



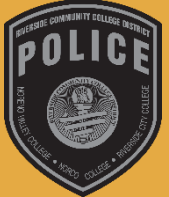
ANNUAL CLERY REPORT • 2019

A GUIDE TO SAFETY & SECURITY IN THE RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT



MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
NORCO COLLEGE
RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE

SAFE &
SECURE



CAMPUS SAFETY AND THE CLERY ACT

A safe campus is the top priority for the Riverside Community College District. This document is published in compliance with the “*Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*.” The “Clery Act” requires U.S. colleges and universities that participate in any federal student financial aid programs to disclose information about crime on and around their respective campuses.

Each participating institution’s annual report must do the following:

- Disclose the institutions campus security policies and three-year’s worth of specified crime and arrest statistics
- Be made available to students, faculty & staff and applicants for employment
- Provide information regarding certain institutions’ policies and procedures that are related to the Clery Act or the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
- Provide information regarding the institution’s emergency procedures
- Assure campus sexual assault victims of their rights

The U.S. Department of Education centrally collects and disseminates the statistics reported in the Annual Security Report at:

ope.ed.gov/campusafety/

Schools that fail to comply can be penalized by the U.S. Department of Education.

Additionally, this publication is available on the Riverside Community College District’s website at: www.rccd.edu/administration/police/Pages/CleryReports.aspx.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The Riverside Community College District (RCCD) consists of three main college campuses; Norco College, Moreno Valley College and Riverside City College. Other District and/or college entities include the Ben Clark Training Center, RCC Culinary Arts Academy, Coil School for the Arts, Center for Social Justice and Civil Liberties, the RCC Rubidoux Annex, and the Office of Economic Development. The District’s policies and procedures pertaining to campus safety apply to each institution. The District does not currently have any residential facilities.

Relevant crime data from all regional law enforcement agencies are collected through the College Police Records Department, in consultation with college Student Services from each campus. For accuracy and to avoid duplication, the data collected is reviewed by the District’s Director of Risk Management as well as the College Police Chief.

The Riverside Community College District Police Department

The College Police Department operates under the general direction of the Director of Risk Management and is administered by the Chief of Police. College Police operate 24-hours-a-day and may be contacted through Police Dispatch at (951) 222-8171. Police stations are located at:

Norco College
2001 Third St. Norco, CA 92880 (951)372-7000

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle St. Moreno Valley, CA 92551
(951) 571-6100

Riverside City College
4800 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, CA 92506
(951) 222-8000

College Police officers are sworn police officers in accordance with the California Education Code and the California Penal Code. Officers receive the same training as all sworn officers in the State of California and they have the same authority.

The College Police Department ensures that reasonable protection is provided to members of the college community while they are at locations owned or controlled by the District by utilizing crime prevention methods that fit within and contribute to the educational philosophy of the Riverside Community College District. College Police provides a full range of public safety services, including responding to all reports of crime, various investigations, medical and other emergency response and traffic control matters. The College Police also enforces laws regulating trespass, underage drinking and the illegal use of controlled substances.

The RCCD has a Memorandum of Understanding with both the Riverside Sheriff's Department and the Riverside Police Department detailing the manner and circumstances under which information will be shared between the agencies, and certain circumstances under which those entities will provide assistance with the response to incidents on campus that require specialized resources and equipment.

RCCD Non-Discrimination Policy.

The District is committed to equal opportunity in educational programs, employment and access to institutional programs and activities.

The District, and each individual who represents the District, shall provide access to its services, classes, and programs without regard to actual, perceived or association with others' ethnic group identification, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, race or ethnicity, color, genetic information, ancestry, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, pregnancy, or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government code or any characteristic that is contained in the prohibition of hate crimes set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 422.6 of the Penal Code. In addition to these protected bases, the District additionally provides equal employment opportunities to all applicants and employees regardless of gender, medical condition, marital status, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO CRIME REPORTING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Riverside Community College District encourages all of its community members to report criminal matters, unquestionable or perceived, to the College Police. Such reporting allows College Police to facilitate safety of its stakeholders, including by ensuring that criminal matters are evaluated for whether they should result in the issuance of a campus-wide warning notification.

If assistance is required by the Campus Police, the District recommends contacting Police Dispatch at (951) 222-8171, or the RCCD Human Resources and Employee Relations or Title IX Coordinator at (951) 222-8797. A member of the community may always report a crime or other emergency situation to Campus Police by dialing 9-1-1.

While the District encourages its stakeholders to report criminal activity - individuals, including victims of crime, are not required by law to report criminal activity. Members of the college community can report a crime without identifying themselves to Dispatch over the telephone. In the instance of a criminal report, the College Police will take measures to protect the victim's confidentiality when necessary.

OTHER AVAILABLE SERVICES

Individuals designated as mental health counsellors and whose job responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to students, may respect a reporting party's wish for confidentiality when the counselor receives a report. This confidentiality must be within the counselor's job description and licensure. These mental health specialists constitute a professional counsellor within the meaning of the Clery Act.

The District does not provide pastoral counselling within the meaning of the Clergy Act. Pastoral counselors are those individuals who are associated with a religious order or denomination, are recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who are functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

RCCD is committed to a safe educational and work environment for all students, faculty and staff as well as the surrounding community and visitors. Timely communication in the event of an emergency is a priority. In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to life or property, the District has various systems in place in order to communicate information to stakeholders quickly.

The District's emergency communication protocol involves the following communication components, any or all of which may be used in an emergency.

- Rave Guardian Notifications
- Telephone calls to land-lines
- Telephone calls and text messages to cellular telephones
- Email to students, faculty & staff
- Notifications via select social media platforms

To help facilitate receipt of such emergency notifications, RCCD encourages students, faculty & staff to provide cell phone numbers and email addresses and sign-up for the Rave Guardian mobile application.

In the event of a major incident on property owned or controlled by the District, in addition to dispatching College Police personnel, it is the responsibility of the Police Dispatch to notify the appropriate allied agencies. In all circumstances, the College Chief of Police will confirm whether the circumstances constitute a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and welfare of those on campus. That determination will be considered by the Vice Chancellor Business and Financial Services, the Vice Chancellor of Strategic Communications and Institutional Advancement, the Director of Risk Management and the affected College President prior to the initiation of the mass notification protocol.

The Vice Chancellor of Strategic Communications and Institutional Advancement or designee will be responsible for the dissemination of the electronic communication to the entire College District. Responsibility for communications, including non-electronic communications, directed toward specific segments of the college community will be apportioned through the appropriate college President or their designee.

The District conducts numerous tests of its emergency communication components throughout the year. These tests can be publicized or unannounced.

SPECIFIC EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Shelter in Place

Under certain circumstances, the College Police may advise members of the District to shelter in place. In most circumstances, sheltering in place provides protection from external hazards, minimizes the chance of injury and/or provides the time necessary to allow for a safe evacuation. Sheltering in place should be done by selecting a small interior room if possible, with no windows

or as few windows as possible. All attempts should be made to identify a sufficient location prior to an emergency event. When authorities issue a directive to shelter in place, take refuge inside as soon as possible; do not walk outdoors.

An order to shelter in place may be issued in response to:

- An active shooter
- Severe storm or weather
- Hazardous materials
- Civil unrest
- A hostage situation
- Any condition that involves a threat outdoors

If a shelter in place order is activated:

- Remain calm
- Select the appropriate space and lock all doors, windows and any other opening to outdoors
- Stay away from doors and/or windows
- Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms if necessary

For external chemical, biological or radiological incidents:

- Stay inside and move to an inside corridor or office
- Facilities personnel may need to shut down all building ventilation and air conditioning systems when necessary and appropriate
- Remain alert for instructions and updates as they become available from emergency personnel or college administration

Evacuation Procedures, Including in Case of Fire

At the sound of a fire alarm, or if you are instructed to evacuate, proceed to the nearest exit and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the fire alarm, evacuate to the safest location, and notify the College Police.

- Remain calm
- Exit via the stairs - do NOT use elevators
- Assist the physically impaired when possible
- Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building
- Keep walkways and driveways clear for emergency personnel and vehicles
- Make sure that everybody is out of the building
- Do not re-enter the building until instructed to do so by emergency personnel or college administrators

Rave Guardian Notices

The District or colleges will issue a Rave Guardian notice whenever the college administration and/or College Police believe that there may be a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty or staff. The intent of the Rave Guardian alert is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes and to enable members of the District community to take proactive steps to protect themselves.

The Vice Chancellor of Strategic Communications and Institutional Advancement or designee will review and revise the text of the Rave emergency messages as necessary, and then transmit the notification containing the notice to the college community. The content of the message will not contain confidential information, such as a victim's name, but will contain the information appropriate to assist members of the Riverside

Community College District in preventing similar incidents. A Rave notification will not be transmitted if it is deemed that the notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

At the direction of the Chancellor, Rave notices will only be sent to member of the RCCD community associated with locations or institutions at which it is deemed there is a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty or staff. Updates about any case resulting in a criminal case will be distributed as deemed appropriate.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

Prohibition

The Riverside Community College District prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as they are defined under the Clery Act:

Domestic Violence: the term “Domestic Violence” means -

- 1) Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by –
 - a. A former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
 - b. A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
 - c. A person who is cohabitation with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
 - d. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic violence laws of the

jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

- e. Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that persons acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- 2) The term “crime of violence” means an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or the threat of use of physical force against the person or property of another; or any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense. (18 USC § 16)

Dating Violence: the term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and

- 1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with the consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 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

Stalking: the term “stalking” means –

- 1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
 - a. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety or safety of others; or
 - b. Suffer substantial emotional distress
- 2) For the purposes of this definition –
 - a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to; acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - b. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - c. Reasonable persons mean a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Sexual Assault: an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as defined in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any act directly against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape: penetration, however 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 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: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

The District also prohibits these crimes as defined in the California Penal Code.

Consent: Affirmative consent means affirmative conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout the sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

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

- a. The accused's belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the accused
- b. The accused did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the accused at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented.

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

- a. The complainant was asleep or unconscious;
- b. The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication;
- c. The complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity; or
- d. The complainant was unable to communicate due to mental or physical condition." (Education Code Sec. 67368)

In criminal proceedings, consent is defined as: *"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"* (CA Penal Code 261.6). Under state law, criminal liability may attach when:

- a. A person is incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or physical or developmental disability, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act
- b. It is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another
- c. A person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused
- d. A person is unconscious of the nature of the act and this was known to the accused
- e. A person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by the accused with intent to induce the belief
- f. It is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat
- g. It is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official (CA Penal Code 261, 286, 288a, 289).

Policies and Procedures for Reporting and Responding to Incidents

Reporting an Incident Generally

Members of the college community can report an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking to law enforcement, to their respective college, the District or none of the above. A report does not need to be made by the victim of an incident but may be reported by a third party.

In the event of a sexual assault a victim wishes to make a report to law enforcement or to the District, the victim may wish to do so as soon as possible in order to aid in the preservation of physical evidence of the assault. If the offense occurred in the prior 96-hours, for the preservation of evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred, a victim of sexual assault may not wish to bathe, change/laundry clothing, or clean the bed/linens where the assault occurred. The victim may also aid in the collection of evidence by not disposing of any damaged or stained clothing or other items of evidentiary value. While a victim may ultimately choose not to make a report of sexual assault, nevertheless, the individual may wish to consider preserving evidence as described. In California, evidence may be collected even if a victim does not wish to make a report to law enforcement.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve documentary evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, or other forms of communication. Victims should also save pictures, logs or other copies of documents if they have any evidentiary value to law enforcement or the

College District during any administrative proceeding.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

An individual may make a report directly to the Riverside Community College District Police by calling (951) 222-8171. College Police will immediately initiate a criminal investigation into any on-campus sexual assaults.

As stipulated in the California Constitution, Article I, Sec 28(b), also known as *the Victims' Bill of Rights* (Marsy's Law) a victim of sexual assault, and all crime victims in general, have safeguards that provide for the victim to be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant, and to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law. Crime victims may obtain additional information regarding Marsy's law and local victim witness assistance centers information by contacting the California State Attorney General's Office of Victim's Services at (877) 433-9069.

Per a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), College Police may contact the Riverside Police Department or Riverside Sheriff's Department if highly specialized resources or equipment are needed to complete the investigation.

Riverside Police Department

4102 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 826-5700

Riverside Sheriff's Department

4095 Lemon St. Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 955-2400

Reporting to the College District

An individual may also make a report to the Riverside Community College District. It is recommended that the individual report an incident directly to the Title IX Compliance Officer or one of the Title IX Deputy Coordinators.

What is Title IX?

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Examples of the types of conduct that violate Title IX include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual innuendos and comments
- Sexually explicit questions
- Requests for sexual favors
- Unwelcomed touching, hugging, stroking, squeezing
- Spreading rumors about a person's sexuality
- Sexual ridicule
- Displaying or sending sexually suggestive electronic content, including but not limited to emails, text messages, etc.
- Pervasive displays of pictures, cartoons, or other materials with sexually explicit or graphic content
- Stalking a person
- Attempted or actual sexual violence
- Acts of domestic or relationship violence

Title IX Coordinator

Lorraine Jones, District Compliance Officer
Lorraine.jones@rccd.edu
Phone: (951) 328-3874

Deputy Title IX Coordinators:**Moreno Valley College**

Silvester Julienne, Human Resources Liaison
Silvester.julienne@rccd.edu
Phone: (951) 571-6279

Norco College

Susan Boling, Human Resources Liaison
Susan.boling@rccd.edu
Phone: (951) 739-7801

Riverside City College

Martha Arellano, Human Resources Liaison
Martha.arellano@rccd.edu
Phone: (51)382-3703

Riverside Community College District

Georgina Villasenor, Human Resources Analyst
Georgina.villasenor@rccd.edu
Phone: (951) 328-3725

Additional Resources

Campus Police
Risk Management, Safety & Police (24-hour Dispatch) (951) 222-8171 or 9-1-1

Student Health Services

Moreno Valley College
(951) 571-6103 or (951) 571-6147

Norco College
(951) 372-7046

Riverside City College
(951) 222-8151

Community Resources

Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center
(951) 686-RAPE (7273)

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network
(RAINN) 1 (800) 656-4673

Area Hospitals

Riverside University Health System Medical Center
26520 Cactus Avenue. Moreno Valley, CA 92555
(951) 486-5650 (Emergency Room)
(951) 486-5670 (Fast Trac)
(951) 486-4000 (Operator)

Corona Regional Medical Center
800 S. Main St. Corona, CA 91720
(951) 736-6241

An individual may make a report to the District. It is recommended that an individual report an incident directly to the Title IX Coordinator or one of the Title IX Deputy Coordinators, but all district faculty, managers and supervisors, police, and employees who have regular contact with students will notify the Title IX Coordinator of any reports they receive of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

District personnel, including the Title IX Coordinator(s), counselors, and Health Services personnel can and will assist the individual to contact law enforcement if that individual desires to do so. Again, although the District strongly encourages all members of its community to report incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

When appropriate as a precautionary measure, interim remedy, or non-disciplinary remedy, the District may issue a written directive instructing a student or employee to refrain from communicating with another student or employee or be subject to disciplinary action.

Orders of Protection

An order of protection is a legal order prohibiting a party, such as the aggressor in a dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking situation, from having contact with a victim. An order of protection may also prohibit the party from appearing at a given location, such as the victim's residence, work, or school. Examples of orders of protection are: Emergency Protective Order (EPO); Temporary Restraining Order (TRO); and Permanent Restraining Order (RO). The District complies with California law in recognizing orders of protection, and will assist a protected party in enforcing an order of protection of which it is aware.

Under certain circumstances, College Police may secure a temporary Emergency Protective Order when responding to a domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking situation, but neither College Police nor the District may issue a permanent Restraining Order.

College Police or the Title IX Coordinator will provide a victim with information to enable the individual to obtain an order of protection through the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside. Other Advocacy or Victims' Assistance Organizations.

Please note: Neither the employees of the Riverside Community College District nor the Riverside Superior Court are affiliated with the above programs, nor do they endorse, evaluate, supervise, or monitor the programs. Each program

is independently responsible for compliance with applicable state or federal laws.

The Riverside Community College District absolutely prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as defined by the Clery Act and by the California Penal Code. The District strongly encourages victims to report all such incidents to the District and to law enforcement, but respects a victim's decision to decline to do so. If the District has notice of any such incident, the District will fulfill its obligation to take action to end, prevent, and remedy incidents of sex or gender-based discrimination.

The District has notice of an incident when a responsible employee, meaning College Police personnel, District faculty, managers and supervisors, or personnel who regularly interact with students, is aware or should be aware of the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the District's response to all such incidents.

Interim Remedies

The District will always provide victims with written referrals to resources as described above. A victim always has the choice whether or not to make use of these resources. The Title IX Coordinator will also work with the victim and appropriate members of the administration to offer the victim reasonable and appropriate interim remedies and/or accommodations, examples of which might include, but are not limited to:

- Academic accommodations, such as extra time on assignments, exceptions to attendance policies, online submission of assignments, or tutoring

- Late drops or withdrawals from courses
- Transfer of courses
- Special parking arrangements
- Accommodations related to financial aid
- Alternative work arrangements
- Escorts by College Police officers

Note that the District will not presume when arranging potential course transfers that it is appropriate to transfer a potential victim rather than the alleged aggressor.

Factors the Title IX Coordinator will consider in determining what accommodations are appropriate include the need expressed by the victim, the severity or pervasiveness of the allegation, possible continuing effects on the complainant, and the burden on the District and/or the responding party associated with implementing the arrangements. The Title IX Coordinator will arrange these accommodations while preserving the victim's confidentiality to the utmost extent possible. The Title IX Coordinator will not disclose to individuals executing the arranged interim remedies/accommodations the nature of the incident leading to the accommodations unless it is necessary for that implementation. The Title IX Coordinator will disclose the identity of the individual requesting the accommodation to the minimum number of District personnel necessary to affect the accommodation, and such personnel must maintain strict confidentiality. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the victim that such a disclosure may be required to affect the accommodation prior to making the disclosure.

Record-keeping related to reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking is maintained in the District's online Maxient system, with access restricted to members of the Title IX Compliance Office.

When preparing required reporting documents, such as the Annual Security Report, the Title IX Coordinator shall cooperate with College Police and generate reports of incidents without information likely to disclose the identity of any victim, such that College Police can correctly calculate the required information while avoiding duplication. The District does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log maintained by College Police or online.

Comprehensive Response

In response to all notifications of possible sex or gender-based misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Title IX Coordinator will commence a prompt, thorough, fair and impartial inquiry in the matter. While the Title IX Coordinator will attempt to abide by the wishes of the victim to the extent possible, the Title IX Coordinator will take the responsive action necessary to end any potential discrimination, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. Generally, a violent incident, including most incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault will require the District to proceed with a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation meeting the elements of due process required to take disciplinary action if the allegations are substantiated.

The Title IX Coordinator, along with any individual assisting the Title IX Coordinator in implementing the District's response to a notification of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including the Title IX Investigator and Title IX Deputies, receives annual training relating to those topics and how to protect the safety of victims and promote accountability.

When the District receives notifications of possible dating violence, domestic violence,

sexual assault, and stalking, the District's trained Title IX Investigator(s) will generally commence an investigation into the matter to determine whether the accused individual has violated the Student Code of Conduct contained in District Policy 3100, the District Nondiscrimination Policy 3410, the Harassment & Retaliation Policy 3430, or the District Policy 3540 Prohibiting Sexual Assault. Again, the Title IX Investigator will conduct this investigation and preserve the victim's confidentiality to the utmost extent possible, while also adhering to the District's legal mandate to end the discrimination.

Throughout the process, both parties may be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice, and this advisor may be an attorney.

At a minimum, the investigation will involve interviewing and collecting information from the victim and respondent and any witnesses they identify and interviewing and collecting information from any other witness the Title IX Investigator deems appropriate. Prior to interviewing the responding party, the Title IX Investigator will provide the responding party with notice that the party is under investigation, including specific information regarding the alleged conduct constituting the alleged violation and applicable District Policy alleged to have been violated. The Title IX Investigator will interview the responding party and collect information from any other witness identified by the responding party, though the District does not deem character witnesses relevant to Title IX proceedings. Any witness may decline to meet with the Title IX Investigator, though the responding party may be found responsible for the alleged violation even though they chose not to meet with the Title IX Investigator.

The Title IX Investigator will create a written summary containing the information collected during the investigation and provide both parties with an opportunity to review the written summary and offer responsive comment and information.

The Title IX Investigator creates an Investigation Report that includes a finding as to whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, the respondent violated District Policy with respect to each allegation made by the victim. It is anticipated that the investigation undertaken by the Title IX Investigator will take up to five or six weeks but may take less in more straightforward matters.

The Title IX Coordinator will then approve that determination and, if there has been a finding that the responding party violated District Policy, forward the Investigation Report on for appropriate disciplinary action. In the case of student respondents, such disciplinary action is determined and imposed by the President, Student Services, and may include disciplinary probation, mandatory training, restriction from specific District activities, suspension of up to five years, or expulsion. In cases of recommended expulsion, California law requires that the respondent be provided with an opportunity to appear before the District Chancellor, who is the only party authorized to execute the expulsion. In such cases, the victim will also be provided with an opportunity to appear before the Chancellor.

Following the imposition of disciplinary action, or in the event of a finding of non-responsibility, both parties will be provided with written notification of the District's determination. Both parties then have an opportunity to initiate a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator. Grounds for appeal include bias, improper

procedure, and new evidence not reasonably available previously. Following the appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will issue written notification to both parties of the outcome of the appeal.

In the case of employee respondents, disciplinary action is determined and imposed by the applicable supervisor under the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement, and which may include a written counseling memorandum, written reprimand, required training, transfer, demotion, or termination. Appeal rights are limited to those provided under the collective bargaining agreement.

SAFETY INITIATIVES, CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS, AND TRAININGS

Campus Facilities

The Riverside Community College District is a public institution and therefore is open to the public. Many campus rooms and areas are protected by intrusion alarms and require electronic access cards. Before entering any such areas, the College Police dispatch should be notified at (951) 222-8171.

It is the responsibility of those who use rooms, offices and other areas to lock access doors, turn off lights and close windows. Facilities staff and College Police staff will check many of the areas of the campus during off hours, but the primary responsibility for security lies with the user.

Keys are provided to individual staff members on a need-to-enter basis as determined by the appropriate supervisor. Lost keys must be reported immediately to one's supervisor and to the College Police. Keys must never be loaned to other staff members or students. College Police

personnel will confiscate any keys which have not been specifically issued to a particular individual.

No District property may be removed from the campus without written permission from the department chairperson or area supervisor. Unauthorized removal of District property from the campus is a violation of the law and may be prosecuted by the District.

The Facilities Management Department is responsible for maintenance of campus safety features such as lighting and alarms.

Education and Prevention Programs

General Education and Prevention

It is the philosophy of the District that safety and security is everyone's responsibility. Students, faculty, staff and visitors are partners in creating an atmosphere that is safe and conducive for learning.

It is the goal of the District to inform students and staff in a timely manner of any criminal activity or security problem that may pose a reasonable threat to their safety. Such information will be distributed to students through this document, emergency notifications, and student publications. The District and/or applicable colleges provide periodic training to faculty leaders regarding primary incident response.

Faculty and staff are informed through in-house memos, bulletins, newsletters and email. Finally, all effective crime prevention programs include people watching out for one another. All staff and students are asked to be alert, security conscious and involved. Call College Police at (951) 222-8171 whenever you see suspicious behavior "See Something, Say Something."

Options to Safely be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. Bystanders are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it." We want to promote a Culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list of some options for bystander interventions.

- If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 9-1-1.
 - This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.
- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to have sexual contact with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for

support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction — Safety Strategies

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (adapted from the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network)

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around. Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the event, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 9-1-1 in most areas of the U.S.)
- Don't leave your drink unattended. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact local law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you

will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

- Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong. It is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason.
 - Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
 - If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

The District's Student Code of Conduct, part of Board Policy 3550, prohibits the use, possession, or distribution of narcotics or other controlled substances, including alcohol, while on the college premises or at college- sponsored events. A student may be suspended or expelled for violation of this policy. In enforcing this prohibition, the District and College Police will cooperate to also enforce all federal and state underage drinking and drug laws.

Per Board Policy #3570, the District also prohibits the use of tobacco products and electronic delivery devices on campus or at college/district sponsored events.

Any type of drug use, including alcohol, is dangerous and potentially life threatening. Drugs and alcohol adversely affect the body, mind and behavior. The effects vary from person to person and from usage to usage. Even low doses of drugs and alcohol can impair judgment and coordination. If you use drugs or alcohol, you risk overdose, accidents, dependence, ill health, as well as legal, financial and personal problems. The federal laws against drugs are divided into two categories: possession and distribution. The penalties are severe depending upon the type of

drug, quantity of the drug, and any prior offenses. Possession will earn up to one year in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Distribution will earn up to life in prison and an \$8 million fine. State laws vary and may be more severe.

The District also provides assistance to employees through the Benefits Office or through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

Visit or call the Student Health Services at the Colleges for additional Information:

Student Health Services

Riverside City College: (951) 222-8151

Norco College: (951) 372-7046

Moreno Valley College: (951) 571-6103

Additional information is available in the Campus Police Office. For complete information call (951) 222-8171

Sex Offender Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders who are already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vacation, volunteers, or is a student.

Faculty, staff and students of the Riverside Community College District may obtain information on registered sex offenders who are students, employees or volunteers at a specific

college or facility within the District by calling College Police at (951) 222-8171 to schedule an appointment.

In California, convicted sex offenders must register with the jurisdiction in which they reside. You can search online for sex offenders in the cities of Norco, Moreno Valley and Riverside by using the interactive map at

www.meganslaw.ca.gov/

The Nation Sex Offender Public Registry is available through the U.S. Department of Justice at www.nsopw.gov/

Campus/Location	VAWA - Stalking					
	Public Property			On Campus		
	Year	16	17	18	16	17
Riverside	0	0	0	3	1	0
Rubidoux Annex	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Office Spruce (NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culinary Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCCDSO (NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance Education (NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAADO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional Learning Center Stokoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moreno Valley	0	0	0	1	6	1
Ben Clark Training Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norco	0	0	0	0	1	0
JFK Middle College HS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Development Corona (NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0

- There was one reported hate crime for 2016 – Bias against Religion
- There were two reported hate crimes for 2017 – Bias against Race

NOTE: NC denotes a District property not used for the purposes of instruction.