Jacalyn Feigelman

Deputy Title IX Coordinator &

Associate Director of Human Resources

323-259-2614 | jacalynf@oxy.edu

Available on weekdays during regular office hours

Campus Safety

323-259-2511 (emergency line)

or dial 5 from any campus phone.

When you report an incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault, the Title IX Coordinator will inform you of measures and services the College has available to support you, as well as inform you of steps the College can take to address the situation and prevent it from re-occurring.

FOR STUDENTS ONLY

For Assistance During Non-Business Hours
Dean of Students Office/Dean on Duty
Call Campus Safety at 323-259-2599 24 hours a day
or the Dean of Students Office at 323-259-2661.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

Students, faculty, and staff may also access resources in the local community. These organizations provide crisis intervention services, counseling, medical attention and assistance in dealing with the criminal justice system. All individuals are encouraged to use the resources that are best suited to their needs, whether on or off campus.

LAPD

911 (24 hours)

For dispatch, (877) ASK-LAPD (877-275-5273)

LAPD Northeast Division

(Occidental is located in Northeast Division)

323-344-5701

3353 North San Fernando Road
Los Angeles, CA 90065

Peace Over Violence (POV)

213-626-3393 or 626-793-3385

1015 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90017

POV case managers can provide assistance and support with the medical, psychological, emotional, and criminal legal process as well as accompaniment to hospitals, law enforcement agencies, and court appointments.

LA Gay and Lesbian Center

323-993-7400

1625 Schrader Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90028

Provides support and advocacy services for LGBTQ community members.

California Women's Law Center

360 North Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 2070
El Segundo, CA 90245

CWLC attorneys are available to serve as a resource/ advisor to Occidental complainants, men and women, who file Title IX sexual assault/harassment/gender discrimination complaints and are going through Occidental's resolution process. To request assistance contact both Laura Riley (laura.riley@cwlc.org) and Alejandra Rosales (alejandra.rosales@cwlc.org).

CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

An individual who seeks completely confidential assistance may do so by speaking with professionals who have a legally protected confidentiality. Students may discuss reporting options and other concerns on a confidential basis with the Project S.A.F.E Manager and Survivor Advocate; Emmons Wellness Center counselors; and ordained clergy in the Office for Religious & Spiritual Life.

Employees may access confidential assistance through the Employee Assistance Program. Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be shared with the College or anyone else without express permission of the individual seeking services. These individuals are prohibited from breaking confidentiality unless there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others.

When a report involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18, these confidential resources are required by state law to notify child protective services and/or local law enforcement.

Students and employees may also seek assistance from a medical provider. In general, the disclosure of private information contained in medical records is protected by the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Medical providers in California who treat a physical injury sustained from an assault, physical or sexual, are required by state law to report the assault to law enforcement.

The patient has the right to request that a survivor advocate be present and to request that law enforcement not pursue a criminal charge. Campus and community medical providers will not notify the College of the report.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Provides confidential telephone consultation or face-to-face meeting with a master's level consultant; also provides educational materials through an online library of downloadable materials and interactive tools.

(800) 854-1446 (*English*) | (877) 858-2147 (*Spanish*)
lifebalance.net
(User ID and password: *lifebalance*)

Emmons Wellness Center can provide referrals for employees.

ANONYMOUS REPORTS

Any individual also may file an anonymous report concerning an act of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, or intimate partner violence at:

docs.google.com/a/oxy.edu/forms/d/1OcbqcrUQ0aULrpHmjZSNnjgZlXk-zLRD9Ks1FmSkc0/viewform?formkey=dFNGWVhDb25nY25FN2RpX1RYcGgtRHc6MA

An individual may report the incident without disclosing his/her name, identifying the respondent, or requesting any action. The Title IX Coordinator will receive the anonymous report and will determine any appropriate steps, including individual or community remedies, consultation with the Clery Team, and compliance with all Clery Act obligations.

**OFF-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL
COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)

A confidential and anonymous national sexual assault and intimate partner violence and stalking hotline
1-800-656-4673

**LA Rape and Battering Hotline
(Peace Over Violence)**

Provides comprehensive, free treatment for sexual assault survivors, including 24-hour emergency medical care and forensic services, counseling and psychotherapy, advocacy, and accompaniment services. A confidential 24-hour hotline.
(213) 626-3393

LA Gay and Lesbian Center

24-hour national domestic violence hotline
323-860-5806 or 888-799-7233 (SAFE)

National Domestic Violence Hotline

800-799-7233

**SEXUAL MISCONDUCT,
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE,
AND STALKING DEFINED**

Sexual harassment, sexual assault, non-consensual sexual contact, stalking, and intimate partner violence are defined in Occidental’s Sexual Misconduct Policy as follows:

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (1) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual’s employment, evaluation of academic work, or participation in any aspect of a College program or activity; or
- (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting the individual; or

- (3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work or academic performance, i.e. it is sufficiently serious, pervasive or persistent as to create an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, demeaning, or sexually offensive working, academic, residential, or social environment under both a subjective and objective standard.

A single isolated incident of sexual harassment may create a hostile environment if the incident is sufficiently severe. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to create a hostile environment, particularly if the harassment is physical.

Sexual harassment also includes gender-based harassment, which may include acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

Sexual harassment:

- May be blatant and intentional and involve an overt action, a threat or reprisal, or may be subtle and indirect, with a coercive aspect that is unstated.
- Does NOT have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents.
- May be committed by anyone, regardless of gender, age, position or authority. While there is often a power differential between two persons, perhaps due to differences in age, social, educational or employment relationships, harassment can occur in any context.
- May be committed by a stranger, an acquaintance, or someone with whom the complainant has an intimate or sexual relationship.
- May be committed by or against an individual or may be a result of the actions of an organization or group.

- May be committed by or against an individual of any sex, gender identity, gender expression or sexual orientation.
- May occur in the classroom, in the workplace, in residential settings, or in any other setting.
- May be a one-time event or can be part of a pattern of behavior.
- May be committed in the presence of others or when the parties are alone.
- May affect the Complainant and/or third parties who witness or observe harassment and are affected by it.

Examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment as defined above may include a severe, persistent or pervasive pattern of unwelcome conduct that includes one or more of the following:

• **Physical conduct:**

- Unwelcome touching, sexual/physical assault, impeding, restraining, or blocking movements
- Unwanted sexual advances within the employment context

• **Verbal conduct:**

- Making or using derogatory comments, epithets, slurs or humor
- Verbal abuse of a sexual nature, graphic verbal commentaries about an individual's body, sexually degrading words used to describe an individual, suggestive or obscene letters, notes or invitations
- Objectively offensive comments of a sexual nature, including persistent or pervasive sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes

• **Visual conduct:**

- Leering, making sexual gestures, displaying of suggestive objects or pictures, cartoon or posters in a public space or forum

- Severe, persistent, or pervasive visual displays of suggestive, erotic, or degrading sexually oriented images that are not pedagogically appropriate

• **Written conduct:**

- Letters, notes or electronic communications containing comments, words, or images described above

• **Quid pro quo conduct:**

- Direct propositions of a sexual nature between those for whom a power imbalance or supervisory or other authority relationship exists
- Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
- Making submission to sexual advances an actual or implied condition of employment, work status, promotion, grades, or letters of recommendation, including subtle pressure for sexual activity, an element of which may be repeated requests for private meetings with no academic or work purpose
- Making or threatening reprisals after a negative response to sexual advances

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with another individual:

- By force or threat of force;
- Without effective consent; or
- Where that individual is incapacitated.

Sexual intercourse includes vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with a body part (e.g., penis, tongue, finger, hand) or object, or oral penetration involving mouth to genital contact.

[This definition tracks the FBI's Uniform Crime Report definition of 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." Under many state laws, including California, however, rape definitions differ in that they require proof of an element of force or threat of force. Our definition incorporates both.]

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

Having sexual contact with another individual:

- By force or threat of force;
- Without effective consent; or
- Where that individual is incapacitated.

Sexual contact includes intentional contact with the intimate parts of another, causing another to touch one's intimate parts, or disrobing or exposure of another without permission. Intimate parts may include the breasts, genitals, buttocks, groin, mouth or any other part of the body that is touched in a sexual manner.

STALKING

A course of physical or verbal conduct directed at another individual that could be reasonably regarded as likely to alarm, harass, or cause fear of harm or injury to that person or to a third party. A course of conduct consists of at least two acts. The feared harm or injury may be physical, emotional, or psychological, or related to the personal safety, property, education, or employment of that individual. Stalking includes cyber-stalking,

a particular form of stalking in which electronic media such as the Internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact are used to pursue, harass, or to make unwelcome contact with another person in an unsolicited fashion.

CONSENT

Under California law and college policy, consent means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

Consent consists of an affirmative, conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. The following are essential elements of effective consent:

Informed and reciprocal: All parties must demonstrate a clear and mutual understanding of the nature and scope of the act to which they are consenting and a willingness to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way.

Freely and actively given: Consent cannot be obtained through the use of force, coercion, threats, intimidation or pressuring, or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another individual.

Mutually understandable: Communication regarding consent consists of mutually understandable words and/or actions that indicate an unambiguous willingness to engage in sexual activity. In the absence of clear communication or outward demonstration, there is no consent. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, lack of resistance or lack of active response. An individual who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual activity is not necessarily giving consent. Relying solely upon non-verbal communication can lead to a false conclusion as to whether consent was sought or given.

Not indefinite: Consent may be withdrawn by any party at any time. Recognizing the dynamic nature of sexual activity, individuals choosing to engage in sexual activity must evaluate consent in an ongoing manner and communicate

clearly throughout all stages of sexual activity. Withdrawal of consent can be an expressed “no” or can be based on an outward demonstration that conveys that an individual is hesitant, confused, uncertain or is no longer a mutual participant. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease immediately and all parties must obtain mutually expressed or clearly stated consent before continuing further sexual activity.

Not unlimited: Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to all forms of sexual contact, nor does consent to sexual activity with one person constitute consent to activity with any other person. Each participant in a sexual encounter must consent to each form of sexual contact with each participant.

Even in the context of a current or previous intimate relationship, each party must consent to each instance of sexual contact each time. The consent must be based on mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity. The mere fact that there has been prior intimacy or sexual activity does not, by itself, imply consent to future acts.

In the state of California, consent cannot be given by minors under the age of 18, except where the parties are within three years of age of one another. Under no circumstances may an adult over the age of 21 engage in sexual activity with a minor under the age of 16.

FORCE

Force is the use or threat of physical violence or intimidation to overcome an individual’s freedom of will to choose whether or not to participate in sexual activity. For the use of force to be demonstrated, there is no requirement that a Complainant resist the sexual advance or request. However, resistance by the Complainant will be viewed as a clear demonstration of non-consent.

COERCION

Coercion is the improper use of pressure to compel another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against his/her will. Coercion can include a wide range of behaviors, including intimidation, manipulation, threats and blackmail. A person’s words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual’s freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Examples of coercion include threatening to “out” someone based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression and threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in the sexual activity.

INCAPACITATION

Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to engage in sexual activity because s/he lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically helpless. An individual is incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, if s/he is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or drugs. Consumption of alcohol or other drugs alone is insufficient to establish incapacitation. The impact of alcohol and drugs varies from person to person, and evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs impacts an individual’s:

- decision-making ability;
- awareness of consequences;
- ability to make informed judgments; or
- capacity to appreciate the nature and the quality of the act.

Evaluating incapacitation also requires an assessment of whether a Respondent knew or should have known that the Complainant was incapacitated.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence is often referred to as dating violence, domestic violence or relationship violence. Intimate partner violence includes any act of violence or threatened act of violence against a person who is, or has been involved in, a sexual, dating, domestic or other intimate relationship with the Respondent. Intimate partner violence can encompass a broad range of behavior including, but not limited to, physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic abuse. It may involve one act or an ongoing pattern of behavior. Intimate partner violence may take the form of threats, assault, property damage, violence or threat of violence to one's self, one's sexual or romantic partner or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner. Intimate partner violence affects individuals of all genders, gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientation and does not discriminate by racial, social, or economic background.

The College will not tolerate intimate partner violence of any form. For the purposes of this policy, the College does not define intimate partner violence as a distinct form of misconduct. Rather, the College recognizes that sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, harm to others, stalking, and retaliation all may be forms of intimate partner violence when committed by a person who is or has been involved in a sexual, dating or other social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.

PROCEEDING

Proceeding means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

RESULT

Result means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution.

Occidental's policy and policy definitions of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking govern the Occidental community and also constitute violations of California state law.

CALIFORNIA DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT, STALKING, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The state of California defines **Sexual Harassment** as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (1) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment, evaluation of academic work, or participation in any aspect of a College program or activity; or
- (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting the individual; or
- (3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, i.e. it is sufficiently serious, pervasive, or persistent as to create an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, demeaning, or sexually offensive working, academic, residential, or social environment under both a subjective and objective standard.

SEXUAL BATTERY

Crimes generally referred to as sexual assault may be prosecuted through California's sexual battery laws. **Sexual Battery** is defined by California's Penal Code Section 243.4 as:

- (a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.
- (b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.
- (c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery.
- (d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery.
- (e)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery.

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

The state of California defines **Non-Consensual Sexual Contact** as having sexual contact with another individual by force or threat of force; without effective consent; or where that individual is incapacitated.

CONSENT

California Education Code Section 67386 and College policy define **Consent** as the following: 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. Consent can't be given if someone is asleep or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol.

STALKING

California Penal Code Section 646.9 defines **Stalking** as:

- (a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking.
- (b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

California Penal Code 13700 defines **Domestic Violence** as abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the respondent has had a child or is having a child where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act, or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

COHABITANT

Cohabitant means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

DATING RELATIONSHIP

Dating relationship means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEE SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

For a **complaint against an employee**, disciplinary action may be taken at the conclusion of the investigation by the Director of Human Resources or the Vice President for Finance and Planning.

For a **complaint against a faculty member**, disciplinary action may be taken at the conclusion of the investigation by the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of College and the Faculty Council, or the Advisory Council Hearing Committee pursuant to the "Procedures for Actions Leading to Warning, Reprimand, or Dismissal" in the Faculty Handbook

COLLEGE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES FOR STUDENT SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Complaints of sexual assault, nonconsensual sexual contact, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be resolved by procedures in Occidental's Sexual Misconduct Policy:

oxy.edu/sexual-assault-resources-support/policies-procedures

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, STALKING: REPORTING AND RESPONSE

Occidental encourages the prompt reporting of any incident of sexual misconduct to the College and to local law enforcement. Upon receipt of a report, the College will take prompt and effective action by: providing interim remedies and support for individuals who make a report or seek assistance under this policy, conducting a review of the conduct under the Sexual Misconduct Policy, addressing the safety of individuals and the campus community, and as warranted, pursuing resolution through informal measures or formal disciplinary action against the accused individual. Occidental approaches sexual and non-sexual stalking incidents in the same manner.

A sexual misconduct Complainant will be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the complainant chooses to do so.

FORMAL REPORT OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

An individual who wishes to make a report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, or intimate partner violence is encouraged to make a report directly to the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the Dean of Students Office, Campus Safety, or Human Resources. The Dean on Duty is reachable during non-business hours and on weekends.

When a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a series of steps to address and resolve the complaint in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner.

Initial Assessment

When a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator conducts an initial Title IX assessment with the complainant to determine:

- The health and safety of the individual(s) involved and the larger Occidental community; written notification on what steps are needed to mitigate the immediate impact of the incident and connect the complainant with services and assistance with safety, academic, housing, employment, transportation issues, campus escorts, and physical and/or mental health needs. Such assistance can include restraining orders or no contact letters. Complainants are provided with written notification about options for reporting and available assistance. Accommodations or protective measures are available regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus safety or local law enforcement. A written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options will be provided following a report of sexual misconduct regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus.
- The best way to bring about a resolution of the complaint.

The goal of this assessment is to provide an integrated and coordinated response to reports of sexual harassment or misconduct.

The first step of the assessment will usually be a preliminary meeting with the Complainant and the Title IX Coordinator or a member of the Title IX team. The Title IX team is comprised of the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Deputy Coordinators, and the Chief of Campus Safety. Based on the role of the Complainant and the Respondent, the members of the team could include the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College and a representative from the Dean of Students Office and/or Human Resources.

The purpose of the preliminary meeting is to gain a basic understanding of the nature and circumstances of the report; it is not intended to be a full forensic interview. At this meeting, the Complainant will be provided with information about resources, procedural options, and interim remedies. Occidental College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of their rights and options following a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assaults, or stalking- whether the offense occurred on or off campus.

As part of the initial assessment of the report, the Title IX team will:

- Assess the nature and circumstances of the allegation
- Address immediate physical safety and emotional well-being needs
- Notify the Complainant of his/her right to contact law enforcement and seek medical treatment, including the importance of preservation of evidence
- Enter the report into the College's daily crime log
- Assess the reported conduct for the need for a timely warning under the Clery Act

- Provide the Complainant with information about:
 - ♦ On and off campus resources
 - ♦ The range of interim accommodations and remedies
- An explanation of the procedural options, including Informal Resolution and Formal Resolution
- Make available an advisor, advocate, or support person
- Assess for pattern evidence or other similar conduct by Respondent
- Discuss the Complainant's expressed preference for manner of resolution and any barriers to proceeding
- Explain the College's policy prohibiting retaliation

At the conclusion of the assessment, the College may choose to pursue Informal Resolution, a remedies-based approach that does not involve disciplinary action against a Respondent, or refer the matter for Investigation. The College will not compel a Complainant to engage in mediation, to directly confront the Respondent, or to participate in any particular form of informal resolution. Mediation, even if voluntary, may not be used in cases involving sexual violence or assault.

Interim Measures

Upon receipt of a report, the College will impose reasonable and appropriate interim measures designed to eliminate the hostile environment and protect the parties involved. The College will make reasonable efforts to communicate with the parties to ensure that all safety, emotional, and physical well-being concerns are being addressed. Interim measures may be imposed regardless of whether formal disciplinary action is sought by the Complainant or the College.

A Complainant or Respondent may request a Stay-Away Letter or other protections with the aid of the Title IX office. The College may choose

to impose interim measures at its discretion to ensure the safety of all parties, the broader College community and/or the integrity of the process. Interim measures will be implemented at the discretion of the College. The College will maintain any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim confidential, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide accommodations or protective measures.

Occidental will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to victims, both within the institution and in the community.

Investigation and Hearing

Following the initial Title IX assessment, the College may initiate a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX team, will oversee the investigation. At the conclusion of the investigation, if warranted, a Hearing Coordinator will be assigned to facilitate the adjudication through a conduct conference or specially trained conduct hearing panel.

The investigation is designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. Consistent with the need for a full assessment of the facts, the investigation will safeguard the privacy of the individuals involved.

The College will designate investigators who receive annual training and have ample experience investigating allegations of sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, sexual misconduct, and stalking. The investigators conducting the sexual misconduct proceedings are trained on how to conduct investigations and hearings that protect the safety of victims and promote accountability.

The investigator may be an employee of the College or an external investigator engaged to assist the College in its fact gathering. The College may use a team of two investigators, which may include the pairing of an external investigator with

a College employee. Any investigator chosen to conduct the investigation must be impartial and free of any conflict of interest.

The investigator will coordinate the gathering of information from the Complainant, the Respondent, and any other individuals who may have information relevant to the determination. The investigator will also gather any available physical or medical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate. The Complainant and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit evidence, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information.

The investigation will usually be completed within twenty (20) business days. Given the availability of witnesses or complexity of the circumstances, this time frame may be extended as necessary to ensure the integrity and completeness of the investigation.

The goal of the Investigation is to gather all relevant facts and determine if there is sufficient information to refer the report to a hearing panel for disciplinary action using the College's Formal Resolution procedures.

Where there is sufficient information set forth that, if proven, would constitute a violation of policy, the College will have the discretion to institute Formal Resolution proceedings against the Respondent. At the conclusion of the investigation, the College will notify all parties that the investigation is complete and provide information about next steps in the process.

Based on the information gathered in the initial Title IX assessment and/or full investigation, the College will take appropriate measures designed to end the misconduct, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.

At the request of law enforcement, the College may agree to defer its Title IX fact gathering until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The College will nevertheless communicate with the Complainant regarding Title IX rights, procedural options, and the implementation of interim measures to assure safety and well-being.

The College will promptly resume its Title IX fact gathering as soon as law enforcement has completed its initial investigation.

Information gathered during the investigation will be used to evaluate the appropriate course of action, provide for the safety of the individual and the campus community, and impose remedies as necessary to address the effects of the conduct cited in the report.

RESOLUTION: INFORMAL AND FORMAL

Informal Resolution

An informal resolution is a remedies-based, non-judicial approach designed to eliminate a hostile environment without taking disciplinary action against a Respondent. An informal resolution provides a wide range of measures to address and resolve a complaint, address its effects and prevent it from happening again. Informal resolution does not include discipline to another individual. Such measures can include education, training, changes to policies and procedures, and mediation. Informal resolution will typically be completed within thirty (30) business days of the initial report.

Formal Resolution

When the Title IX Coordinator determines that the results of the investigation indicate a potential violation of College policy may have occurred, a formal hearing or conduct conference is held to determine whether sanctions should be applied. Formal resolution of a complaint under the Sexual Harassment and Assault Policy will occur through the use of a Conduct Conference or a Hearing Panel. Disciplinary action against a Respondent may only be taken through Formal Resolution procedures. The specific procedures for Formal Resolution will vary based upon the role of the Respondent.

For a complaint against a student, disciplinary action may be taken by the Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students or his/her designee following a finding of responsibility by an Administrator or a Hearing Panel.

Burden of Proof

Occidental uses the preponderance of evidence standard in its adjudication process.

Outcome Letter

The outcome of the hearing panel will be final and communicated to the Complainant and Respondent in writing, usually within four (4) business days from the date the hearing is concluded. The notification of each party should occur simultaneously.

Both parties have the right to be informed of the outcome, including sanctions. For reports involving sexual violence, the Complainant will be fully informed of any sanctions. For all other reports under this policy, the Complainant will be informed of only those sanctions that directly relate to the Complainant, consistent with law. The imposition of sanctions will take effect immediately and will not be stayed pending the resolution of the appeal.

SANCTIONS

In general, any student who is determined to have committed sexual assault may receive a sanction ranging from suspension to expulsion. Any student who is determined to have committed non-consensual sexual contact or any other prohibited form of conduct may receive a sanction ranging from conduct warning to expulsion.

The hearing panel may deviate from the range of recommended sanctions, based upon a full consideration of the following factors: (1) the Respondent's prior discipline history; (2) how the College has sanctioned similar incidents in the past; (3) the nature and violence of the conduct at issue; (4) the impact of the conduct on the Complainant; (5) the impact of the conduct on the community, its members, or its property; (6) whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for his actions; (7) whether the Respondent is reasonably likely to engage in the conduct in the future; (8) the need to deter similar conduct by others; and (9) any other mitigating or aggravating circumstances, including the College's values.

The hearing panel or Hearing Coordinator may also consider restorative justice outcomes that,

taking into account the safety of the community as a whole, allows a Respondent to learn about the origins of his/her behavior, his/her responsibility for this behavior, and how s/he can change this behavior.

The hearing panel will make a recommendation about the appropriate sanction. The Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, may affirm or modify the recommended sanction(s). The Hearing Coordinator and Title IX Coordinator will review the panel's recommendations and take reasonable steps to foster consistency for similar violations and circumstances.

Sanctions that may be imposed under this policy include:

Warning

Notice, in writing, that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional disciplinary action.

Censure

A written reprimand for violating the Code of Student Conduct or other College policy. This conduct status specifies a period of time during which the student's or organization's good standing with the College may be in jeopardy. The student is officially warned that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional conduct action including probation, suspension, or expulsion from the College.

Disciplinary Probation

Exclusion from participation in privileged activities for a specified period of time (privileged activities may include, but are not limited to, elected or appointed ASOC offices, student research, athletics, some student employment, and study abroad). Additional restrictions or conditions may also be imposed. Violations of the terms of disciplinary probation or any other College policy violations may result in further disciplinary action.

Restitution

Repayment to the College or to an affected party for damages resulting from a violation of this Code. To enforce this sanction, the College reserves the right to withhold its transcripts and degrees or to deny a student participation in graduation ceremonies and privileged events.

Removal from Campus Housing

Students may be removed from College housing and/or barred from applying for campus housing due to disciplinary violations of this Code.

Suspension

Exclusion from College premises, attending classes, and other privileges or activities for a specified period of time, as set forth in the suspension notice. Notice of this action will remain in the student's conduct file and is generally permanently noted on a student's transcript. Conditions for readmission may be specified in the suspension notice.

Expulsion

Permanent termination of student status and exclusion from College premises, privileges, and activities. This action will be permanently recorded on the student's academic transcript.

Revocation of Admission and/or Degree

Admission to, or a degree awarded by, the College may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation in obtaining the degree or violation of College policies, the Student Code of Conduct or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to enrollment or graduation.

Withholding Degree

The College may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in the Sexual Misconduct Policy including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.

Other sanctions may be imposed instead of, or in addition to, those specified here. Service, education or research projects may also be assigned. More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

TIME FRAME FOR RESOLUTION

The College seeks to resolve all reports within 60 days of the initial report. All time frames expressed in the Sexual Misconduct policy are meant to be guidelines rather than rigid requirements. Extenuating circumstances may arise that require the extension of time frames, including extension beyond 60 days. Extenuating circumstances may include the complexity and scope of the allegations, the number of witnesses involved, the availability of the parties or witnesses, the effect of a concurrent criminal investigation, any intervening school break or vacation, or other unforeseen circumstances.

- Where the Title IX assessment concludes that disciplinary action may be appropriate, the College will initiate an investigation. The College will seek to complete investigations within 20 (twenty) business days of receiving the complaint, but this time frame may be extended depending on the complexity of the circumstances of each case.
- In general, the hearing will be scheduled within ten (10) business days of the date of the Notice of Hearing. Under extenuating circumstances, this time frame may be extended.
- The Complainant and the Respondent may submit a written request to the Hearing Coordinator that a member of the hearing panel be removed. The request must clearly state the grounds to support a claim of bias, conflict of interest or an inability to be fair and impartial. This challenge must be raised within two (2) business days of receipt of the Notice of Hearing. All objections must be raised prior to the commencement of the hearing. Failure to object prior to the hearing will forfeit one's ability to appeal the outcome based on perceived or actual bias.
- The outcome of the hearing panel will be final and communicated to the Complainant and Respondent in writing, usually within four (4) business days from the date the hearing is concluded.

- When a case is appealed, the Appeals Officer will render a written decision on the appeal to the Complainant and Respondent within fifteen (15) business days from the date of the submission of all appeal documents by both parties. Appeal decisions are final.

PRESERVING PRIVACY VERSUS CONFIDENTIALITY

The College is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in a report of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, or intimate partner violence. All College employees who are involved in the College's Title IX response, including the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, and hearing panel members, receive specific instruction about respecting and safeguarding private information. Throughout the process, every effort will be made to protect the privacy interests of all individuals involved in a manner consistent with the need for a thorough review of the report. Occidental College will provide aggregated information about complaints, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the Complainant or Respondent.

Privacy and confidentiality have distinct meanings under Occidental's sexual misconduct policy and are defined within the policy as follows:

Privacy

Privacy generally means that information related to a report of misconduct will only be shared with a limited circle of individuals. The use of this information is limited to those College employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the active review, investigation or resolution of the report. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality means that information shared by an individual with designated campus or

community professionals cannot be revealed to any other individual without the express permission of the individual. These campus and community professionals include mental health providers, ordained clergy, rape crisis counselors, and attorneys, all of whom have legally protected confidentiality. These individuals are prohibited from breaking confidentiality unless there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others.

All information pertaining to a complaint will be kept private and made available only to individuals who have a direct need to know in order to address the matter and bring about its resolution.

COMPLAINANT AND RESPONDENT RIGHTS DURING THE PROCESS

The complainant and respondent have the right:

- To know in advance the names of all persons to be called at any hearing.
- To have an adviser of their choice (one person) accompany them throughout the proceeding including interviews, meetings, conduct conferences, and hearings.
- To exclude any reference to irrelevant sexual history at the hearing.
- To be present and speak on their own behalf and pose questions to all participants (through the adjudicator or hearing panel).
- To have access to the investigation report, College policy, and any other materials presented as part of the adjudicative process.
- To not have to see or be in the presence of the person named in the complaint.
- To be informed in writing of the outcome of the hearing and the process in a timely manner.
- To appeal the outcome of a conduct conference or formal hearing based upon the procedures used, or new information that was unavailable during the proceedings.

APPEALS PROCESS

Either party may appeal the final outcome in writing to the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students or designee (“Appeals Officer”). The appeal will be conducted in an impartial manner by an impartial decision-maker. The appeal must be filed in writing within five (5) business days of receiving the written outcome. The appeal shall consist of a plain, concise and complete written statement outlining the grounds for appeal and all relevant information to substantiate the basis for the appeal.

The Complainant and/or Respondent may appeal only the parts of final outcome directly relating to him/her. Dissatisfaction with the outcome of the hearing is not grounds for appeal. The only grounds for appeal are:

- A procedural or substantive error occurred that significantly affected the outcome of the hearing (e.g. substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures, etc.).
- New evidence, unavailable during the original hearing or investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction (a summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included).

The receipt of the appeal will be acknowledged in writing (which can include email). Each party will be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the other party’s appeal. Any response by the opposing party must be submitted to the Appeals Officer within three (3) business days from receipt of the appeal. The appeals documents from each party will be considered together in one appeal review process.

In any request for an appeal, the burden of proof lies with the party requesting the appeal, as the original determination and sanction are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately. The Appeals Officer shall first consider whether the appeal is timely filed and if so, whether the appeal is properly framed based on the two grounds. If the Appeals Officer determines that the appeal is not properly framed, the appeal will be denied.

If the appeal is based on procedural or substantive error, the Appeals Officer may return the complaint to the original hearing panel with instructions to reconvene to cure the error, or in rare cases where the error cannot be cured, the Appeals Officer can ask that a new hearing occur before a newly constituted hearing panel. In the case of new and relevant information, the Appeals Officer can recommend that the case be returned to the original hearing panel to assess the weight and effect of the new information and render a determination after considering the new facts. The reconsideration of the hearing panel is final.

Appeals are not intended to be full rehearing of the complaint (de novo). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing, and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal. This is not an opportunity for the Appeals Officer to substitute his/her judgment for that of the original hearing body merely because s/he disagrees with its finding and/or sanctions. Appeals decisions are to be deferential to the original hearing body, making changes to the finding only where there is clear error. The Appeals Officer can affirm or alter the original findings, depending on the basis of the requested appeal.

Sanctions imposed are implemented immediately unless the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students stays implementation in extraordinary circumstances, pending the outcome of the appeal. Pending graduation, study abroad, internships/externships, or other events do not typically constitute extraordinary circumstances. In cases where the appeal results in reinstatement to the institution or of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the student to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irretrievable in the short term.

The Appeals Officer will render a written decision on the appeal to the Complainant and Respondent within fifteen (15) business days from the date of the submission of all appeal documents by both parties. Appeal decisions are final.

RETALIATION

Retaliation is defined as acts or attempts to retaliate or seek retribution against the Complainant, Respondent, or any individual or group of individuals involved in the complaint, investigation and/or resolution of an allegation of sexual misconduct. Retaliation can be committed by any individual or group of individuals, not just a Respondent or Complainant. Retaliation can take many forms, including threats, intimidation, pressuring, continued abuse, violence or other forms of harm to others.

Retaliation against any person or group who makes a complaint, cooperates with an investigation, or participates in a grievance procedure is a violation of College policy. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation, which may result in disciplinary action independent of any sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of discrimination and/or harassment.

The College encourages all members of our community to participate in the process of creating a safe, welcoming and respectful environment on campus. In particular, the College expects that all Occidental community members will take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of sexual misconduct. Taking action may include direct intervention when safe to do so, enlisting the assistance of friends, contacting law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority. Community members who chose to exercise this positive moral obligation will be supported by the College and protected from retaliation.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Occidental takes a proactive role in seeking to prevent sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence such as dating violence and domestic violence, and stalking.

All students are required to complete the online education program “Think About It” by Campus Clarity before they are allowed to register for classes. During Orientation, first-years also are required to attend sessions on bystander intervention and other prevention training. Project S.A.F.E. (Sexual Assault Free Environment), Occidental’s prevention education and advocacy support program, reinforces those messages with dozens of training and education sessions throughout the academic year. Project S.A.F.E. also puts on a series of major awareness programs throughout the year, including Take Back The Week, RAINN Day, and Empowerment Week.

The Title IX Coordinator makes training presentations to faculty, staff, and senior administrators with the goal of making all community members aware of their rights and responsibilities, and how to respond to reports of sexual assault and other forms of sex discrimination.

Work is underway to create a Spanish-language training presentation as well. Separate training sessions are offered for community members interested in serving as advisors to assist students going through the complaint process.

PROJECT S.A.F.E.

Project S.A.F.E. is a prevention and intervention support program dedicated to ending sexual violence on Occidental’s campus. Project S.A.F.E. provides resources, advocacy, and educational programming related to issues of sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Project S.A.F.E. also provides training and education on active bystander education through the Occidental Upstander bystander model.

Specific programming by Project S.A.F.E during 2014 included:

2/11/2014 and 2/13/2014

Spring Club Assembly

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention

2/16/2014

Sigma Lambda Gamma Sorority

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention

2/23/2014

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention

3/2/2014

Phi Psi Fraternity

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention- Make up session

3/27/2014

Los Compadres

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention

4/7/2014

Campus Community

Take Back the Week Kick off and Resource Fair

4/7/2014

Campus Community

"Boys and Men Healing" Movie Screening and 1 in 6 Expert Panel

4/8/2014

Campus Community

Clothesline Making and Chalking the Quad [Using chalk, student participants write dating violence statistics, debunk myths and messages of support for survivors on the Quad, a community space where community members can read and participate in the activity as they walk by.]

4/9/2014

Campus Community

Clothesline Making

4/9/2014

Campus Community

"Brave Miss World" Movie Screening and Conversation with Director Cecilia Peck

4/10/2014

Campus Community

Dr. David Lisak: Identifying Non-Stranger Rapist

4/10/2014

Campus Community

Take Back the Night Keynote Dr. David Lisak: Neurobiology of Trauma

4/10/2014

Campus Community

Take Back the Night March and Speak Out

4/11/2014

Campus Community

Clothesline Making

4/13/2014

New Greek Initiates

Sexual Assault Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

4/13/2014

Department of Athletics

Mentors in Violence Prevention

6/25/2014

Multicultural Summer Institute Resident Advisors/ Teaching Assistants Training

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

7/7/2014

Resident Advisors Module

Project SAFE Resources

7/22/2014

Graduate Hall Coordinators Training

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

7/23/2014

Multicultural Summer Institute Student Training

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

8/7/2014**Emmons Student Wellness Staff Training**

Dating Violence and Stalking Awareness Training

8/12/2014-8/21/14**Project SAFE Program Assistants Training**

Sexual Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, Crisis Intervention, Counseling, Bystander Intervention, Technical Assistance

8/21/14**Office of Student Life:****Student Orientation Team Training**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

8/22/14**Resident Advisors**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

8/23/14**New Student Orientation: Parents**

Project SAFE Resources

8/23/14**New Student Orientation: Title IX Panel**

Project SAFE Resources

8/26/14**New Student Orientation**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

9/9/2014**Lead With Pride**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

9/9/2014**Club Sports**

Project SAFE Resources

9/24/2014**Service Clubs**

Project SAFE Resources

9/25/2014**Club Training**

Project SAFE Resources

9/25/2014**Faculty/Course**

Project SAFE Resources

9/28/2014**Greek: Delta Omicron Tau**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

9/29/2014**Campus Community**

RAINN DAY and Meet and Greet Sharon Love

9/29/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Keynote speaker: Sharon Love and the One Love Foundation, Cosponsored by Athletics

9/30/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Week: Chalk The Quad for Dating Violence Awareness

9/30/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Week: Healthy Conflict Resolution Workshop

10/01/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Week: Tie Dye/ Dating Violence Awareness

10/01/2014**Club Training Session #2**

Project SAFE Resources

10/02/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Week: Love Your Body

10/02/2014**Club Training Session #3**

Project SAFE Resources

10/02/2014**Campus Community**

Empowerment Week: "Girl Rising" Cosponsored by Education Department, Peer Health Exchange, WYSE, Intercultural Community Center

10/04/2014**Campus Community**

Volleyball and Soccer Awareness Games

10/04/2014**Multi-Cultural Clubs**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

10/19/2014**Greek: Zeta Tau Zeta**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

10/21/2014**Resident Advisors Domestic****Violence and Stalking In-Service**

Domestic Violence and Stalking Training

10/30/2014**Campus Community**

Community Brown Bag/Focus Group

10/26/2014**Greek: Phi Kappa Psi**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/1/2014**Coordinated Community Response Team**

Project SAFE Resources

11/02/2014**Greek: Sigma Alpha Epsilon**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/06/2014**Athletics: Men's Baseball**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/09/2014**Greek: Alpha Lambda Phi Alpha**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/10/2014**Greek: Sigma Lambda Gamma**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/12/2014**Athletics: Softball**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/13/2014**Athletics: Womens/Mens Golf**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/12/2014**Campus Safety Training**

Power-based Violence, First Responder, Active Bystander

11/16/2014**Greek: Kappa Alpha Theta**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

11/19/2014**Campus Community**

REHS: Healthy Relationships Workshop/Training

11/19/2014**Campus Safety Training**

Power-based Violence, First Responder, Active Bystander

12/03/2014**Athletics: Track and Field**

Power Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Training

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION DEFINED

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION COMPONENT OF PROJECT S.A.F.E.'S EMPOWERMENT-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION WORKSHOP

Project S.A.F.E.'s "Empowerment-Based Violence Prevention Workshop" has several research-based components. The "Power in Numbers" education component is based on an adaptation of Green Dot's community mobilization strategy. Characterized as a bystander intervention model, the Green Dot model is based on decades of research around four main subjects: 1) the acknowledgement that violence prevention education solely based on statistics and definitions of power-based violence has not been successful in reducing power-based violence; 2) bystander behavior literature; 3) perpetrator data; and 4) as a prevention tool, the research on innovation and social diffusion theory.

The bystander intervention component of the Empowerment-Based Violence Prevention Workshop is grounded in bystander effect research that indicates that when individuals are faced with potentially risky, dangerous or emergency situations, there tends to be:

- (1) a diffusion of responsibility, where individuals will not react because they assume someone else will handle it.
- (2) evaluation apprehension. When faced with a high-risk situation, individuals will not act in fear of looking "foolish."
- (3) pluralistic ignorance. When faced with high-risk or ambiguous situations, individuals will defer to the cues of those around them before they decide to respond.
- (4) confidence in skills. Individuals are more likely to intervene when they feel confident that their intervention will be effective.
- (5) modeling. Individuals are most likely to intervene in high-risk situations when they have seen someone else model it first.

Based on this research, Project S.A.F.E. has adapted Green Dot's "Direct, Distract and Delegate" skill-building model to "Be Upfront, Distract and Entrust." Through this model, students learn to

either confront a person engaging in risky behavior; create a distraction to prevent the incident from happening; or to entrust another to provide an appropriate intervention. Our workshop creates a space for intervention identification, skill practice and behavior reinforcement.

PREVENTATIVE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Definitions

Awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns means programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Primary prevention programs means programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

RISK REDUCTION

Reducing incidences of sexual and relationship violence on college campuses requires a multifaceted approach that includes both empowering and cultivating a community that cares for one another and addressing risk factors associated with sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and personal safety. No one is ever at fault or responsible for experiencing sexual violence. We recognize that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for such conduct, and that most campus assaults are committed by someone the victim knows. Protective and risk reduction strategies are provided in order to encourage healthy and safe encounters as well as mitigate the risk of experiencing or perpetrating sexual violence as outlined by best practices in violence prevention education models.

If you or friends are on campus, consider:

- Being aware of what is going on around you at all times. If possible, don't wear headphones or be distracted by texting or talking on the phone.
- Familiarizing yourself with Oxy's emergency system and callbox locations so that you know what to do and where to go in case of a sudden emergency.
- Walking or running on well-traveled and well-populated routes when moving around campus. At night, take routes with which you are fully familiar and if possible, take a friend. Campus Safety provides students and faculty a free, safe and reliable way to travel during all hours of the day. You can contact Campus Safety at (323) 259-2599 or the Emergency Line at (323) 259-2511 (or dial 5 from any campus phone).
- Attending a workshop on sexual assault risk reduction offered on campus. Project S.A.F.E. has a partnership with Peace Over Violence, our local rape crisis/domestic violence agency, and coordinates Peace Over Violence's Empowerment-based Self Defense Workshops on campus throughout the year.

If you or friends live in a residential hall or apartment, consider:

- Checking that the main entrance to your residence hall or apartment remains locked at all times. Main entrances tend to be staffed and/or are monitored frequently.
- Keeping your dorm room locked, especially when alone in the room or sleeping.
- If you lose your apartment or room key, getting your locks replaced as soon as possible.
- If you have a car, parking in a safe, well-lit location and keeping your car locked at all times.
- If you've had the windows open while at home, closing them before you leave the room or apartment.

If you or friends are on social media and/or use phone apps, consider:

- Privatizing or filtering your social media platforms.
- Downloading or connecting with one or several of the apps listed below to stay connected with others. **ATTENTION:** Some of these applications allow others to track your location in real time using GPS. If someone wants permission to be one of these contacts, or wants access to these applications and it makes you uncomfortable, let someone know or contact your confidential and/or campus resources.
- **R.I.S.E. (iOS and Android)**
The R.I.S.E. app (part of the Safer Campuses project) provides users with ideas about how to prevent and respond to sexual assault and intimate partner violence within campus and community settings. The app provides a database of possible situations and tips for interventions and support, as well as a resource database and GPS locations of support and safety services near you. Also included are tools, educational information, and resources for supporting your friends and loved ones who are dealing with incidents of gender-based violence.

- **bSafe (iOS and Android)**
Assign “Guardians” from your contacts who will be able to monitor your progress home, and who will be alerted with your GPS location if the SOS button is activated. The app also allows the user to set an automated alarm, alerting your Guardians if you fail to check in after a set amount of time, and comes with a fake phone call functionality to help remove yourself from uncomfortable situations.
- **Circle of 6 U (iOS and Android)**
Building off the success of the original Circle of 6 app, the U version has been created specifically with college students in mind. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable or risky situation, two taps on your phone will activate an alert to your circle, including your GPS location. The U version of the app includes campus-specific resources for students, with both phone numbers and links to a variety of hotlines and help centers local to them.
- **OnWatch (iOS and Android)**
Designed for college students, OnWatch incorporates designated groups of friends with the ability to call local and campus police simultaneously. With the “Watch my Back” function, you can program a timed session that will alert your emergency groups should you not respond to the alarm when the clock runs out.
- **React Mobile (iOS and Android)**
Using a predetermined contact circle, React Mobile allows users to send out an emergency contact blast to the entire group – without having to first unlock the phone. The app also allows friends or family to virtually “walk” you home, keeping tabs on your progress using GPS technology.
- **Watch Over Me (iOS and Android)**
Offering both free and subscription services, Watch Over Me allows you to set a time frame and activity you’d like the app to “watch” you for, and periodically check in via a button to confirm your safety. Should the button hit zero without a check-in, your designated friends

will be contacted, alerting them to your GPS location. The app also includes a one-tap emergency contact button, and the ability to report witnessed crimes in the paid version.

- **One Love Foundation App**
Offering resources, safety planning information and a lethality assessment on relationship violence.

If you or friends are attending social events or parties, consider:

- More than 90% of sexual assaults that occur among college students involve people who know each other. The majority involves the use of alcohol or other drugs.
- Drinking and drug use can impair judgment. Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or unsafe about a person or situation, trust your gut and remove yourself from the situation.
- If you drink, drinking responsibly: Consider eating a full meal before going out, have a glass of water between each drink, know your limits and don’t go beyond them, have a designated driver, and don’t let anyone else make the decision of how much you will drink.
- Only drinking something that you have poured yourself or that comes in a pre-sealed container. Premixed drinks can have more alcohol in them than you might want to drink. Also, drugs like Rohypnol and GHB can be dissolved in drinks, causing the person who consumes the beverage to lose consciousness quickly. Don’t drink something that has been left unattended.
- Not going anywhere with someone you don’t know well. If you do leave a party with a new friend, tell the friends you came with where you are going and when you are coming back.
- When on a date, letting someone you trust know whom you are with; where you are going; and when you expect to get home. Make sure your date understands the rules of verbal and sober consent and that you have that consent before engaging in any sexual behavior.

- Having a designated driver. If you are the designated driver for the evening, stay sober and be responsible for your less-than-sober friends.
- Getting involved if you believe that someone is at risk. If you see someone in trouble or someone pressuring another person, don't be afraid to intervene.

If you or friends are engaging in sexual activity:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to the other person and give them a chance to clearly communicate their intentions to you.
- Listen carefully. Take time to hear what the other person has to say. If you feel you are receiving unclear or conflicting messages from the other person, you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate clearly.
- Do not assume that you have consent to sexual activity just because someone leaves or goes to a private location with you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries and do not make assumptions about consent. Do not pressure a potential partner.
- Consider that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or be fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender, status, or size.
- Understand that consent to one form of sexual activity does not constitute consent for any other sexual activity.
- Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read the other person carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language. If it is not clear by the other person's words and/or actions that they are a willing participant in that specific activity, stop and have a conversation.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION/MEGAN'S LAW

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires that institutions of higher education issue a statement advising the campus community how to access law enforcement agency information provided by a state, concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires that offenders who are required to register in a state provide notice to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. As the Campus Safety Department is not a law enforcement agency, the registration process is conducted at the Los Angeles Police Department.

In the state of California, convicted sex offenders must register with their local law enforcement agencies. Megan's Law allows the public to access the registry. It also authorizes local law enforcement to notify the public about high-risk and serious sex offenders who reside in, are employed in, or frequent the community.

Locally, the sex offender registry may be accessed at no charge at the LAPD's Northeast Station, 3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA 90065. For more information, visit meganslaw.ca.gov.

TIMELY WARNING REPORTS

The Clery Act requires institutions to issue timely warning reports to the campus community when a Clery crime has occurred within the institution's Clery geography. Timely Warnings are issued when a Clery crime is reported to CSAs or local police and considered to present a serious or continuing threat to students and employee on or near campus. The Timely Warning requirement is intended to alert the campus community to potentially dangerous criminal activity on or near campus and, to prevent similar or repeat occurrences by increasing awareness.

In the event it is necessary to issue a timely warning, the Clery Act Administrator and/or the Chief of Campus Safety collaborate with the Clery team to develop the content and delivery method of the timely warning. Time permitting, additional input may be garnered from other sources. Crime reports are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and information known at the time of the initial report. Timely warnings are distributed via the College's email system, text messages, or Occidental homepage.

If, in the professional judgment of local law enforcement authorities, issuing a timely warning would compromise efforts to address the crime, the notification may be delayed. In such a case, the Chief of Campus Safety or designee would be notified that a timely warning would compromise law enforcement efforts. Once the potentially compromising situation has been addressed, the timely warning shall be issued immediately.

SAFETY BULLETINS

The College periodically issues "safety bulletins" which are informational messages that provide information about situations that may affect or be of interest to students, staff, and employees.

When the Clery Act Administrator and/or the Chief of Campus Safety determine that an informational message should be issued, they and/or the Communications Office promptly send a campus-wide message.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AT OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

In 2008, the College instituted a standing Committee on Emergency Preparedness. The committee includes the Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of the College; Associate Vice President for Finance and Controller; Associate Vice President of Hospitality Services; Associate Dean of Students; the directors of Communications, Emmons Student Wellness Center, Facilities Management, Human Resources, and Residential Education & Housing Services; the Environmental Health and Safety Manager; Risk Management Coordinator; faculty representative; and two student representatives. The Associate Vice President for Information Technology Services/Chief Technology Officer and Chief of Campus Safety co-chair the committee.

The Campus Safety Department and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety collaborate to compile an emergency procedure flip-chart style handbook that describes the appropriate courses of action for emergency situations, including evacuation plans. The handbook is updated bi-annually and distributed to all offices and residence halls. Additionally, it is posted in hallways in campus buildings and gathering areas on campus. Copies are also available at the Campus Safety office.

In 1994, an out-of-state telephone number (866-961-3300) was created to keep family and friends of Occidental apprised of the status of the College and its community after a natural disaster or other emergency. The telephone number is connected to a message service that provides accurate and updated information. Occidental encourages students and employees to share the number (866-961-3300) with family and friends. Emergency information will also be posted on the College website, Facebook, and Twitter accounts.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

The Emergency Operations Plan is the foundation and guide for response to a disaster by Occidental administration, faculty, staff, and students. The purpose of the Plan is to protect life, property, and the environment, and to maintain the basic operations of the College following a disaster. Details of the specific incidents shall dictate the level and type of response. However, the framework of the response (including establishing an Emergency Operations Center [EOC] and On-Scene Response and Policy Group) remains the same. The complete Emergency Operations Plan, Pandemic Plan, and a disaster preparedness checklist are available at: oxy.edu/campus-safety/emergency-preparations-response-plans/emergency-operations-plan.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXERCISES

Occidental conducts annual emergency management exercises to test emergency procedures. The scenarios for these exercises change every year and include several departments on campus.

Disaster preparation and response drills occur semi-annually. Occidental participates in the "Great California ShakeOut Drill" held each year in October. In addition, a campus-wide drill is held in the spring. Unannounced fire drills are held regularly to stress safe evacuation, assembly, and accountability in the residence halls and the library. Documentation of the drills is maintained in the Environmental Health & Safety and Campus Safety offices.

Earthquake Drill: Great ShakeOut

Thursday, October 16, 2014 at 10:16 a.m.

Occidental participates in the Great ShakeOut's "Drop, Cover and Hold On" drill. Extended drills with building evacuations are conducted in the Library and Coons Administrative Center, and staff also will evacuate from the Johnson Student Center. This test is announced to students, staff, and faculty with a series of emails.

The OxyAlert emergency notification system is activated and is scheduled to be held in conjunction with the ShakeOut. The College's siren system is tested and can be heard outside and in portions of some buildings. Students, faculty and staff will receive test e-mails, cell-phone messages, and voicemails regarding the drill.

FIRE DRILLS

Fire drills are a test of student and staff response as well as system functionality.

For the health and safety of all members of the community, residents are expected to comply with all fire and safety regulations required by the College or applicable local, state, and federal law. Fire drills are held throughout the year and they are unannounced to students. Instructions for the evacuation of the halls in the event of a fire or emergency are provided in student rooms and on hall bulletin boards. All residents must evacuate the residence hall or house in the event a fire alarm is activated, whether for the purpose of a drill or in the case of an actual fire. Residents and their guests must meet at their hall's designated meeting spot to check-in and to receive further instruction from a staff member. Students who fail to comply with this policy will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct.

Monday, February 24, 2014

11:00 p.m. Mary Norton Clapp Library
 11:10 p.m. Berkus Hall
 11:20 p.m. Erdman Hall
 11:30 p.m. Newcomb Hall
 11:40 p.m. Bell Young Hall

Wednesday, February 26, 2014

11:00 p.m. Braun Hall
 11:10 p.m. Chilcott Hall
 11:20 p.m. Norris Hall
 11:30 p.m. Haines Hall
 11:40 p.m. Berkus House
 11:45 p.m. Food Justice House (*4569 Stratford*)

Thursday, February 27, 2014

10:00 p.m. Wylie Hall
 10:15 p.m. Stearns Hall
 10:25 p.m. Pauley Hall
 10:30 p.m. SAE House
 10:35 p.m. Pet House
 10:40 p.m. Stewart Cleland Hall

Monday, November 10, 2014

10:00 p.m. Wylie Hall
 10:20 p.m. E. Norris Hall
 10:40 p.m. Haines Hall
 11:00 p.m. Newcomb Hall
 11:20 p.m. Berkus House (*1601 Campus Rd*)
 11:40 p.m. Pet House (*1480 Campus Rd.*)

Wednesday, November 12, 2014

10:00 p.m. Bell-Young Hall
 10:20 p.m. Pauley Hall
 10:40 p.m. Braun Hall
 11:00 p.m. Erdman Hall
 11:20 p.m. Food Justice House (*4569 Stratford*)
 11:40 p.m. SAE House (*4909 Rangeview*)

Thursday, November 13, 2014

10:00 p.m. Berkus Hall
 10:20 p.m. Stewart Cleland Hall
 10:40 p.m. Stearns Hall
 11:00 p.m. Chilcott Hall

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION TO THE OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE COMMUNITY

Occidental uses an audible siren system and a rapid multi-faceted email, voicemail, and text messaging system for emergency notifications.

The College is committed to ensuring that the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency situation. These situations may occur on campus or in the local neighborhood and pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. Occidental's OxyAlert is an emergency notification service that is mandatory for students and available to faculty and staff. OxyAlert can be used to send emergency messages via voicemail, email, and text message within minutes of the occurrence of an incident.

In the event that it is necessary to issue an emergency notification, the Communications office or designees collaborate in developing the content and delivery method of the emergency notification. Time permitting, additional input may be garnered from other sources. The Communications office or designees have the authority to compose and send a campus-wide notification without delay and to provide appropriate follow-up information, when available.

Occidental performs a campus-wide test of the OxyAlert system, twice a year. The following procedures outline the process the College uses when issuing emergency notifications:

CONFIRMING THE EXISTENCE OF A SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY OR DANGEROUS SITUATION AND INITIATING THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Campus Safety and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to Campus Safety or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments.

Once first responders confirm that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community, they will notify authorized personnel to issue an emergency notification.

The College's authorized representatives will immediately initiate the College's emergency notification system unless a notification could compromise efforts to assist a complainant or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In that event, the College may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. The College will thereafter issue the emergency notification to the campus community when it is safe to do so.

DETERMINING THE CONTENTS OF THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The Communications Office, Chief of Campus Safety, and the Clery Administrator (if applicable) determine the contents of the notification. The individual authorizing the alert will convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure that individuals are aware of the emergency and know what steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

PROCEDURES USED TO NOTIFY THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

In the event of an emergency, the following methods of communication may be activated: the audible siren system, the mass notification system OxyAlert, the College's email system, Facebook and Twitter accounts, verbal announcements within a building, and public address system on Campus Safety patrol vehicles. The College will post updates during an emergency on the Occidental homepage and the college Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Broader Community (i.e., individuals and organizations outside the campus community)

If the College activates its emergency notification system in response to an emergency, several offices are responsible for notifying the broader community of the emergency. The Marketing and Communication Department is primarily responsible for crisis communications and for updating notices on Facebook, Twitter, and other social networking platforms. They are also responsible for maintaining communications with national, regional, and local news and radio outlets.

ENROLLING IN OCCIDENTAL'S EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

The College requires all students to enroll in the OxyAlert system. Faculty and staff are strongly urged to enroll by visiting MyOxy website (my.oxy.edu) and clicking on the OxyAlert link under the Employee Services or Student Services tab. Faculty, staff, and students are required to annually update their contact and emergency information with Human Resources, even if they choose not to enroll in the OxyAlert system.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO COLLEGE FACILITIES

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Facilities Management Department (FM) maintains College buildings, structures, and grounds. FM personnel regularly inspect campus facilities and make repairs affecting safety and security. FM staff members, with the help of Campus Safety officers, respond to reports of potential safety hazards.

Contractors and service providers wear identifying badges when working on campus checking in and out with FM staff whenever visiting. A number of safety and security-related projects are carried out each year through the College's Major Remodel and Repair Program.

The Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) manager is the point of contact for compliance issues and works with administration, faculty, staff, students, and loss control representatives to develop and implement environmental health and safety programs. The EH&S manager is responsible for the maintenance of fire and life safety systems and oversees construction projects involving these systems. The EH&S manager manages hazardous materials and hazardous waste removal such as asbestos and lead paint abatement. Additionally, the EH&S manager is responsible for underground storage tank regulation issues and compiles the Annual Fire Safety Report.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Occidental ensures that all campus facilities are well maintained and secure. Sidewalks and other pathways are designed to provide safe, well-lit routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Groundskeeping personnel trim shrubs to clear sidewalks, walkways, and building

entrances. All campus walkways are inspected annually to ensure adequate lighting. In addition, upon notification FM replaces burned-out lights promptly.

New streetlights and pedestrian walkway lights are added when new parking areas and walkways are developed, roadways are changed, and playing fields are relocated. We encourage community members to promptly report any safety or security concerns, including concerns about locking mechanisms, lighting, or landscaping to Facilities Management at 323-259-2651.

ACCESS TO OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE: POLICY

Occidental is a private college that is open to the public. Entrance may be denied and trespass laws may be invoked when persons engage in misconduct or present a threat to the campus community.

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to carry College identification (ID) when on campus. A special ID is available to alumni for a small fee. Identification checks are required for admission to the Academic Commons, athletic facilities, and at most campus events.

Academic and business buildings are open during regular business hours. Students must obtain written permission for after-hour use of any building or facility. For safety reasons, two or more students are required to be present in any classroom, lab, computer lab, or reading reference room after 10 p.m. The Academic Commons is open 24 hours a day, Monday-Thursday (closes at 10 p.m. Friday, open 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Saturday, opens 10 a.m. Sunday and closes at 10 p.m.) while classes are in session and during finals.

RESIDENCE HALL ACCESS INFORMATION

Occidental houses approximately 1,700 students in 16 residence halls and themed communities. Entrances to residence halls are locked at all times for the safety of residents and the protection of personal property. All members of the campus community are expected not to prop open any locked doors; Campus Safety and Residential Education staff enforce this policy through frequent patrols and rounds.

To gain access to a residence hall, visitors must notify their hosts of their arrival and ask to be met at the door. Three professional staff members supervise seven graduate assistants and 51 resident advisors assigned to residence halls. Professional Residential Education staff members are on duty at all times. Safety and security issues are part of resident advisor staff training each year.

All residence hall rooms are equipped with smoke detectors that are on building power with a battery backup; they are regularly inspected. Berkus House, Haines Hall, Eileen Norris Hall, and 4909 Rangeview (SAE House) have local building fire alarm systems. The themed communities at 1480 Campus Road and 4863 Stratford Road have smoke detectors in the hallways and student rooms. The fire alarm sprinkler systems in Bell-Young Hall, Berkus Hall, Braun Hall, Chilcott Hall, Erdman Hall, Newcomb Hall, Pauley Hall, Stearns Hall, Stewart-Cleland Hall, and Wylie Hall are monitored by an outside company that alerts both the Los Angeles Fire Department and Campus Safety when activated. Campus Safety conducts unannounced fire drills in all residence halls at least once each term. Evacuation results are recorded and evaluated after each drill.

The use of fire alarm systems and fire-fighting equipment without the existence of an actual fire is a violation of California state law. Triggering a false fire alarm could result in a misdemeanor charge, a citation, and possible disciplinary action.

During the winter break, all residence hall rooms are secured. Students requiring housing at that

time must make prior arrangements with the Office of Residential Education and Housing Services. Exterior locks to each building are temporarily changed during the winter and summer breaks to increase security. Additional information about student housing can be found at:

oxy.edu/residential-education-housing-services.

CARD KEY ACCESS POLICY

It is the College's policy to keep all interior and exterior doors closed and locked to discourage unwanted entrance to College facilities. It is the responsibility of all College personnel, students, faculty, administrators and staff to ensure doors to facilities they use are kept closed and locked at all times when the facility is not in use or has limited occupancy. Breaches of physical security jeopardize everyone's personal safety and security, as well as the property of the College. Poor physical security practices invite unwanted entry.

Control of access is an essential ingredient to safety and security. Card key access via the College ID card is centralized through the Campus Card Office, operated by Hospitality Services. ID cards are the property of the College. Access is granted via requests by authorized individuals, and regulated by an appropriate balance of convenience and security. Access will be discontinued when an individual leaves the College. Individuals are responsible for safeguarding their ID card, and taking reasonable precautions to protect it from unauthorized use.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES, CRIME PREVENTION, & SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

During Orientation, first-year students and parents are informed of services offered by Campus Safety and are oriented about crime on campus and in the surrounding neighborhood. Crime prevention and awareness programs are offered by various campus organizations throughout the year. The awareness and crime prevention programs serve to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their safety and security.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Safety Escort Program

Ongoing dusk-to-dawn safety escorts are available through Campus Safety on campus and within the established escort zone.

Hall Spreads

This partnership with Residential Education presents crime prevention programs at hall meetings each semester.

Orientation

First-year students and parents are provided various training sessions, including: Chat with the Chief hosted by Campus Safety; Alcohol and Other Drugs prevention education training facilitated by Professor Marcella Raney with a peer educator; Title IX Policy presentation facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator; a Gender-Based Violence prevention education program; and an Oxy Upstander (active bystander) training facilitated by Project S.A.F.E. peer educators.

Community Meetings

In partnership with the local LAPD Senior Lead Officer, meetings are held once a semester for students living off campus and local neighbors. Topics of discussion include neighborhood crime information and crime trends, student accountability, and positive neighbor relations.

RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION AND HOUSING SERVICES

Alcohol and Drug Awareness

Ongoing programming in the residence halls helps all students learn about the effects of alcohol and drugs. It covers the College's alcohol and drug policy; the amnesty policy, community standards, safe drinking, the physiological response to alcohol, watching out for friends, and facts and myths about alcohol and drugs.

Sexual Assault Awareness

Ongoing residence hall spread programming includes information from Project S.A.F.E. regarding safe sex, sexual assault awareness and prevention, sexual misconduct policy, gender violence, consent, gender and sexuality, and awareness information.

Graduate Hall Coordinators Prevention Emails

Information is regularly sent to students living in residence halls to address safety and security issues.

OTHER CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY POLICIES

WEAPONS POLICY

The possession, storage, or use of firearms, explosives of any type (including fireworks), chemicals or weapons of any sort is not permitted anywhere on campus. This includes hunting bows and arrows and hunting knives. The term "weapon" means firearms, explosives, metal knuckles, and knives with blades more than 3 inches long, or any other instrument identified as a weapon in published College policies. Any item that is brandished as a weapon will be treated as a violation of College policy. Examples include, but are not limited to, use of a fake or toy gun, brandishing a pocket knife, or a hand or other object held under clothing to simulate a weapon.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC 1092 (j), Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008).

At the beginning of each academic year, Occidental informs students living in on-campus housing that Occidental will notify either a parent or one or more individuals selected by the student not later than 24 hours after the time a student is determined to be missing. Students will also be informed that:

- Students have the option of identifying one or more individuals to be contacted by Occidental not later than 24 hours after the time the student has been determined to be missing. Students can register this confidential contact information through the Residential Education and Housing Services Office.
- This information will only be disclosed to authorized campus officials and law enforcement officials and only for the purpose of a missing student investigation.
- If the student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, Occidental is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing, in addition to the missing student's contact person(s).
- Occidental will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing.

If Campus Safety or law enforcement personnel have been notified and make a determination that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not returned to campus, Occidental will initiate the emergency contact procedures in accordance with the student's designation.

Occidental will follow the following notification procedure for a missing student who resides in on-campus housing:

- Anyone receiving or making a missing student report should immediately report the information to Campus Safety by calling 323-259-2599.
- Any official missing person report relating to this student shall be referred immediately to Campus Safety.
- Once Occidental receives a missing student report the following offices will be notified:
 - ♦ Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
 - ♦ Residential Education and Housing Services
 - ♦ Occidental Campus Safety
- After investigating the official report, if Occidental determines that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours, the College will contact the local law enforcement agency in addition to the individual(s) identified by the student, the custodial parent or legal guardian if the student is under 18 and not emancipated.

Upon notification from any entity that any student may be missing, Occidental may use any of the following resources to assist in locating the student. These resources may be used in any order and combination:

- Through the REHS Office, Resident Advisors may be asked to assist in physically locating the student by keying into the student's assigned room and talking with known associates.
- Campus Safety may search on-campus public locations (e.g., library, cafeteria) to find the student.
- Campus Safety may provide an ID picture to assist in identifying the missing student.
- The Dean's Office may try to contact known friends, family, or faculty members for last sighting or additional contact information.
- Student Affairs or academic departments may be contacted to seek information on last sighting or other contact information.

- Safety may access card access logs to determine last use of the card and track the card for future uses.
- Safety may access vehicle registration information for vehicle location and distribution to authorities.
- ITS may be asked to look up email logs for last login and use of Occidental email system.

If there is any indication of foul play, the local police department will immediately be contacted for assistance.

Daily Crime Log

Campus Safety publishes a daily log of all alleged criminal incidents reported to the department. An entry, an addition to an entry, or a change in the disposition of a complaint to the daily crime log must be recorded within two business days of the reporting of the information to the Campus Safety Department or law enforcement agency; incidents occurring on weekends are entered the next business day. The log is available 24 hours per day, seven days a week to members of public and can be viewed at: oxy.edu/campus-safety/daily-crime-log.

The log identifies the nature, location, reported time, time of occurrence, case number, and the disposition of each criminal incident reported to Campus Safety. Daily Crime Log entries include all crimes reported to the Campus Safety officers or law enforcement agencies within the College's patrol zone.

The last 60 days of information is available in the Campus Safety office, located in the Facilities Management building. Upon request, copies of any daily log older than 60 days shall be made available within two business days of a request.

RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION AND HOUSING SERVICES

THE OFFICE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

The Office of Student Conduct is responsible for the administration of the Occidental College Code of Student Conduct (the "Code"). In the event a violation of the community's standards occurs, the Office of Student Conduct engages with those involved. This includes all possible violations of College policies taking place on or off campus, involving individual students and/or student organizations.

Reflecting Occidental College's commitment to excellence, equity, community, and service, the Office of Student Conduct educates students to:

- respect themselves and others;
- resolve conflicts peacefully;
- repair harm caused by their actions;
- understand their responsibility to both the local and global community; and
- participate in a complex, pluralistic, and interdependent world.

The vision of the Office of Student Conduct is to create an environment in which students seek truth and justice, thoughtful decision-making is paramount, and all community members are grounded in the values of trust, honesty, and respect.

The Student Code of Conduct: Rules and Regulations

Students are responsible for knowing the following:

Occidental expects that its students will strive for high standards of honor and good citizenship and that they will conduct themselves, both on and off campus, in a manner that reflects credit on themselves and the College. The College further expects that students will convey these expectations to their guests. The following, while not exhaustive, represents behavior subject to disciplinary action:

- (a) Conduct which threatens or endangers the

health or safety of any person including physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, and/or coercion.

- (b)** Possession of a weapon. A "weapon" includes explosives, metal knuckles, knives with blades more than three (3) inches long, firearms including guns, air/pellet guns, paint guns, gun replicas (including facsimile water pistols) or any other instrument used or designed to be used to intimidate, threaten, and/or injure any person.
- (c)** Reckless, disorderly, or lewd conduct.
- (d)** Recklessly interfering with normal College or College-sponsored activities, including but not limited to studying, teaching, research, administration, or emergency services, such as fire and police.
- (e)** Unauthorized entry or use of College facilities. This includes unauthorized possession, duplication, or use of keys or access cards to any College premises.
- (f)** Unauthorized use of an Oxy ID card. Students are unable to give permission to other persons to use the ID card on their behalf. The only person permitted to use the ID card is the individual to whom the card is issued.
- (g)** Unauthorized or inappropriate use of College computers, e-mail, or network; or other violations as specified by the most current Appropriate Use of Technology Policy published by Occidental Information Technology Services.
- (h)** Use of electronic or other devices to record any person while on College premises without his/her prior knowledge, or without his/her effective consent.
- (i)** Failure to comply with any sanction(s), administrative and/or educational, imposed in accordance with the Code.
- (j)** Furnishing false information to the College or a College Official or withholding information that may impede an investigation. This includes, but is not limited to any false report, warning or threat of fire, explosion or other emergency.
- (k)** Violation of the College Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy: Alcohol Policy.
- (l)** Violation of the College Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy: Drug Policy.
- (m)** Forgery, unauthorized alteration, or unauthorized use of any College document or instrument of identification.
- (n)** Substantially interfering with the freedom of expression of others.
- (o)** Attempted or actual theft of College property or the property of others.
- (p)** Damage to College property or the property of others, including littering. Departments may have additional regulations and/or requirements dealing with conduct and/or use of College funds or property.
- (q)** Failure to comply with the reasonable directions of College officials, including Campus Safety officers and residence hall staff, acting in performance of their duties. This also includes failure to identify oneself to these persons when requested.
- (r)** Violations of other College regulations, rules, or policies.
- (s)** Conduct that could result in the violation of any federal, state or local law.
- (t)** Students are to maintain adequate oversight of their guests and to exercise good judgment when inviting guests into the community. Guests include individuals invited or signed in for by the student or the passive acceptance of an individual's known presence. Guests also include individuals who are not personally invited, but who respond to a general invitation.
- (u)** Hosting non-official events or other activities that create a nuisance or endanger the safety of the community.

- (v) Retaliation: Acts or attempts to retaliate or seek retribution against any complainant, respondent, or individual or group of individuals or group of individuals otherwise involved in the complaint, investigation and/or resolution of an allegation of a policy violation. Retaliation can be committed by any individual or group of individuals, not just a respondent or complainant. Retaliation can take many forms, including continued abuse, violence or other forms of harm to others.

The Code shall apply to conduct that occurs on College premises; at College sponsored or sanctioned activities; and to off-campus conduct that adversely affects (a) the peace/comfort/safety/security of others or the College community and (b) the integrity of the educational or developmental process. Students are responsible for their individual conduct, even though conduct may occur before classes begin or after classes end, as well as during the academic year and between terms of actual enrollment. The Office of Student Conduct shall decide whether the Code will be applied to conduct occurring off campus, on a case-by-case basis.

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS FOR THE OFFICE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

Students alleged to have violated this Code will be entitled to the option of (a) a hearing before the Conduct Council or (b) a conference with a conduct officer appointed by the Office of Student Conduct.

The purpose of conduct proceedings is to provide an educational experience and fair evaluation of a student's alleged responsibility for violating College policies and/or this Code. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply and deviations from the prescribed procedures will not necessarily invalidate a decision, unless significant prejudice to a respondent may result.

oxy.edu/student-handbook/code-student-conduct

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS POLICY

Occidental's Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy complies with the requirements set forth by the *Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989*. This act requires the College to certify that it is in compliance with the regulations and that it has implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees both on school premises and as part of any of its activities.

The Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy describes the standards of conduct regarding the possession, use or distribution of alcohol, controlled substances and marijuana; sanctions enforced under College policy, and local, state, and federal law; and information regarding health risks and treatment services for substance abuse. This policy was revised during the academic year of 2014-2015 and became effective on August 1, 2015.

The health and well-being of every Occidental student is the responsibility of the entire Occidental community. Occidental is committed to providing a safe campus environment that encourages intellectual, cultural and social learning and personal development. Each member must make informed decisions regarding personal use of alcohol and other drugs that reflect a respect for themselves, others and the community at large.

The Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy applies to all students and student groups associated with the Occidental community (including applicants while visiting campus). Members of the Occidental community are considered adults and are thus expected to abide by California state law regarding the possession, consumption, and distribution of drugs and alcohol.

Occidental takes an educational approach when working with students involved in alcohol and other drug policy violations. Every effort is made to connect students with appropriate resources on campus including, but not limited to, counseling, medical, and mental health services.

The College's Alcohol and Other Drug Committee reviews this policy every two years.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE ALCOHOL POLICY

Occidental respects the rights of community members to exercise their legal options regarding alcohol consumption and recognizes that responsible alcohol use can be compatible with healthy adult behavior and successful social events. As such, Occidental has identified expectations of behavior that support the safe and legal consumption of alcohol. Any student who consumes alcohol remains responsible for any violation of the College's Code of Student Conduct. The Dean of Students Office is responsible for interpreting and implementing this policy.

- (1) Under-Age Students:** Students under the age of 21 may not possess or consume alcohol. A state of intoxication implies consumption. Possession of open containers, including empty bottles used as decoration, by anyone under the age of 21 is prohibited.
- (2) Behavior:** Students in lawful possession of alcohol shall not disrupt the community in the residence halls, on campus, or in the surrounding environment. Students who use alcohol shall do so in a way that does not compromise, or infringe on, the rights and safety of others.
- (3) Dry Residence Halls:** Alcohol shall not be possessed or consumed, regardless of a student's age, at any time in the following buildings - Newcomb Hall, Pauley Hall, Stewart-Cleland (Stewie) Hall, Braun Hall, and Chilcott Hall.
- (4) Possession or Presence of Alcohol:** Alcohol is not permitted in any common area of the residence halls. Students of age who are not living in dry residence halls may possess and consume alcohol in their residence hall room. Open containers of alcohol are prohibited on campus grounds unless approved by the College for special events.

- (5) Irresponsible Use of Alcohol:** Organized drinking games or items used for the purpose of quick or mass consumption of alcohol are prohibited. Public intoxication and events where there is pressure or an expectation to consume excessive amounts of alcohol are prohibited. The College strongly discourages “pre-gaming” and “doing shots” of hard alcohol because these behaviors maximize the dangers associated with intoxication and the risk of alcohol poisoning. “Pre-gaming” is the consumption of large amounts of alcohol in a short period of time prior to attending a social event. Virtually all of the alcohol poisoning cases on campus involve hard alcohol consumption and usually occur from “pre-gaming.”
- (6) Providing of Alcohol:** Providing alcohol to underage individuals is prohibited. Hosts are responsible for their guests’ alcohol consumption and the behavior of their guests. Guests include individuals invited or signed in for by the student or the passive acceptance of an individual’s known presence. Guests also include individuals who are not personally invited, but who attend in response to a general invitation.
- (7) Serving Alcohol:** Any student-sponsored event where alcohol is served must follow Office of Student Life protocol (see Campus Events Coordinated by Students Policy). Serving alcohol to intoxicated persons or underage students is prohibited. Bulk containers, kegs, or any alcohol dispensing-device requiring a tap are not permitted on campus with the exception of a registered event with a licensed bartender present.
- (8) Sale of Alcoholic Beverages:** The unlicensed sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited. This includes the selling of tickets to events where alcoholic beverages are provided, charging admission or accepting donations for any activity involving alcohol. Also, a student organization may not use College funds to purchase or provide alcohol at its social events, either on or off campus.
- (9) Driving under the influence:** Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol is prohibited. “Vehicle” is defined as anything used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, truck, bicycle or cart.
- (10) Prospective Students:** The entire Occidental College community is responsible for the well-being of prospective students visiting the campus. Giving or offering alcohol to a prospective student is strictly prohibited. Information gathered about the use of alcohol by prospective students during their visit will be shared with Admissions to add to the file of the prospective student. This could hinder the ability of the prospective student to be admitted to the College.
- (11) Off-Campus:** Students associated with Occidental who violate any College policy, city laws or ordinances, or state or federal laws off-campus are subject to disciplinary action from the College and arrest by law enforcement.

CALIFORNIA STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAWS AND PENALTIES

All colleges must abide by federal, state and local laws and all campus policies incorporate such laws into college life. California state law specifies that people under the age of 21 may not consume, possess or distribute alcohol. In addition, it is unlawful for any person to sell, furnish or give any alcoholic beverage to anyone under the age of 21. Minors who use false identification in order to obtain alcoholic beverages are guilty of a misdemeanor. In compliance with state and local laws, Occidental prohibits the illegal use of alcohol on College property and as part of any College-sponsored activity (on- or off-campus).

Occidental does not shield its students from the law or from the consequences of their own behavior. Violations of federal, state or local law, even within regularly scheduled College facilities, occur at the risk of the individuals and are not the responsibility of the College. The College shall not serve as a haven from law enforcement agencies.

California laws regarding the use of alcoholic beverages are highlighted here. The laws are abbreviated for general use and may not cover all situations. It is the responsibility of the server or consumer of alcoholic beverages to be aware of, and abide by, all federal, state and local laws and ordinances.

Examples of common offenses and penalties include:

- (1) Open Container Age 21:** Possession of an open container of alcohol on public streets, sidewalks, highways, parking lots or alleys can result in a \$108 fine (California Business And Professions Code section 25620 (a)).
- (2) Minor in Possession (MIP):** Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in their possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$250 or the person shall be required to perform not less than 24 hours or more than 32 hours of community service hours (California Business and Professions Code section 25662 (a)).
- (3) Driving Under the Influence (DUI):** Driving under the influence with a blood alcohol content (BAC) level of .08 or higher or driving under the influence of a drug or combination of both is a misdemeanor with possible fines of upwards of \$7,000, county prison sentence, and driver's license suspension (California Vehicle Code sections 23152 (a) & (b)).
- (4) Driving Under the Influence (DUI) While Under Age 21:** Drivers under 21 with a BAC of .01 or higher can have their vehicles towed and driver's license suspended, and be sentenced to not less than 96 hours in jail nor more than six months, and completion of an alcohol program and three years probation (California Vehicle Code sections 23136 and 23140).
- (5) Cycling Under the influence (CUI):** Bicycling under the influence (.08 BAC or higher) can result in jail sentencing and a base fine of \$250. Riders under 21 may also lose their driver's license for one year (California Vehicle Code section 21200.5).
- (6) Providing False Identification:** Attempting to purchase alcohol using false identification can result in jail time and a minimum fine of \$200 (California Business and Professions Code section 25661).
- (7) Under 21 Purchase of Alcohol:** Any person under the age of 21 years who purchases any alcoholic beverage or any person under the age of 21 years who consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises (e.g., bar or licensed club or restaurant) is guilty of a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 25658(b)).
- (8) Selling Alcohol without a License:** is a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 23301).
- (9) Drunk in Public (DIP):** Public intoxication is considered disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor offense and can result in jail time and a fine (California Penal Code section 647(f)).
- (10) Furnishing Alcohol to a Person Under 21 or an Intoxicated Person:** Selling or furnishing alcohol to a person under 21 or to an obviously intoxicated person is a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 25658).

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE DRUG POLICY

Students have the right to live and work in an environment free from the effects of drugs and drug abuse. Occidental students are expected to comply with federal, state, and local laws, to follow the requirements of the College's drug policy and to respect the right to a drug free environment shared by all members of the campus community. Federal and state laws subject persons involved in the use, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs to criminal action, including arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Occidental fully supports these laws by prohibiting the possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of illegal drugs on campus. Any violation of this policy shall result in disciplinary action.

General Guidelines

- (1) As a general rule, law enforcement agencies permit an educational institution to address the illegal use of drugs by students in accordance with its disciplinary policies and procedures. However, the College cannot deny the Los Angeles Police Department or federal or state narcotics officers the right of access to the campus or entry to College buildings for the purpose of investigating the illegal use or sale of drugs.
- (2) Students who use illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia shall be subject to disciplinary action.
- (3) In addition, the College reserves the right to request outside assistance in connection with the possession, use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia.

Occidental Expectations of Behavior

- (1) Substance Use: The use, abuse, sale, manufacturing, possession and/or distribution of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia is prohibited. A student is deemed to have distributed illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia if they sell, exchange, share, jointly purchase, or otherwise make available any illegal drug or drug paraphernalia to another.

- (2) Pharmaceuticals and other Substances: The abuse, sale, and/or distribution of over-the-counter or prescription drugs (pharmaceuticals), or other substances are prohibited. This includes the use of the pharmaceutical/substance for anything aside from its intended purpose, by someone other than the intended recipient, and in a dosage other than what is prescribed. Any student who sells, provides, shares or otherwise makes available a pharmaceutical/substance to another person may be found responsible for violating the Occidental drug policy. A student is deemed to have distributed a pharmaceutical or substance if they sell, exchange, share, jointly purchase, or otherwise make available any pharmaceutical or substance to another.
- (3) In presence of illegal drugs: Students who are in the presence of such activities/items as outlined above shall also be subject to disciplinary action.
- (4) Medical marijuana: The College does not allow any exceptions to this policy including the possession or use of marijuana for medical purposes, even if such possession or use otherwise meets the qualifications of the California Compassionate Use Act. Occidental does not recognize documented compassionate use on campus after a student's use and/or possession is discovered. Students who believe they may be adversely affected by this policy should contact the Dean of Students Office for more information.
- (5) Prospective Students: The entire Occidental community is responsible for the well-being of prospective students visiting the campus. Giving or offering illegal drugs, pharmaceuticals or other substances to a prospective student is strictly prohibited. Information gathered about the use of illegal drugs, pharmaceuticals, or other substances by prospective students during their visit will be shared with Admissions to add to the file of the prospective student. This could hinder the ability of the prospective student to be admitted to the College.

CALIFORNIA DRUG OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

The Federal Controlled Substances Act provides penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment and fines up to \$25,000 for unlawful distribution or possession with intent to distribute illegal drugs. For the unlawful possession of illegal drugs, a person is subject to up to one year of imprisonment and fines up to \$5,000. Any person who unlawfully distributes an illegal drug to a person under twenty-one years of age may be punished by up to twice the term of imprisonment and fined otherwise authorized by law.

The unlawful use, possession, distribution, manufacturing, or dispensing of illegal drugs is prohibited by Occidental. Criminal sanctions under California law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol include the following:

- (1) **Possession of Controlled Substances:** Imprisonment in state prison for possession of specified controlled substances, including opium derivatives and cocaine (Health and Safety Code Section 11350).
- (2) **Selling of Controlled Substances:** Imprisonment in state prison for two to four years for possession or sale of specified controlled substances including opium derivatives and cocaine (Health and Safety Code Section 11351).
- (3) **Possession of Marijuana:** A person in possession of less than 25.8 grams of marijuana is subject to a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 (Health and Safety Code Section 11357 (b)); Possession of more than 25.8 grams shall be punished by imprisonment in county jail and/or a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment in state prison for possession of concentrated cannabis (Health and Safety Code Section 11357 (a)).
- (4) **Possession with Intent to Sell Marijuana:** shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison (Health and Safety Code Section 11359).
- (5) **Distribution of Prescription Drugs:** it is unlawful for any person who is not a pharmacist to manufacture, compound, furnish, sell, or dispense any dangerous drug or dangerous device, or to dispense or compound any prescription (Business and Professions Code Section 4051 (a)).
- (6) **Under the Influence of Controlled Substance:** No person shall use or be under the influence of any controlled substance. Any person convicted of violating this is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to serve a term of not less than 90 days or more than one year in a county jail. (Health and Safety Code Section 11550 (a)).

SANCTIONS

Students found in violation of this policy shall be referred to the Office of Student Conduct, where they shall meet with a conduct officer to assess responsibility and discuss possible sanctions in accordance with the Code of Student Conduct. A fundamental principle guiding the imposition of sanctions is founded on the College's mission to balance upholding community standards with the educational development of its students in addressing individual behavior.

Students found responsible for violating this policy face the full range of sanctions (including expulsion) outlined in the Student Handbook. All sanctions are cumulative, and a student's past conduct history is taken into consideration when issuing a sanction. Sanctions may also be enhanced based on the severity of the behavior and impact on the College community. More than one sanction may be imposed for any single violation.

ASSOCIATED HEALTH RISKS AND CAMPUS RESOURCES

The risks associated with the use of illegal drugs, pharmaceuticals and other substances and the abuse of alcohol are numerous and include physical and mental impairment, emotional and psychological deterioration, and potentially devastating effects on family and friends.

Occidental encourages students to approach any dean, resident advisor, or faculty member with whom they feel comfortable if they suspect that they or one of their fellow students has an alcohol or drug abuse problem. Counselors at Emmons Student Wellness Center can provide consultation and referral to students with problems or concerns related to alcohol and drug use, and have procedures to assure confidentiality.

The following local resources provide information, assessment, and treatment for individuals who may be experiencing difficulty with regard to the use or abuse of alcohol or other drugs.

INFORMATION AND REFERRALS

Pasadena Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

626-795-9127
1245 E. Walnut St. Pasadena, CA 91106-1878

Al-Anon Family Group, INC.

Central Office 818-760-7122
4936 Lankershim Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601

Narcotics Anonymous Help Line

626-303-4156

Emmons Wellness Center can work with students, faculty, and staff on a direct referral to drug and alcohol treatment programs in the area as well as independent providers and counselors.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Glendale Adventist Medical Center

818-409-8000
1509 Wilson Terrace, Glendale, CA 91206

Las Encinas Hospital

626-795-9901
2900 E. Del Mar Blvd., Pasadena, CA 911207

Della Martin Center for Behavioral Sciences at Huntington Hospital

626-397-2323
100 W. California Blvd. Pasadena, CA 91109

Alcoholics Anonymous

Main Los Angeles Office 323-936-4343
Glendale Branch: 818-242-1350
4311 Wilshire Blvd. #104 Los Angeles, CA 90010

For additional information on local resources, consult with the staff at Emmons Student Wellness Center or visit: oxy.edu/emmons-wellness-center/services/psychological-services/mental-health-emergencies

OCCIDENTAL'S MEDICAL AMNESTY POLICY

The welfare of students is of the highest importance to Occidental. Students that are intoxicated at a level requiring medical attention, and/or the friends of such students, should always seek appropriate assistance from Campus Safety, Residential Education staff, or other local emergency services. The medical amnesty clause is included to promote student safety and to encourage students and third parties to promptly notify the appropriate staff or local emergency services in the event of such need.

Under this policy, when a student experiences a physical and/or psychological crisis while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and the student or one or more friends of the student proactively requests medical assistance, the College will mitigate the resulting disciplinary actions for both the student in crisis and the student(s) calling for help. The students will be referred to an educational or developmental program so that they learn and grow from the situation; and, no or reduced Code of Student Conduct sanctions may be imposed. Students that do not complete the educational or developmental program

recommendations may be faced with disciplinary action consistent with College policy.

While the College reserves the right to refuse a grant of amnesty under certain extenuating circumstances, a student or student(s) calling for assistance on behalf of an intoxicated student will generally be granted amnesty. Consistent with putting the student's health and safety first, the College will approach serious or repeated incidents with a higher degree of concern and a high level of intervention.

This policy does not protect students who are found to be in violation of other Occidental policies from disciplinary action. Likewise, this policy does not prevent action by police or other law enforcement personnel. The Amnesty Policy does not grant amnesty to possession with intent to distribute drugs.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) permits Occidental administrators to notify the parents or guardians of students who violate campus alcohol and drug policies. Parents or guardians may also be contacted to inform them of the events surrounding their student's emergency medical transport for treatment or evaluation due to presumed consumption of alcohol and/or controlled substances. Refer to the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)" section of the Handbook for more information on this policy.

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses in this Annual Fire Safety and Security Report.

Crime statistics for three years are published in the Annual Fire Safety and Security Report by October 1 of each year and submitted annually to the U.S. Department of Education. Crimes are reported in the following categories:

DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CLERY CRIMES

Murder/Manslaughter

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

Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape

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.

Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering (forcible entry) with intent to commit a larceny; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding)

Arson

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

Weapons Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Law Violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession,

transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Hate Crimes

Includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes:

Larceny/Theft

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

Vandalism/Destruction/Damage

To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

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.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, or 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.

CATEGORIES OF PREJUDICE/BIAS

Race

A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender/Gender Identity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because of those persons' perceived or actual gender or gender identity.

Religion

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex and/or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/National Origin

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and traditions.

Disability

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES OF CRIME

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.

(i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition—(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed – (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or (v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE NON-CAMPUS PROPERTIES

The Clery Act defines non-campus buildings or properties as any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution, or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Crimes committed on non-campus properties under the control of Occidental are disclosed in the AFSSR crime statistic charts. The Clery Administrator requests crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies assigned to properties or buildings listed below, annually.

Occidental includes the following as Non-Campus Buildings or Properties:

- (1)** Two sorority homes (Alpha Lambda Phi Alpha, 4549 Alumni Avenue, and Delta Omicron Tau, 1458 Armadale Ave.) and one fraternity home (Zeta Tau Zeta, 1626 N. Avenue 46) officially recognized by the College.
- (2)** Occidental has an internship program during the fall semester where Occidental students participate in the William and Elizabeth Kahane United Nations program, taking two classes and participating in internships at U.N.-related agencies in New York City. The Kahane United Nations Program in New York City leases classroom facilities and an office space at the Church Center for the UN (777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017) and residential facilities (the 92nd Street YMCA, 1395 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10128) for students participating in the program.
- (3)** Occidental's Biology Department leases classrooms, labs, and residential facilities for students participating in a summer program at the La Selva Biological Station, Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica.

- (4)** Occidental owns three research vessels and rents one vessel as needed from Southern California Marine Institute for marine biology research. The College owned vessels are held at the Occidental campus and docks around the Los Angeles area..
- (5)** The tennis court facilities at the American Golf of Glendale dba Scholl Canyon Golf Course are used by Occidental students from mid-February until the end of April for tournaments. Additionally, makeup matches/ tournaments are held in June. The golf course facilities are used for practice during the academic year. The facilities are located at 3800 East Glen Oaks Boulevard, Glendale CA 91206.
- (4)** The diving facilities at the California Institute of Technology are used by Occidental students throughout the calendar year for diving practices. The California Institute of Technology is located at 1200 E. California Blvd. Pasadena CA 91125

FINAL NUMBERS	ASR 2014 STATISTICS			
	OC	RF	NC	PP
Criminal Homicide				
Murder & Non-Negilgent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Rape	8	6	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Fondling	6	5	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	1	0	0
Burglary	7	3	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations				
Arrests	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	4	4	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
Arrests	1	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	38	38	0	0
Liquor Law Violations				
Arrests	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	110	95	0	0

Hate Crimes: No Hate Crimes reported in 2014

OC = On Campus
 NC = Non-Campus
 Building or Property
 RF = Residential Facility
 (subset of on campus)
 PP = Adjacent Public
 Property

CRIMES INVOLVING STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS

The Chief of Campus Safety routinely communicates with the Area Commander of the LAPD's Northeast Division and shares information about criminal activity in and around the campus. Specifically, LAPD informs Occidental of any alleged criminal misconduct by members of recognized student organizations. Occidental College requires all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and College policies and procedures.

FINAL NUMBERS	ASR 2013 STATISTICS			
	OC	RF	NC	PP
Criminal Homicide				
Murder & Non-Negilgent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	60*	39*	4	0
Robbery	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	4	4	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	2
Arson	0	0	0	0
VAWA Amendment Offenses				
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2	2	0	0
Stalking	4	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	52	44	0	0
Liquor Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	278	275	0	0

Hate Crimes: 1 Vandalism, On Campus, characterized by Religion

*Three of the complaints involved an alleged course of conduct which was generally reported to have occurred over a period of time.

FINAL NUMBERS	ASR 2012 STATISTICS			
	OC	RF	NC	PP
Criminal Homicide				
Murder & Non-Negilgent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses				
Forcible Sex Offenses	10	7	1	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1
Burglary	8	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	4
Arson	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	1	1	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	100	42	0	1
Liquor Law Violations				
Arrest	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral	311	294	2	0

Hate Crimes:

- 2 Vandalisms, in Res. Halls, characterized by Sexual orientation
- 1 Aggravated Assault, on Public Property, characterized by Sexual Orientation and Race
- 1 Simple Assault, one Public Property, characterized by Sexual Orientation and Race
- 1 Intimidation, On Campus, characterized by Race

CRIMES OCCURRING IN THE PATROL AND RESPONSE AREA OF OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

Many Occidental students either live or spend time in the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to campus. Occidental believes it is important for the College community to have access to crime statistics for the area that surrounds the College, even though to the extent that the area is outside of the Clery reportable map. The statistics listed below are the Clery-category crimes reported within the boundaries of the Campus Safety Department's Escort Program which are: Eagle Rock Boulevard to the west of campus, Las Colinas Avenue to the north, Avenue 50 to the east, and York Boulevard to the south.

Classification: Campus Safety Escort Zone

Murder: 0
 Non-Negligent: Manslaughter: 0
 Negligent Manslaughter: 0
 Rape: 0
 Statutory Rape: 0
 Fondling: 0
 Incest: 0
 Domestic Violence: 0
 Dating Violence: 0
 Stalking: 0
 Robbery: 0
 Aggravated Assault: 0
 Burglary: 0
 Motor Vehicle Theft: 0
 Arson: 0
 Liquor Law Arrests: 0
 Drug Law Arrests: 0
 Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests: 0
 Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations: 9
 Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations: 0
 Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Violations: 0
 Hate Crimes: 0

CLERY ACT GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

Under the Clery Act, the on-campus category encompasses the following:

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Controlled by means that your institution rents, leases or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or an e-mail) for a building or property, or a portion of a building or property. Even if there is no payment involved in the transaction, under Clery, a written agreement for use of space gives your institution control of that space for the time period specified in the agreement.

Reasonably contiguous refers to a building or property your institution owns or controls that's in a location that you and your students consider to be, and treat as, an integral part of your main or core campus; and is covered by the same security policies as your campus.

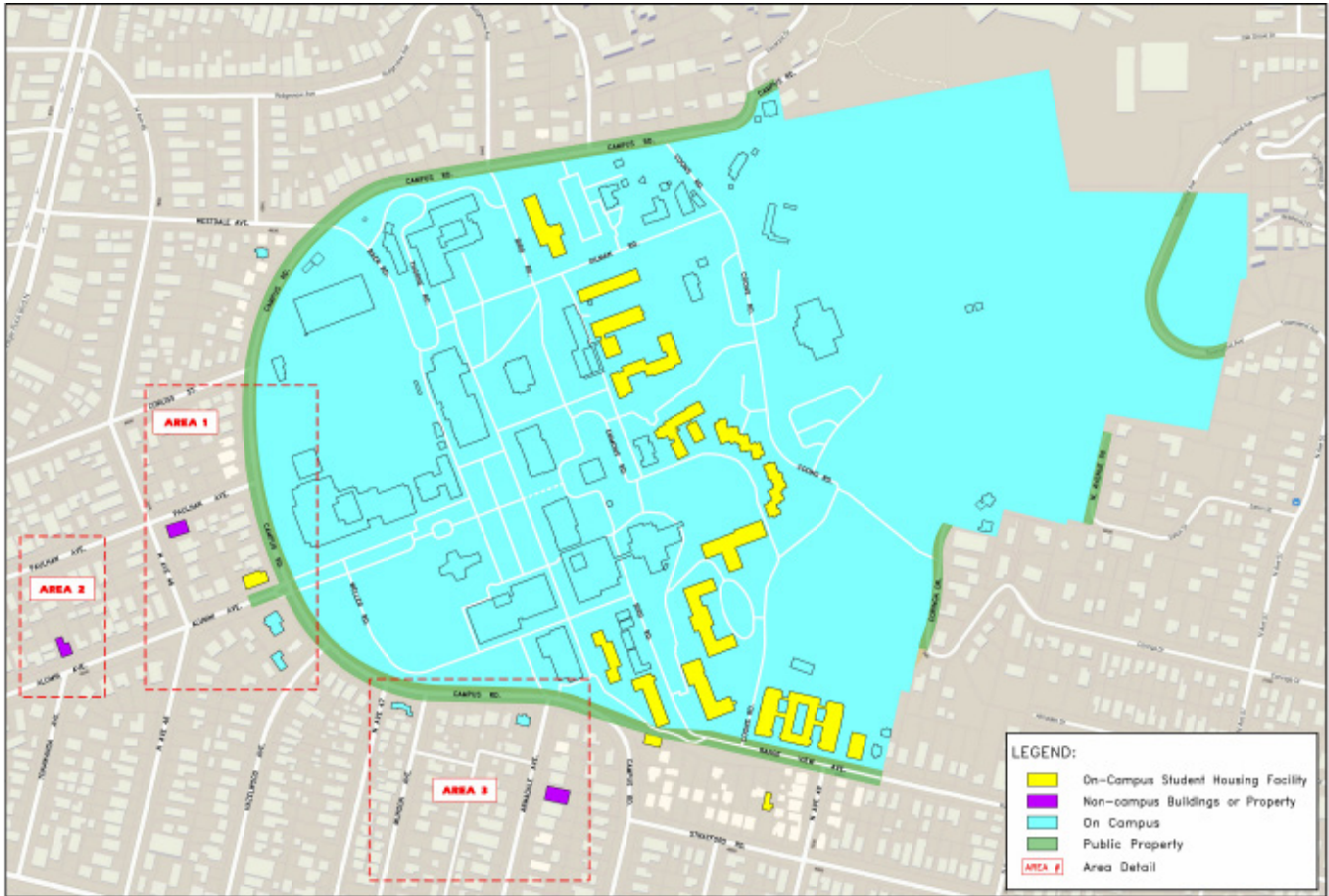
Under Clery, **public property** encompasses the following:

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

The Clery definition of **non-campus** buildings or property is:

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

MAPS OF CLERY REPORTING AREAS



FIRE SAFETY REPORT FOR 2014

INTRODUCTION

In August 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) became Public Law 110-315. It amends the Higher Education Act (HEA) to include new reporting requirements for all institutions of higher education beginning with the 2009 academic year. A major component for institutions that maintain on-campus student housing is publishing an Annual Fire Safety Report, keeping fire statistics, and maintaining a fire log.

FIRE SAFETY

There are several elements to fire safety in Occidental residence halls including building fire detection and suppression systems, training, regular fire drills, mandatory evacuations for any fire alarm activations, fire safety and fire reporting policies.

Buildings are equipped with fire detection systems including smoke and heat detectors. All student rooms are equipped with smoke detectors that are on building power with a battery backup in case of power outages. Building fire alarm devices are supervised and report a trouble signal to the panel should any devices be damaged or removed. Fire doors are kept open with magnetic door holders until the fire alarm system is activated, at which time they release, close and latch, limiting the spread of smoke and fire. This system is effective in preventing fire doors from being propped open.

Some residence halls are equipped with whole building or partial fire sprinkler systems. A few buildings are equipped with kitchen hood fire suppression systems. Building specific fire safety equipment is listed below:

Newcomb Hall

Newcomb Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student room air circulation soffits report to the building

fire alarm system. Additional room smoke detectors are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. The emergency lighting system operates off of an inverter and battery bank.

Erdman Hall

Erdman Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the building fire alarm panel. The emergency lighting system operates off of an inverter and battery bank.

Chilcott Hall

Chilcott Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the basement area and the trash chute. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The building fire alarm system is local only. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only (with one exception) and do not report to the fire alarm panel. One room is equipped for hearing impaired and has a smoke detector connected to the building system and to a bed shaker alarm and in-room strobe. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Haines Hall

Haines Hall has a building fire alarm system that is local only. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the building fire alarm panel. All student rooms have mini horns. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Eileen Norris Hall (“E.Norris”)

Eileen Norris Hall has a building fire alarm system that is local only. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses in each quad. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Stearns Hall

Stearns Hall was updated in the summer of 2015 and now has a full building fire sprinkler system. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. The building fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor as of the summer of 2015. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Braun Hall

Braun Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the trash chute and storage rooms on the first floor. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Stewart–Cleland Hall (“Stewie”)

Stewart-Cleland Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the trash chutes and the basement floor. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The fire alarm system is local only. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

Pauley Hall

Pauley Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the trash chute and several storage rooms on the first floor. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The fire alarm system is local only. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights & exit signs.

Bell-Young Hall (“B-Y”)

Bell-Young Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by an emergency generator, which is regularly tested, and is shared with Wylie Hall.

Wylie Hall

Wylie Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by an emergency generator, which is regularly tested, and shared with Bell-Young Hall.

Berkus Hall

Berkus Hall has a fully automated whole building fire sprinkler system. The warming kitchen is supplied with an automatic fire suppression system in the hood above the stove. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by an emergency generator, which is regularly tested.

The Berkus House (1601 Campus Road)

The Berkus House has a fire alarm system that is local only. There is an automatic fire suppression system installed in the hood above the kitchen stove. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

4909 Rangeveiw (SAE House)

The SAE House has a fire alarm system that is local only. There is a sprinkler system that covers the basement. There is an automatic fire suppression system in the hood above the stove. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

1480 Campus Road (Theme House)

This small off-campus theme house only has smoke detectors in the hallways and student rooms. There is no fire alarm panel.

4863 Stratford Road (Food Justice House)

This small off-campus house has smoke detectors in the hallways and student rooms. There is no fire alarm panel.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Upon activation of the residence hall fire alarm system, all students and their guests must exit the building at the nearest safe exit and proceed to an assembly point to check-in and receive further instructions from staff or Campus Safety. Residence Education staff is trained to assist in the sign-in and accountability of all students on the residence hall roster. Campus Safety Officers assist in the evacuation process and verify that all students have safely evacuated. Students get an evacuation procedure for residence halls as part of their orientation package. Practice drills help reinforce good evacuation behavior and present an opportunity to ask questions. Students who intentionally fail to evacuate face disciplinary measures including a fine.

POLICIES

For the health and safety of all members of the community, students are expected to comply with all fire and safety regulations required by the College or applicable local, state and federal laws. Fire drills are held throughout the year. Instructions for the evacuation of the halls in the event of a fire or emergency are provided in student rooms and on hall bulletin boards. Use of fire alarms and fire-fighting equipment without the existence of an actual fire is a violation of California Penal Code 148.4. Triggering a false fire alarm could result in misdemeanor charges, fines, and/or severe disciplinary action.

All residents must evacuate the residence hall or house in the event a fire alarm is activated, whether for the purpose of a drill or in the case of an actual fire. Residents and their guests must meet at their hall's designated meeting spot to check-in and to receive further instruction from a staff member. Students who fail to comply with this policy will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct and are subject to fines from Campus Safety. A fine of up to \$500 may be assessed for any person who does not exit a building during a fire alarm.

Portable fire extinguishers and fire hoses are installed for resident protection. Only trained residents should use this equipment.

Smoke detectors are present in individual rooms and common areas of each residence hall. Smoke detectors are potential life saving devices. To ensure that smoke detectors are used appropriately and serve their designed function, residents are prohibited from covering, dismantling, removing batteries, suspending objects from or tampering with detectors. Residents who are responsible for misusing smoke detectors will be charged for repair and/or replacement costs and face disciplinary action. Please report any problems with smoke detectors to Residence Education & Housing Services staff, Facilities Management, or Campus Safety immediately.

Fire doors are not to be propped open or blocked. Exit pathways including hallways and stairwells may not be blocked.

Students may decorate their residence hall rooms with posters and similar decorations as long as they do not cause damage to the room, are not considered a fire hazard and do not violate any Occidental College and Residence Education and Housing Services policies.

Stoves and ovens in warming kitchens must not be left unattended while in use.

Prohibited Items in Student Rooms

All policies regarding use of electrical appliances are subject to change and approval by Residential Education and Housing Services in consultation

with Facilities Management, based on actual usage and limitations of electrical capabilities within each residence hall. The following are strictly prohibited, for legal or safety reasons:

- Vaporizers or hookahs.
- Smoke-generating machinery in and around the residence halls (including during special events and programs) because of the possibility of triggering false alarms.
- Gasoline (e.g., kerosene)-powered machinery such as motorcycles or mopeds and any other combustible items including combustible engines, flammable liquids, non-electric lanterns, portable barbeque grills, and large combustible decorations.
- Candles, incense, oil burners, and other similar items requiring an open flame for use
- Natural trees and evergreens.
- Use of more than three strands of lights on a single extension cord to avoid overloading outlets.
- Possession or use of electrical appliances with heating elements or high energy consumption, such as hot plates, electric coffee pots, immersion heaters, popcorn poppers, crock pots, electrical heaters, electric frying pans, electric woks, stoves, toaster ovens, air conditioners, torchiere style halogen lamps, ultra-violet sun lamps or any other appliance which uses over 800 watts of electricity (with the exception of hair dryers), and/or any appliance that does not meet current UL specifications.
- Personal micro-fridge. Individual rooms and Berkus Hall suites are equipped with one micro-fridge unit. Those living in Berkus Hall suites must receive prior approval by Residential Education and Housing Services to bring their own personal micro-fridge for use in their single.
- Extension cords longer than 10 feet and/or multiple cords. Approved extension cords must

not be placed under rugs or tacked/stapled to the walls. Power strips with surge protectors are permitted. Equipment that repeatedly overloads electrical circuits will be removed.

- Possession/use of waterbeds or mattresses not supplied by the College.
- Possession of any type of upholstered furniture not provided by the College which does not meet Fire Code CAL 133 or CAL 117. Each piece must be suitably labeled and written notice of compliance is required.
- Hanging anything outside windows or on the residence hall facades. Placing anything on outside window ledges and balconies. Hanging anything (particularly anything made of fabric) on or from interior room ceiling, sprinklers, fire detectors, or window air conditioning units.
- Satellite dishes, radio/television antennas.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAMS

Residence Life staff (FTEs and RAs) receive training in fire safety which includes: how and when to use a fire extinguisher and fire hose, how to report a fire or other emergency, Emergency Operations Plan review with use of event documentation forms, and residence hall fire prevention. Hands-on training includes use of a portable extinguisher on a pan fire, when permitted by our local air quality management regulators. Training also includes, viewing the United Educators video “Dorm Fire Safety” and/or “Get Out & Stay Alive.”

Academic and administrative departments have one or more Disaster Preparation Department Contacts who also get training on fire safety and use of extinguishers and fire hoses. Certain departments go through training as well – for examples the Library staff.

FIRE REPORTING

Persons to whom individuals should report that a fire has occurred include:

- Chief of Campus Safety or Campus Safety Officers (323) 259-2599
- Risk Manager (323) 259-2646
- Environmental Health & Safety Manager (323) 259-2933
- Facilities Maintenance for investigation of the cause and corrective measures (323) 259-2651
- Others as deemed necessary.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS OF FIRE SAFETY

- (1) Adding fire sprinklers to the rest of the residence halls. This occurs with large remodel projects. Systems were installed in three residence halls in 2008. Stearns got a system in the summer of 2015.
- (2) Additional training of employees and students.
- (3) Evacuation exercises using building fire alarm and mass notification systems.

STATISTICS FOR RESIDENCE HALLS

Unintentional fires: None
 Intentional fires: None
 Undetermined fires: None

Alarm statistics

Number of false alarms

- Pull station activation for no reason: 1
- Pull station activation by accident (cleaning activity): 1
- Smoke detector activation due to cooking: 9
- Smoke detector activations for other reasons: 16
- Activations of other fire safety devices besides smoke detectors or pull stations (ex: fire sprinkler flow): 2

STATISTICS FOR THE REST OF CAMPUS

Unintentional Fires: None
 Intentional fires: None
 Undetermined fires: None

Alarm statistics

Number of false alarms

- Pull station activation for no reason: 0
- Pull station activation by accident (contractor): 1
- Smoke detector activation due to cooking: 0
- Smoke detector activations for other reasons: 14
- Activations of other fire safety devices besides smoke detectors or pull stations (ex: fire sprinkler flow): None

RESIDENCE HALL	FIRES	YEAR 2012 2013 2014	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES REQUIRING TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY	NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO A FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE	FIRE DRILLS 2012	FIRE DRILLS 2013	FIRE DRILLS 2014
Newcomb Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Erdman Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Chilcott Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Haines Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Eileen Norris Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Braun Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Stewart-Cleland Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	3	2
Pauley Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Bell-Young Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	3	2
Wylie Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Stearns Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Berkus Hall	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Berkus House	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Theme House (1480 Campus Road)	0		N/A	0	0	0	2	2	2
Food Justice House (4863 Stratford Road)	0		N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire, Paramedics and/or Police

EMERGENCY

If you call from a cellphone, be sure to tell the dispatcher to have the emergency responders meet Campus Safety officers at the Alumni Avenue/Campus Road intersection. Immediately call Campus Safety and report the incident. Officers will meet the responders and bring them to your location.

911

9-911 (from a campus phone)

Non-emergency

(323) 344-5701 or (877) ASK-LAPD

Department of Campus Safety

EMERGENCY

Non-emergency 24-hour on-call services

(323) 259-2511

(323) 259-2599

Campus Safety Chief

(323) 259-2598 or (310) 302-7192

Clery Act Administrator

(323) 259-1390

Environmental Health and Safety

(323) 240-5475

Facilities Management

Business hours

(323) 259-2651

After hours, weekends, holidays

(323) 259-2599 (Campus Safety)

HEALTH CONCERNS

Emmons Wellness Center

Business hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Walk-In hours (for medical services and crisis counseling):

(323) 259-2657

9:00 a.m.-4:30 Monday-Thursday

1:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Fridays

Oxy 24/7 confidential hotline

(323) 341-4141

RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS

Title IX Coordinator

(323) 259-1338

Survivor Advocate

(323) 259-1359

Project S.A.F.E.

(323) 341-4750

24/7 Confidential Hotline

(323) 341-4141

Student Advocacy and Accountability

(323) 259-2870

Office of the Dean of Students

(323) 259-2661

Residential Education and Housing Services

(323) 259-2531

Office for Religious & Spiritual Life

(323) 259-2621

RESOURCES FOR EMPLOYEES

Employee Assistance Program

(323) 259-2613

Office for Religious & Spiritual Life

(323) 259-2621