

FIDM/ Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising



ANNUAL SAFETY AND SECURITY REPORT:

Including Clery Act Disclosures of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics

Calendar Year 2015, 2016, and 2017 Crime Statistics

Los Angeles
San Francisco
Orange County
San Diego

Publication Date: September 27, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising (“FIDM”) is dedicated to providing a safe working and learning environment. To maintain compliance with Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”), Higher Education Act (“HEA”) requirements, and related statutes and regulations, and in an effort to continuously promote and improve safety and security measures on campus, FIDM collects and publishes information regarding its security policies, available services and crime statistics. Once collected, the information is presented annually in this Annual Safety and Security Report (“Report”) to prospective and current students, prospective and current faculty and staff, and to the public. Any questions about this Report should be directed to Julie Ann Otteson, Executive Director, Human Resources & Title IX Coordinator, who serves as the Campus Security Survey Administrator at 213.624.1200, ext. 3530 or jotteson@fidm.edu.

COMPLETION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE REPORT

Prior to October 1st of each year, FIDM compiles this Report based on crime, arrest and referral information obtained from local law enforcement agencies and as reported to FIDM’s designated campus security authorities (Campus Security Survey Administrator/Title IX Coordinator, Director of Security, and Branch Campus Director). The Report is published every year by October 1st and contains three years of campus crime statistics and campus security policy statements. All crime statistics contained in this Report are for Clery Act reportable crimes occurring on the campus, as defined by 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), and on public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, within the campus or immediately adjacent to or accessible from the campus. The Report also includes FIDM’s current policies required pursuant to the current version of 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), Pub. Law 113-4.

FIDM administrators prepare this Report which includes reported campus crime, arrest and referral statistics to local law enforcement agencies and designated campus officials. Additionally, FIDM reviews crime reports from local law enforcement agencies whenever published and maintains incident reports. Both of these sources of information are utilized in the review process regarding the annual report, and this information is retained by the Director of Security at the Los Angeles campus.

FIDM distributes this Report to all enrolled students and current employees via a notice by electronic mail that the current version of the Report has been posted to FIDM’s website; (<http://fidm.edu/en/about/policies+disclosures/general+information/>) and that a paper copy of the Report will be provided upon request by contacting Julie Ann Otteson, Executive Director, Human Resources & Title IX Coordinator, 213.624.1200, ext. 3530 or jotteson@fidm.edu. The Admissions Department provides written notice to all prospective students prior to enrollment regarding the availability and location of the Report. The Office of Human Resources or Branch Campus Director provides all prospective employees with information regarding the availability and location of the Report and can also provide the prospective employee with a copy of the Report. Additionally, a copy of the current Report is made available to the public on FIDM’s website. The crime statistics contained in this Report, as reported annually to the U.S. Secretary of Education, can also be viewed by searching FIDM’s name at <http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>.

ACCURATE AND PROMPT CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents in an accurate and prompt manner. Whether it happens to you or you are a witness, you have a responsibility to call Campus Security, report the incident to the Director or Security or Title IX Coordinator in Los Angeles, the Branch Campus Director at the San Francisco, Orange County or San Diego campus or the local Police Department to report a crime.

“In the First Two Minutes...” When police arrive at the scene of a crime-in-progress within two minutes of receiving the call, the chances of apprehending a suspect are greatly increased. The odds of making an arrest decrease quickly as the minutes tick by. Timely reporting a crime is important and can help prevent them from happening again. Immediately go to a safe place and call. Stay on the line and tell the dispatcher everything you can remember about the suspect (his/her clothing, vehicle, and direction of travel).

POLICIES FOR REPORTING AND RESPONDING TO CRIME AND EMERGENCIES

Reporting Crimes

Students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to report all crimes to local law enforcement, dial 9-1-1 (emergencies only). Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles or inside the building should be reported to the local law enforcement agency.

Police Department Contact Information

<u>Location</u>	<u>Police District</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Website</u>	<u>Address</u>
FIDM Main Campus Los Angeles	CENTRAL COMMUNITY	213.486.6606	<i>lapdonline.org</i>	251 E. 6 th St. Los Angeles, CA 90014
The Annex 605 W. Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90015				
Park Annex 501 W. Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90015				
Hope Street Annex 800 S. Hope St. Los Angeles, CA 90017				
Jewelry Design Studio 640 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, CA 90012				
Metropolitan Apartments 950 S. Flower St. Los Angeles, CA 90015				
Level 888 S. Olive Street Los Angeles, CA 90014				
Medici Apartments 725 S. Bixel St. Los Angeles, CA 90017	RAMPART COMMUNITY	213.484.3400	<i>lapdonline.org</i>	1401 W. 6 th St. Los Angeles, CA 90017
Park La Brea Apartments 6200 W. 3 rd St. Los Angeles, CA 90036	WILSHIRE COMMUNITY	213.473.0476	<i>lapdonline.org</i>	4861 W. Venice Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90019
San Francisco Campus	TENDERLOIN STATION	415.345.7300	<i>sf-police.org</i>	301 Eddy St. San Francisco, CA 94102

Orange County Campus	UNIVERSITY	949.724.7000	<i>cityofirvine.org/ipd</i>	1 Civic Center Plaza Irvine, CA 92606
Sofi Irvine 2750 Kelvin Ave. Irvine, CA 92614				
San Diego Campus	CENTRAL	619.744.9500 619.234.2477 (TTY)	<i>sandiego.gov/police</i>	2501 Imperial Ave. San Diego, CA 92102
Arrive Mission Valley 5175 Linda Vista Rd. San Diego, CA 92110	WESTERN	619.692.4800	<i>sandiego.gov/police</i>	5215 Gaines St. San Diego, CA 92110

In addition, crimes that should be reported to the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other Campus Security Authority (CSA) by students, faculty and staff include: criminal homicide, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, drug and alcohol violations, and illegal weapons possession. Where there is any question about whether an incident is a crime, a report should be made to the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA for assistance in determining the nature of the incident. Witnesses or victims of crimes may report crimes on a confidential basis for inclusion in FIDM’s annual crime statistics reporting.

Upon observing or involvement in any type of crime on campus or on public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, within the campus or immediately adjacent to or accessible from the campus:

- ***A student should immediately notify the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or, other CSA, or the nearest available FIDM employee. All FIDM employees are trained to notify the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director, or his/her on-site designee, or other CSA immediately of all crimes reported to them by students.***
- ***Faculty and staff should immediately notify the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator or Branch Campus Director, or his/her on-site designee, or other CSA.***
- ***FIDM security officers should immediately notify the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator or Branch Campus Director, or his/her on-site designee, or other CSA.***

In the event of an emergency or to report a crime:

- ◆ **Off-campus:** Report any crime to the local police. For emergencies, please call 911.
- ◆ **On-campus:** Report any crime, emergency, and/or suspicious or potentially criminal activity immediately to the Campus Security Authorities.

Campus Security Authorities

<u>Staff Name/Email</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phone Number & Extension</u>
Los Angeles Campus		213.624.1200
Julie Ann Otteson jotteson@fidm.edu	<i>Title IX Coordinator, Executive Director, Human Resources</i>	3530
Todd Anderson tjanderson@fidm.com	<i>Campus Security Director</i>	2022

Robert Montenegro rmontenegro@fidm.com	<i>Campus Security Director</i>	2022
San Francisco Campus		415.675.5200
Kim Wetzel kwetzel@fidm.edu	<i>Campus Director</i>	1530
	<i>Front Desk</i>	1510
Orange County Campus		949.851.6200
Lynne Stroner lstroner@fidm.edu	<i>Campus Manager</i>	1764
	<i>Front Desk</i>	1710
San Diego Campus		619.235.2049
Denise Baca dbaca@fidm.edu	<i>Campus Director</i>	1850
	<i>Front Desk</i>	1810

Keep the emergency numbers in the Annual Security Report handy.

Timely reporting of criminal activity enables FIDM to respond in a timely manner and potentially reduce the recurrence of that crime. Timely manner shall be defined to mean immediately or as immediately as possible under the circumstances. FIDM strongly encourages individuals to report all crimes in an accurate and timely manner to local law enforcement agencies. Upon written request, FIDM will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by FIDM against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

FIDM works cooperatively with local law enforcement agencies when necessary; however, there are no written memoranda of understanding agreements between FIDM and local law enforcement agencies to investigate alleged crimes. FIDM does, in good faith effort, contact local law enforcement agencies to obtain data on Clery Act crimes that occurred on or near the campus. Not all agencies respond to our requests for data.

Response to Reports of Crime or Emergency

Upon receipt of a report of a crime or emergency, the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA will:

- Immediately assess, based on his/her own judgment or after consultation with other the FIDM employees, whether the situation warrants contacting 911 and/or following the emergency response and evacuation procedures contained below.
- Immediately assess, based on his/her own judgment and/or after consultation with other FIDM employees or the local police, whether a “timely warning” to the campus community should be issued pursuant to the Timely Warning policy below.
- With regard to a reported incident that is or may be a sex offense, immediately contact FIDM’s Title IX Coordinator who has authority to evaluate and respond to the reported sex offense in accordance with the FIDM’s “Policy Regarding Sexual Misconduct (Title IX)” contained in this Report.
- For all reported crimes, the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA will contact the Campus Security Survey Administrator within 24 hours of the incident to provide all

available and relevant information including the date, time, location, and description of the incident.

- The Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA will cooperate with the Campus Security Survey Administrator and/or Title IX Coordinator to investigate and gather any additional information necessary to determine whether the incident must be reported in the crime statistics contained in this Report.

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

In accordance with 34 CFR 668.46(e), timely warnings are issued to the campus community on crimes that are:

- (i) Reported to Campus Security Authorities and Mandatory Reporters.
- (ii) Included in and defined by Clery Act reporting, and
- (iii) Considered by the college to represent a threat to students and employees.

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to students and employees, including with regard to any crime reportable pursuant to the Clery Act, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the students and employees, FIDM will post a warning via one or more of the following means of communication: cell phone, email, text message or other appropriate verbal or written notice.

The intent of a timely warning is to provide adequate information necessary to enable the campus community to protect themselves when a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurs. The content of the timely warning will not disclose information that may compromise law enforcement efforts. Anyone with information that warrants a timely warning should report the circumstances immediately to the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA in person or by phone (contact information listed above).

EMERGENCY ALERT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Emergencies are unexpected events which must be dealt with urgently to protect the health and safety of others. Upon determination of an emergency, without delay and taking into account the safety of the students, faculty and staff, FIDM will determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency alert, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA or other responsible authority, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Directors of Security, Branch Campus Directors and executive administration will determine who to notify, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the emergency alert. FIDM will communicate without delay via cell phone, email, text messaging or other appropriate means to immediately inform individuals on campus of procedures to follow.

Depending on the situation, additional alerts will be disseminated as information becomes available. If deemed necessary, the front desk personnel and Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA will notify the local police, fire, public health agency, or other appropriate first responder to assist with the emergency. FIDM’s administrative staff will contact parents, guardians, spouses and those listed as emergency contacts by the student via phone if the situation warrants. Other staff and faculty members may be designated as back-ups and to assist with assigned tasks. Local authorities will determine when and if it is necessary to notify the surrounding community. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, an emergency notification will be issued to the FIDM community.

It is the student’s responsibility to provide current contact information quarterly through the FIDM Portal to be sure he/she receives timely communications. To ensure the optimal level of performance in an emergency, FIDM will regularly conduct a test of the emergency alert notification system. Phone calls and text messages are subject to the conditions and rates of the student's particular calling plan. FIDM will not be held responsible for any charges billed by cell phone providers in efforts to relay information.

EVACUATION PROCEDURE

Evacuations to safe locations will be implemented when necessary and proceed in an organized manner per policy and procedure. All students are required to comply with the plan and the directions given to them by campus safety staff, faculty, or public emergency response teams or law enforcement agencies during actual emergencies and drills for their personal safety. At no time during an actual campus emergency or drill shall students be permitted to leave the campus unless directed to do so.

FIDM tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures (including fire and earthquake drills) at least once annually on an announced or unannounced basis. When tests are conducted, FIDM publicizes its emergency response and evaluation procedures to students, faculty, and staff, including making available a copy of this policy. FIDM maintains documentation of each test exercise including date and time performed and whether it was announced or unannounced. The plan, including any updates, is reviewed with new students and employees during orientation, in classes at the start of each term, and at a number of faculty meetings during the year.

Additionally, each campus has an Emergency Response Team (ERT) which, in all emergencies, is responsible for providing guidance and directions. The ERT manual for each campus is available on the FIDM Portal for staff and faculty to review. Instructors should familiarize themselves with this information. Emergency evacuation procedures are located on the back of the classroom and office doors. It is important that students familiarize themselves with fire evacuation procedures. If the fire alarm rings, students must evacuate the building by following arrows marked on the maps to the nearest exit. In an earthquake, falling objects pose the greatest danger. Students should get under a sturdy desk or table if possible. Kneel down and cover their head with their arms. Duck, cover and hold. If evacuation is necessary, students should follow arrows marked on maps to the nearest exit. Additional disaster preparedness information is available from the receptionist at each campus.

Students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Employees and students are expected to follow safe practices while on campus property. Following safe practices will reduce the possibility of accidental emergencies, and increase the effectiveness of the campus response to unforeseen emergencies. Students are required to wear their photo identification card at all times when on campus or participating in school related functions.

The campus community is obligated to report all unsafe activities, potential and real emergencies, and/or criminal activities to the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA as soon as possible.

NON-EMERGENCY SCHOOL CLOSURES OR DELAYS

Upon decision by the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA, after consultation with other FIDM officials as appropriate, to close a campus or delay opening for any reason, including for weather related reasons; FIDM will notify students and staff using text message, email and/or social media. Notification for closure or delays will be sent separately for morning and evening schedules.

POLICY STATEMENT ADDRESSING COUNSELORS AND COUNSELING SERVICES

A Personal Counseling Department is located on each FIDM campus, where students can seek confidential assistance. Personal Counselors, when acting as such, are not considered to be a Campus Security Authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures for reporting crimes for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

For the purposes of this report a Personal Counselor is defined as: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

ON CAMPUS - PERSONAL COUNSELOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Staff Name	Phone Number & Extension
Los Angeles	213.624.1200
Jessica Cattani	4556
San Francisco	415.675.5200
Shannel Busuioc	1529
Orange County	949.851.6200
Boontarika Sripom	1799
San Diego	619.235.2049
Bethany Dunn	1831

In addition to counselors, the following off-campus support services are available:

OFF-CAMPUS SERVICES

Name	Phone #
National Hotline	
R.A.I.N.N. (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network)	800.656.HOPE (4673)
Los Angeles	
Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center	310.319.4000
AVANCE/East Los Angeles Rape Hotline	800.585.6231 24-hour Spanish available
Center for Asian Pacific Family Shelter & Hotline	323.653.4042 800.339.3940 (Hotline)
Peace Over Violence – 24-hour Rape and Battering Hotline	626.793.3385 310.392.8381 213.626.3393 Spanish and TDD available
San Francisco	
San Francisco Women Against Rape & Hotline	415.647.RAPE(7273) (Hotline) 415.861.2024
Orange County	
CSP Sexual Assault Victim’s Service & Hotline	714.957.2737 (Hotline)
Victim Support Services – Domestic Violence	714.834.4350 (Hotline)
San Diego	
Center for Community Solutions – 24-hour Crisis Line	888.385.4657
Women Resource Center	760.757.3500
San Diego Access & Crisis Line	888.724.7240

ACCESS POLICY, SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

FIDM does not maintain residential facilities and does not have any officially recognized student organizations with non-campus locations. The campus facilities are open during day and evening business hours (the Los Angeles campus also has weekend hours) as stated below. Access to all campuses requires staff, faculty, and students to visibly wear a photo identification card at all times.

- **Los Angeles: Campus Security - 24 hours**

- ◆ Security is provided at all industry classrooms when classes are in session.
- ◆ Security cameras are strategically located throughout the main campus and other locations.
- ◆ Campus hours: Monday – Thursday 7:00 am – 10:00 pm

Friday	7:00 am – 6:00 pm
Saturday	8:00 am – 6:00 pm

- **San Francisco: Campus Security - 24-hour security is provided by the building management.**

- ◆ Campus hours:

Monday – Thursday	8:00 am – 8:00 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 5:00 pm

- **Orange County: Campus Security - Security is provided during all campus hours.**

- ◆ Security cameras are strategically positioned throughout the campus.
- ◆ Campus hours:

Monday – Thursday	8:00 am – 8:00 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 6:00 pm

- **San Diego: Campus Security - 24-hour security is provided by the building management.**

- ◆ Security cameras are strategically positioned throughout the campus.
- ◆ Campus hours:

Monday – Thursday	8:00 am – 7:30 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 5:00 pm

The campus is secured during non-business hours by locking doors and setting alarms and only accessible by issued key and alarm pass code. Maintenance personnel enter the facilities during the evening or early morning non-business hours by issued key and alarm pass code.

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. The Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA, regularly reviews the campus and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to FIDM’s Facilities Department for correction.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RELATED POLICIES

FIDM Campus Security Officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at FIDM. FIDM Campus Security Officers can make an arrest for crimes committed in their presence. Campus Security Officers are not generally available at off-campus FIDM activities.

FIDM will assist in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities if a student requests assistance in contacting police. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety related incidents to FIDM, as set forth in the “Reporting Crimes” section of this Report and to notify local police.

If you are a victim of or witness to a crime and do not want to pursue action through FIDM’s procedures or the criminal justice system, FIDM encourages you to consider reporting the incident to the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA or the Campus Security Survey Administrator for the limited purpose of permitting FIDM to include the incident in its crime statistic reporting without revealing your identity. With such information, FIDM can keep an accurate record of the number of similar incidents, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. FIDM will make best efforts, to the extent permitted by law, to maintain the privacy of that information and to comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). Police reports are public records under state law, FIDM cannot hold reports of crime obtained from police records in confidence. Policies with respect to victims of sexual violence are contained in the “Policy Regarding Sexual Misconduct (Title IX)” section of this Report.

SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Safety and security awareness programs are in place for students and employees. FIDM schedules crime prevention and campus safety seminars on all campuses. The common theme of awareness and crime prevention programs are to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. During new student and new employee (faculty and staff) orientations, individuals are informed of FIDM’s current security and crime prevention policies and practices as well as the protection of personal safety and prevention of crime. Such orientations may include a Power Point

presentation and/or review of the policies contained in this Report and the student catalog/employee handbook. The presentations include training required by Title IX of the Higher Education Act regarding preventing and responding to sexual harassment/violence and other topics discussed below in the “Policy Regarding Sexual Misconduct (Title IX)” section.

In addition to the activities completed as discussed in the Emergency Alert Notification Procedure and Evacuation Procedure sections above, instructors are required at the start of every term to discuss emergency evacuation procedures, lockdown procedures and safety policy on the first day of class. Emergency evacuation procedures are located on the back of the classroom and office doors.

FIDM abides by Orders of Protection (Restraining Orders). Orders of protection are issued by a Domestic Relations or a Municipal Court to protect a person or entity, and the general public, in a situation involving alleged assault, domestic violence, harassment, stalking or sexual assault. In the State of California, forms can be obtained online at www.courts.ca.gov. An individual must complete the DV-100 Domestic Violence Description form and the DV101 form. Both completed forms must be submitted to the court clerk. FIDM’s objective is to provide a safe and secure environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors.

Procedures:

- Students, staff and faculty must notify the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or other CSA if they have an Order of Protection.
- The front desk person must be provided a copy of the Order of Protection with a picture of the suspect.
- The Campus Director, faculty, staff and students that are involved with the Order of Protection and campus security guards will be informed of expected actions and security measures.
- If anyone sees the suspect, call 911 immediately.

In the event of eminent danger or immediate emergency, information is released through the emergency notification system.

POLICY ON POSSESSION, USE AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

New students, faculty and staff are provided this information during orientation. Annually, students and employees are provided this information by means of FIDM’s publication of this Report and material posted on campus. FIDM also provides quarterly seminars on substance abuse prevention. In accordance with federal regulations, FIDM conducts reviews at least biennially to determine the effectiveness of this policy to ensure consistent enforcement of applicable drug and alcohol related statutes, ordinances, and institutional policies against students and employees found to be in violation. Annual Review reports and supporting documents will be maintained by FIDM and made available upon request. Students or employees with any questions concerning this policy should contact the Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, the Branch Campus Director or, other CSA .

All Students and employees are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol on FIDM’s property or as part of any FIDM officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students and staff on FIDM property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes all forms of marijuana, regardless of the state legality of the substance.

Reporting of Violations to Local and/or State Law Enforcement

FIDM will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student who is found in possession of, using, or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Illegal possession or use of drugs or alcohol can have penalties, including loss of Title IV eligibility, community service, suspension or loss of driver’s license, jail time and fines. FIDM will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and

employees consistent with federal, state, and local laws and ordinances. Students who violate FIDM's prohibitions against drug and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of their enrollment and referral of their violation for prosecution. Additionally, employees who violate the prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of their employment and referral of their violation for prosecution.

Treatment Programs

Students and employees are encouraged to seek substance abuse treatment. There are no on-campus treatment, rehabilitation or re-entry programs available. On-campus personal counselors (contact information available above in the "Policy Statement Addressing Counselors and Counseling Services" section of this Report) are available to speak with but do not provide on-campus treatment, rehabilitation or re-entry programs. On-campus personal counselors are available to provide referral information for such programs. The following is a list of outside services and support groups available to students and employees:

- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline: 800-444-9999
- Alcohol and Drug Recovery Center: 888-978-3685
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence www.ncadd.org or (800) NCA-CALL
- LA County Information line (Community Referral Hotline) (800) 339-6993 or 211
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline (800) 444-9999
- Alcohol and Drug Recovery Center: (888) 978-3685
- Alcoholics Anonymous www.aa.org
- Cocaine Anonymous www.ca.org
- Narcotics Anonymous www.na.org

Health Risks

There are definite health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and drugs. Alcohol or any other drug used in excess over time can produce illness, disability, and death. The health consequences of substance abuse may be immediate and unpredictable, such as cardiac arrest with cocaine use, or more subtle and long term, such as liver deterioration associated with the prolonged use of alcohol. In addition to health-related problems, other concerns relating to substance abuse include the following:

- People who abuse alcohol and other drugs often have erratic life styles which interfere with sleep, nutrition, and exercise.
- Alcohol and substance use and abuse may lead to financial difficulties, domestic violence, deterioration of the family structure, motor vehicle accident injuries, and reduced job performance.
- Repeated abuse of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Descriptions of Dangerous Drugs

- **Alcohol** is a potentially addictive drug of significant physical and psychological consequence. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that affects all neurological functions. At relatively low levels it affects one's judgment and decision-making, and at higher levels it impairs the functioning of one's vital organs and can result in a coma or death. Alcohol is an irritant to the gastrointestinal tract and moderate over-indulgence ordinarily results in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In addition to these significant physical consequences, there are a number of less obvious consequences to alcohol use. For example, the effects of alcohol on sleep have been well documented. Consuming several drinks before bedtime has been found to decrease the amount of REM (rapid eye movement) or dreaming sleep. The consequences of being deprived of REM sleep are impaired concentration and memory, as well as anxiety, tiredness, and irritability. Additionally, research has demonstrated that alcohol tends to decrease fear and increase the likelihood that an individual will accept risks. This lack of inhibition and judgment is a major contributor to the extraordinarily high percentage of serious accidents and accidental deaths related to alcohol use. Prolonged and excessive use of alcohol usually causes

progressively more serious erosion of the gastrointestinal tract lining ranging from gastritis to ulcers and hemorrhage. Damage to the pancreas is frequent among those who have used alcohol.

- **Marijuana (cannabis) (nicotina glauca)** is an illegal drug that impairs memory, perception, judgment, and hand-eye coordination skills. The tar content in cannabis smoke is at least 50% higher than that of tobacco and thus smokers run the added risk of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, and other lung diseases. Recently, the medical community has diagnosed the existence of an AA motivational syndrome that affects moderate to chronic users and includes symptoms of loss of energy, motivation, effectiveness, concentration, ability to carry out long-term plans, and performance in school and work.
- **LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)** is a semi-synthetic drug regarded as a hallucinogenic. Short-term effects of this drug are generally felt within an hour of consumption and may last from two to 12 hours. Physiologically the user experiences increased blood pressure, rise in body temperature, dilated pupils, rapid heartbeat, muscular weakness, trembling, nausea, chills, numbness, loss of interest in food, and hyperventilation. Fine motor skills and coordination are usually impaired, as are perception, thought, mood, and psychological processes. Long-term effects may include flashbacks, weeks and even months after taking the drug, mental illness, prolonged depression, anxiety, psychological dependence, and suicidal thoughts.
- **PCP (Phencyclidine Hydrochloride)** is a white crystalline powder that was originally used as a local anesthetic, but due to extreme side effects, was discontinued in 1967. In humans, PCP is a difficult drug to classify in that reactions may vary from stupor to euphoria and resemble the effects of a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, or hallucinogen. Short-term effects include hyperventilation, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate, flushing and profuse sweating, general numbness of the extremities, and loss of muscular coordination. At higher doses it causes nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, loss of balance, and disorientation. It produces profound alteration of sensation, mood and consciousness, and can cause psychotic states in many ways indistinguishable from schizophrenia. Large doses have been known to cause convulsions, permanent brain damage, and coma.
- **Cocaine** is a naturally occurring stimulant drug which is extracted from the leaves of the cocoa plant. Cocaine is sold as a white translucent crystalline powder frequently cut to about half its strength by a variety of other ingredients including sugars and cleaning powders. It is one of the most powerfully addictive drugs in use today. Short-term effects of cocaine include constricted peripheral blood vessels, dilated pupils, increased heart rate and blood pressure. It also causes appetite suppression, pain indifference, possible vomiting, visual, auditory, and tactile hallucinations, and occasionally paranoia. Long-term effects include nasal congestion, collapse of nasal septum, restlessness, irritability, anxiety, and depression. Overdoses or chronic use may result in toxicity which includes symptoms of seizures followed by respiratory arrest, coma, cardiac arrest, and/or death.
- **Amphetamines** are central nervous system stimulants that were once used medically to treat a variety of symptoms including depression and obesity. They may be taken orally, sniffed, or injected into the veins. Short-term effects disappear within a few hours and include reduction of appetite, increased breathing and heart rate, raised blood pressure, dilation of pupils, dry mouth, fever, sweating, headache, blurred vision and dizziness. Higher doses may cause flushing, rapid and irregular heartbeat, tremor, loss of coordination, and collapse. Death has occurred from ruptured blood vessels in the brain, heart failure, and very high fever. Psychological effects include increased alertness, postponement of fatigue, a false feeling of well-being, restlessness, excitability, and a feeling of power. Long-term effects include drug dependence and the risk of drug induced psychosis. Withdrawal includes extreme fatigue, irritability, strong hunger, and deep depression that may lead to suicide.

Drug and Alcohol Laws

Federal and California law consider the illegal use of drugs and alcohol to be serious crimes. The sanctions for violations of these laws range from fines to lengthy terms of incarceration, or both. The following provisions of the Federal, state, and municipal law serve as the foundation for FIDM's policy. (Note: This list is not a complete summary of relevant laws and ordinances regarding alcohol and drugs.)

Alcohol Laws

Federal Laws

- Federal law has set 21 as the minimum age to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal.

California Laws

- It is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to possess an alcoholic beverage in any public place or any place open to the public (California Business & Professions Code §25662).
- Any person who furnishes, gives or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor (California Business & Professions Code §25658(a)).
- Any person under the age of 21 who attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage is guilty of an infraction (California Business & Professions Code §25658.5).
- Any person under the influence of alcohol in a public place and unable to exercise care for one's own safety or that of others is guilty of a misdemeanor (California Penal Code §647(f)).
- It is illegal for persons to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants or with a blood alcohol level of .08% or higher (California Vehicle Code §23152). NOTE: A golf cart is a motor vehicle.
- It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years who has 0.05 percent or more, by weight, of alcohol in his or her blood to drive a vehicle (California Vehicle Code §23140(a)).
- It is illegal for a person under the age of 21 to drive a vehicle when he or she has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .01% or higher (California Vehicle Code § 23136).
- It is a misdemeanor to ride a bicycle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both (California Vehicle Code § 21200.5).
- It is an infraction to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle (California Vehicle Code §23223).
- It is an infraction for an owner or driver of a motor vehicle to allow an open container of alcohol in the passenger area (California Vehicle Code § 23225).

Drug Laws

Federal Laws

- The Controlled Substances Act places all substances that are regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules:

Schedule I Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse. Some examples of substances listed in schedule I are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), peyote, methaqualone, and 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (“ecstasy”).

Schedule II Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse that may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples of single entity schedule II narcotics include morphine and opium. Other schedule II narcotic substances and their common name brand products include: hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), methadone (Dolophine®), meperidine (Demerol®), oxycodone (OxyContin®), and fentanyl (Sublimaze® or Duragesic®). Examples of schedule II stimulants include: amphetamine (Dexedrine®), Adderall®, methamphetamine (Desoxyn®), and methylphenidate (Ritalin®). Other schedule II substances include: cocaine, amobarbital, glutethimide, and pentobarbital.

Schedule III Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a potential for abuse less than substances in schedules I or II and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Examples of schedule III narcotics include combination products containing less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin®) and products containing not more than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with Codeine®). Also included are buprenorphine products (Suboxone®) and (Subutex®) used to treat opioid addiction. Examples of schedule III non-narcotics include benzphetamine (Didrex®), phendimetrazine, ketamine, and anabolic steroids such as oxandrolone (Oxandrin®).

Schedule IV Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in schedule III. An example of a schedule IV narcotic is propoxyphene (Darvon® and Darvocet-N 100®). Other schedule IV substances include: alprazolam (Xanax®), clonazepam (Klonopin®), clorazepate (Tranxene®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), midazolam (Versed®), temazepam (Restoril®), and triazolam (Halcion®).

Schedule V Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. These are generally used for antitussive, antidiarrheal, and analgesic purposes. Examples include cough preparations containing not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams (Robitussin AC® and Phenergan with Codeine®).

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

- **21 U.S.C. 844(a)**

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both, if:

(a) - 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.

(b) - 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.

(c) - 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

- **21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)**

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment.

- **21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)**
Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.
- **21 U.S.C. 844a**
Civil fine of up to \$10,000.
- **21 U.S.C. 853a**
Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offences.
- **18 U.S.C. 922(g)**
Ineligible to receive or purchase firearms.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

California Laws

- Possession of more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis (defendant 18 and over) constitutes a misdemeanor punishable under California Health & Safety Code § 11357. A misdemeanor may be up to six months in jail and/or up to \$500.00 fine.
- Every person who sells, dispenses, distributes, furnishes, administers, or gives, or offers to sell, dispense, distribute, furnish, administer, or give, or possesses for sale any synthetic cannabinoid compound, or any synthetic cannabinoid derivative, to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. (California Health & Safety Code § 11357.5)
- Every person who possesses for sale any cannabis, except as otherwise provided by law is punishable under California Health & Safety Code § 11359.
- It is unlawful to sell controlled substances: Imprisonment in State prison for two to four years for possession or sale of specified controlled substances including opium derivatives and cocaine. (California Health & Safety Code §11351)
- It is unlawful to distribute 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. (California Business & Professions Code § 4051 (a))
- It is unlawful to be 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. (California Health & Safety Code §11550 (a))

DAILY CRIME LOG

FIDM maintains a daily crime log that records any crime within our Clery geography that is reported to the campus security department. It is organized by the date the crime was reported and includes: the date, nature, and general location of each crime. It also includes the disposition of the complainant, if known. Each campus has the Daily Crime Log available at the Security Desk of the Los Angeles campus and the front desk of the San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego campuses. The crime log for the most recent 60-day period is open for public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two

business days of a request for public inspection. Crime logs are kept for three years following the publication of the last Annual Security Report to which they apply (in effect, seven years).

PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

Ultimately each individual is responsible for his/her own safety. Being aware of potentially dangerous situations is the first and most important component of self-protection. A complete brochure titled *Safety Tips for FIDM Students* is provided on the FIDM Portal and hard copies are available from the Personal Counselors on each campus.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

FIDM prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) requires publication of the state law definitions for “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” “stalking,” and “consent.”

California State Law Definitions

- **Dating Violence** – included in the domestic violence definition in California Penal Code § 13700
- **Domestic Violence** – California Penal Code §13700
Abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, "cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.
- **Sexual Assault** – California does not specifically define “Sexual Assault.”
- **Stalking** – California Penal Code § 646.9
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, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- **Consent** – California Penal Code § 261.6
Consent shall be defined to mean 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. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289. Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

POLICY REGARDING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT (TITLE IX)

FIDM is committed to providing a work and school environment free of unlawful harassment, sexual violence or discrimination. FIDM policy prohibits harassment or discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, military or veteran status, physical or mental disability, medical condition, age, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or expression, genetic information or any other basis protected by the federal, state or local law. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, FIDM prohibits discrimination based on sex, which includes gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual violence (collectively referred to as “sexual misconduct”) and FIDM has jurisdiction over Title IX complaints. This includes crimes of dating violence, domestic

violence, sexual assault and stalking. In furtherance of this commitment, all students and employees are required to undergo mandatory Title IX training. Upon starting with FIDM, students are provided Title IX training during new student orientation. New employees are provided with Title IX training upon hire and generally every year thereafter.

This policy applies to all persons involved in the operation of FIDM, and prohibits sexual misconduct by any employee, as well as students, customers, vendors or anyone who does business with FIDM. It prohibits sexual misconduct against all students and employees. Any employee, student or contract worker who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action. To the extent a customer, vendor or other person with whom FIDM does business engages in sexual misconduct, FIDM will take appropriate corrective action.

This policy shall be disseminated to the FIDM community through publication(s), the FIDM website, new employee orientations, new student orientations, and other appropriate channels of communication. FIDM will respond quickly to reported violations and will take appropriate action to prevent, to correct, and if necessary, to discipline individuals who violate this policy.

If you believe that you have experienced or witnessed harassment or discrimination on the basis of a protected category other than sex, please follow the procedure outlined in the Non-Discrimination and Harassment policies located in the Student Catalog.

Key Definitions

Sexual Harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is conduct that explicitly or implicitly affects a person's education or employment or interferes with a person's educational or work performance or creates an environment such that a reasonable person would find the conduct intimidating, hostile or offensive. A hostile environment is created when the alleged conduct is sufficiently serious to deny or limit a student or employee's ability to participate in or benefit from the recipient's education program, activities, or employment.

Sexual harassment is conduct based on sex, whether directed towards a person of the opposite or same sex, and may include explicit sexual propositions, sexual innuendo, suggestive comments, sexually oriented "kidding" or "teasing", practical jokes, jokes about or displays of obscene printed or visual material, questions about sexual fantasies, preferences or history, and physical contact such as patting, pinching, or intentionally brushing against another person's body. Gender-based harassment, including acts of verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex-stereotyping are strictly prohibited, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single severe episode. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment. Sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, and domestic and dating violence, is a form of sexual harassment.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment or educational benefits or services, or submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions affecting the individual.

Sexual Violence is defined as physical sexual acts engaged in without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. Sexual violence includes sexual assault, rape, battery, and sexual coercion; domestic violence; dating violence; and stalking.

Sexual Assault occurs when a physical sexual activity is engaged in without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. The activity or conduct may include physical force,

violence, threat, or intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person's intoxication or incapacitation through the use of drugs or alcohol, and taking advantage of the other person's incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication).

Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse or former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, or someone with whom the abuser has a child, has an existing dating or engagement relationship, or has had a former dating or engagement relationship.

Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

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

Consent is informed, voluntary and revocable. Consent is an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. It must be given without coercion, force, threats or intimidation. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately.

Reporting Party is the individual making a report of sexual misconduct.

Responding Party is the person who the report of sexual misconduct has been made against.

Retaliation is acts or attempts to retaliate or seek retribution. Retaliation can take many forms, including threats, intimidation, pressuring, continued abuse, violence, reprisal and/or an adverse action related to employment or education. Retaliation may be committed by or against an individual or a group, and that a Reporting Party, Responding Party or third party may commit or be the subject of retaliation. Retaliation against a person who properly reports or participates in the investigation of violations is strictly prohibited. If FIDM determines that retaliation has occurred, appropriate corrective action will be taken, up to and including termination.

Victims of Assault/Violence

If you are a victim of a sexual violence, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain any necessary medical treatment. Information about the alleged offense should be provided to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible.

Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. A forensic examination should be obtained to preserve evidence, and does not require a police report to be filed. To find a location near you that performs free forensic examinations, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at (800) 656-4673. FIDM also utilizes the resources available through the Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) to aid victims. Victims can obtain help directly through RAINN by visiting their website, www.RAINN.org.

FIDM strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault or violence report the incident to police in a timely manner and, if requested to do by the victim, FIDM will assist the victim in contacting the police. However, the victim is not required to contact the police in order to pursue the procedure contained in this policy or for FIDM to conduct an independent investigation under this section.

Filing a police report with the local law enforcement agency will not obligate the victim to prosecute. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests at no expense to the victim;
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam); and
- Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

Procedure for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

If you believe that you have experienced or witnessed sexual misconduct, notify the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible after the incident. Do not allow an inappropriate situation to continue by not reporting it, regardless of who is creating the situation. There is no specific time frame for individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct to file a complaint pursuant to this Policy. Individuals are, however, encouraged to make a report soon after the incident to order to maximize FIDM’s ability to investigate and reach a finding.

An individual may also notify the Campus Director or any other FIDM employee. All complaints involving a student will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator. All complaints involving an employee will be referred to both the Title IX Coordinator and to the Office of Human Resources. In order to facilitate the investigation, your complaint should include details of the incident or incidents, names of the individuals involved and names of any witnesses. Individuals may make an anonymous report concerning an instance of sexual misconduct. Depending on the extent of information available about the incident or the individuals involved; FIDM’s ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited.

FIDM ensures that its employee designated to serve as Title IX Coordinator have adequate training on what constitutes sexual misconduct, they understand how this policy operates, and understand how to conduct an investigation that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Because reports can also be filed with an employee’s supervisor or Human Resources, these employees also receive training on FIDM’s procedures and any other procedures used for investigating reports of sexual misconduct.

A report may be made to either or both the police and the Title IX Coordinator. In order to ensure availability of witnesses and fresh memories of the alleged sexual misconduct, all reports should be made as promptly as possible after the alleged conduct. Where there is any question about whether an incident of sexual misconduct occurred, a report should be made to the Title IX Coordinator for assistance in determining the nature of the incident.

The Title IX Coordinator is listed below. She oversees all Title IX complaints and is also responsible for identifying and addressing any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints.

Title IX Coordinator and Deputies

Name	Title	Email	Extension
Los Angeles, 919 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90015 213.624.1200			
Julie Ann Otteson	<i>Title IX Coordinator Executive Director, Human Resources</i>	jotteson@fidm.edu	x3530
Lisa Davis	<i>Executive Assistant to the Vice President, Education</i>	ldavis@fidm.edu	x3017

San Francisco, 55 Stockton Street, San Francisco, CA 94108 415.675.5200			
Julie Ann Otteson	<i>Title IX Coordinator Executive Director, Human Resources</i>	jotteson@fidm.edu	x3530
Kim Wetzel	<i>Campus Director, ADA 504 Compliance Coordinator</i>	kwetzel@fidm.edu	x1530
Orange County, 17590 Gillette Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614 949.851.6200			
Julie Ann Otteson	<i>Title IX Coordinator Executive Director, Human Resources</i>	jotteson@fidm.edu	x3530
Lynne Stroner	<i>Campus Manager, Education & Career Center</i>	lstroner@fidm.edu	X1764
San Diego, 350 Tenth Avenue, 3rd Floor, San Diego, CA 92101 619.235.2049			
Julie Ann Otteson	<i>Title IX Coordinator Executive Director, Human Resources</i>	jotteson@fidm.edu	X3530
Denise Baca	<i>Campus Director, Director of Admissions</i>	dbaca@fidm.edu	x1830

The Title IX Coordinator has primary responsibility for receiving, evaluating and investigating sexual misconduct reports and for maintaining accurate Clery Act crime statistics.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator has the responsibilities listed below. Whether the incident occurred on or off campus, if a student or employee reports an instance of sexual misconduct (such as dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking), FIDM will provide a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

1. Provide the complainant with a copy of this policy, information on the availability of FIDM's investigatory procedures (see below), and written information about local victim support resources for victims including existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available to victims. Victims of sexual violence will be provided information about evidence preservation. A "Reporting Options" information sheet is also available on the FIDM Portal.
2. FIDM provides on-campus counseling services and can also refer the victim to a non-related, outside counseling service such as a local rape counseling center. See the "Policy Statement Addressing Counselors and Counseling Services" above.
3. Make reasonable accommodations to facilitate changes to transportation, working, academic and/or living situations, if requested, while an investigation is pending, including the option to aid in issuing a no-contact order. FIDM will seek to maintain the confidentiality of the identity of the victim and any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair FIDM's ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures. These steps will be taken by FIDM regardless of whether the victim chooses to file a complaint to the college or local law enforcement.
4. Inform the complainant that FIDM investigates all complaints to the fullest extent possible based on the complainant and/or victim's request for confidentiality (see Requests for Confidentiality section). FIDM does not utilize an informal resolution process.

5. Inform the complainant of the right to file a separate criminal complaint for allegations relating to sexual violence and that FIDM can assist the victim in doing so, if requested.

The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the report and determine whether further action is warranted. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the report does involve an instance of sexual misconduct, he/she will initiate an investigation in accordance with the investigation procedure described below.

Requests for Confidentiality

Reports about sexual misconduct do not have to be formal signed complaints. FIDM is committed to protecting the confidentiality of victims and will work closely with individuals who wish to obtain confidential assistance regarding an incident of sexual misconduct and will maintain the privacy of information to the extent permitted, even if the victim does not specifically request confidentiality. A victim's personally identifying information will not be included in any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures such as this Annual Security Report. Memoranda describing any formal reprimand or disciplinary action for violating this policy will be placed in a student's permanent academic file and an employee's permanent personnel file. These documents are maintained in a locked filing cabinet that only applicable administrative staff has access to.

Reporting party(s) should be aware that in an investigation, due process generally requires that the identity of the charging party and the substance of the complaint be revealed to the person charged with the alleged sexual misconduct. Generally, once FIDM decides to open an investigation that may lead to disciplinary action against the responding party, FIDM will provide written notice to the responding party of the allegations constituting the potential violation, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

In some cases, FIDM may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The Title IX Coordinator and/or Office of Human Resources will meet with the Campus Director or on-campus Personal Counselor to weigh the victim's confidentiality against the impact on FIDM being able to provide these necessary accommodations or protective measures. Should it be deemed necessary, they will determine what information about the victim needs to be disclosed and to whom it needs to be disclosed to. The victim will be notified regarding which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why prior to FIDM sharing the information. FIDM will strive to share as limited information as possible in an effort to protect the victim's identity.

An individual who would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential may speak with FIDM on-campus Personal Counseling staff. FIDM Personal Counselors provide mental-health counseling to members of FIDM community are not required to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator without a victim's permission. This confidentiality is maintained except in cases of immediate threat or danger to the reporting party, FIDM and general community, or abuse of a minor. FIDM Personal Counselors are categorized as "voluntary reporters" and are able to maintain reporting party's confidentiality. To perform their duty to accomplish and satisfy mandated reporting for Clery Act and Title IX regulations without starting the domino effect of actual or constructive notice without the consent of the alleged victim, Personal Counselors withhold personally identifiable information from all reports made to FIDM and other necessary resources.

Off-campus confidential reporting options are available through local rape crisis counselors, victim advocacy centers, domestic violence resources, local or state agencies, and emergency care facilities. Information about these and other resources may be obtained from the Personal Counseling department, the Title IX Coordinator, and online on the student and faculty/employee portal, and at fidm.com.

False Reports

FIDM will not condone intentional false reporting of incidents. FIDM takes the accuracy of information very seriously as a report of sexual misconduct may have severe consequences. A good-faith complaint that results in a finding of not responsible is not considered a false or fabricated accusation of sexual misconduct. However, when a reporting party or third-party witness is found to have fabricated allegations or given false information with malicious intent or in bad faith, that individual may be subject to disciplinary action.

Investigation of Complaints

In response to all complaints, FIDM will reach prompt and equitable resolution through a reliable and impartial investigation of complaints. The Title IX Coordinator will communicate with both the reporting party and responding party. Both parties will receive equal opportunity to provide information, witness statements, evidence, and other information that may be necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to fully evaluate the alleged offense. Both the reporting party and the responding party will be afforded equitable rights and access during the investigative process. FIDM may not require a reporting party to participate in a formal investigation that he or she has initiated.

Generally, this investigation will consist of interviewing the reporting party, the responding party, and any witnesses. The Title IX Coordinator will, barring extenuating circumstance, complete the investigation and make a determination regarding any necessary discipline of the responding party and remedies to reporting party within sixty (60) days of the date that the report is first received by the Title IX Coordinator and/or Office of Human Resources. Each party will be presented with the results of the investigation before any disciplinary action is finalized—giving the parties the opportunity to respond to the investigative report in writing in advance of a decision. In the event of a delay, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice to the reporting party and the responding party explaining the reason for the delay. If there is a conflict of interest between the Title IX Coordinator (or Office of Human Resources employee) and the reporting party/responding party, an alternative trained individual will conduct the investigation and determination (including disciplinary sanctions).

No party may have legal counsel present at any stage of the investigation but may be accompanied in the process by a support person of their choice. The “preponderance of the evidence” standard will apply to investigations, meaning FIDM will evaluate whether it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred.

Both parties will receive simultaneous written notification of any disciplinary proceeding, if necessary, and the outcome of the complaint, including notification that the investigation results are final. Determination notices will be placed into the files of any student or employee. The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the incident is indicative of a systemic issue and, if so, work with FIDM staff to recommend changes to college policies, procedures or training to prevent re-occurrence.

To initiate a criminal investigation, reports of sexual violence should be made to “911” or local law enforcement. The criminal process is separate from FIDM’s investigation and disciplinary process.

Interim Measures: Prior to or during an investigation, FIDM will provide interim measures, as necessary. Interim measures are individualized services offered, as appropriate, to either or both the reporting and responding parties involved in an alleged incident of sexual misconduct and may include: counseling, extensions of time or other course-related adjustments, modifications to work or class schedules, campus escort services, change in housing, restrictions on contact between the parties, leave of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas on campus, and other similar accommodation.

Interim measures should be individualized and appropriate based on the information gathered by the Title IX Coordinator/Office of Human Resources, making every effort to avoid depriving any student of her or his education and providing a positive working environment. The measures needed by each reporting party may change over time, and the Title IX Coordinator/Office of Human Resources should communicate with each reporting party throughout the investigation to ensure that any interim measures are necessary and effective based on the individual’s evolving needs.

Disciplinary Actions: Through the investigation process, if FIDM determines that unlawful sexual misconduct has occurred, appropriate corrective action will be taken, and FIDM will take steps to prevent recurrence. Any employee determined by FIDM to be responsible for an act of sexual misconduct will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Remedies for student-related claims may include, but are not limited to the following sanctions: written warning, removal from college housing, additional training, a restriction on contact, suspension, or termination. In addition, reporting parties who make accusations in bad faith may be subject to equivalent disciplinary action.

Disciplinary actions taken and sanctions imposed will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Retaliation Prohibited

Retaliation against an individual for raising an allegation of sexual misconduct, for cooperating in an investigation of such a complaint, or for opposing discriminatory practices is prohibited.

If you believe you have been retaliated against, you should promptly notify the Title IX Coordinator/Office of Human Resources.

Reporting Requirements

Victims of sexual misconduct should be aware that college administrators must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to other members of the campus community. FIDM will make every effort to ensure that a victim's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger. FIDM reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, or a change in student status.

Additional Information

Students and employees may contact the Title IX Coordinator or Office of Human Resources, as applicable, with any questions related to this policy. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights ("OCR") investigates complaints of unlawful harassment of students in educational programs or activities. This agency may serve as a neutral fact finder and will attempt to facilitate the voluntary resolution of disputes with the parties. For more information, visit the OCR website at: <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/>. To the extent that an employee or contract worker is not satisfied with FIDM's handling of a complaint, he or she may also contact the appropriate state or federal enforcement agency for legal relief.

Education and Training

In an effort to promote a safe environment and to prevent acts of sexual misconduct, FIDM engages in primary prevention, awareness, bystander intervention and risk reduction training regarding sexual violence, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. FIDM educates the student community about this policy, sexual violence prevention and related FIDM policies during all orientations held for new students upon the onset of a class. The Title IX Coordinator and persons involved in conducting a Title IX investigation will receive annual training on issues related to sexual violence. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for training current students and all FIDM faculty and staff about FIDM's Title IX policies and conducting the new student training. FIDM also provides ongoing prevention and awareness training for current students and staff at least annually.

During the academic year the Education Department, in cooperation with other college organizations and departments, presents crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape) and self-defense, as well as educational sessions on personal safety.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

Sexual violence prevention training includes bystander strategies to intervene and prevent possible dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking before it occurs. Under the Clery Act, Bystander Intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to intervene and prevent harm *when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking*. As a bystander it is important to recognize a situation that could lead to a crime, be aware of cultural differences that may lead to violence, identify safe and positive intervention options and take action to intervene. Suggestions for bystander intervention include:

- If you suspect that an individual is intent on having sexual intercourse with an unwilling partner, try to redirect one or both individuals.
- If you know someone who is intent on having sexual intercourse with a partner who is intoxicated, try to redirect them.
- Don't condone sexual bantering in group settings.
- Approach everyone as a friend, avoid using violence.
- Recruit help if necessary and if a situation becomes serious contact the police.

If someone tells you they have been sexually assaulted; believe the person, tell them it is not their fault, get the victim to a safe place, help them notify the Title IX coordinator and encourage them to make a police report (remember it is the victim's choice to report the crime or not).

All crimes, including crimes of sexual violence, can be prevented through steps by the campus community to reduce risk of being a victim of a crime and by intervening before a crime has occurred where there is a reasonable belief that a crime may occur. FIDM urges members of the campus community to take steps to reduce their chances of being a victim of a crime including by: locking doors, securing items of value, walking in pairs at night, avoiding impairment caused by alcohol or drugs and other self-protective steps. In addition, if you witness what you believe to be a situation that may lead to the commission of a crime, FIDM urges all members of the campus community to call 911 or to contact a FIDM employee immediately. In addition, members of the campus community may be able to interrupt the commission of a crime of sexual violence by intervening in the situation on a potential victim's behalf where the intervention is not likely to pose harm to the intervenor. FIDM urges all members of the campus community work together to promote a safe campus environment for everyone. FIDM includes training on bystander intervention and risk reduction in all primary and ongoing training for students and staff. FIDM includes bystander intervention and risk reduction awareness in its student and employee sexual violence prevention training.

POLICY STATEMENT ADDRESSING SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed at institutions of higher education. As of October 28, 2002, the State of California (Penal Code section 290) requires sex offenders to register within the state and also register within 5 working days with a Campus Security Authority at the location where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. In addition, such institutions of higher education are required to provide information to their campus community regarding where to obtain law enforcement information concerning such registered sex offenders (Megan's Law sex offenders). A Registered Sex Offender Locator map is available at the following link: www.meganslaw.ca.gov. In addition, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department website (<http://www.lasd.org>) has a link entitled "Sexual Offenders (Megan's Law)" that contains more information that can assist you in obtaining information regarding sex offenders. Please note, however, that it is illegal under California law to use any disclosed public information to commit a crime against any registrant or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment against any registrant.

FIDM ON-CAMPUS AND NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS

FIDM On-Campus and Non-Campus Locations				
Campus	Authority	Clery	FIDM Classification	Street Address
Los Angeles	Todd Anderson Robert Montenegro	On Campus	Main Campus	919 S. Grand Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90015
Los Angeles	Todd Anderson Robert Montenegro	Non-Campus	Industry Classroom	The Annex 605 W. Olympic Blvd., Floors 1-3 Los Angeles, CA 90015
Los Angeles	Todd Anderson Robert Montenegro	Non-Campus	Industry Classroom	Park Annex, Renaissance Building 501 W. Olympic Blvd., 1st floor Los Angeles, CA 90015
Los Angeles	Todd Anderson Robert Montenegro	Non-Campus	Industry Classroom	Hope Street Annex 800 S. Hope St., 1st floor Los Angeles, CA 90017
Los Angeles	Todd Anderson Robert Montenegro	Non-Campus	Industry Classroom	Jewelry Design Studio 640 S. Hill St., Suite 754 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Los Angeles	Jeanette Rodriguez Sunny Lee	Non-Campus	Housing	Medici Apartments 725 S. Bixel St. (B Building) Los Angeles, CA 90017
Los Angeles	Jeanette Rodriguez Sunny Lee	Non-Campus	Housing	The Metropolitan 950 S. Flower St. Los Angeles, CA 90015
Los Angeles	Jeanette Rodriguez Sunny Lee	Non-Campus	Housing	Park La Brea 6200 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, CA 90036
Los Angeles	Jeanette Rodriguez Sunny Lee	Non-Campus	Housing	Level 888 S. Olive Street Los Angeles, CA 90014
San Francisco	Kim Wetzal	On Campus	Branch Campus	55 Stockton St. San Francisco, CA 94108
Orange County	Lynne Stroner	On Campus	Branch Campus	17590 Gillette Ave. Irvine, CA 92614
Orange County	Jeanette Rodriguez Sunny Lee	Non-Campus	Housing	Sofi Irvine 2750 Kelvin Ave. Irvine, CA 92614
San Diego	Denise Baca	On Campus	Branch Campus	350 Tenth Ave., 3 rd Floor San Diego, CA 92101
San Diego	Jeanette Rodriguez Joni Incrocci	Non-Campus	Housing	Arrive Mission Valley 5175 Linda Vista Rd. San Diego, CA 92110

Appendix A:

LOS ANGELES					
Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Industry Classrooms	Housing	Public Property
MURDER/NON NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	2017	0	0	1	0
	2016	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	1	0
INCEST	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2017	0	0	0	1
	2016	0	0	0	1
	2015	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARSON	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DATING VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	1	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: STALKING	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES: RELATED TO ANY OF THE ABOVE LISTED CRIMES, AND HATE CRIMES INVOLVING SIMPLE ASSAULT, LARCENY-THEFT, INTIMIDATION OR DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE, VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	4	0
	2016	0	0	2	0
	2015	1	0	5	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	13	0
	2016	0	0	13	0
	2015	0	0	6	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	2017	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

Appendix B:

SAN FRANCISCO			
Offense	Year	On-Campus	Public Property
MURDER/NON NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
RAPE	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
FONDLING	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
INCEST	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
ROBBERY	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
BURGLARY	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
ARSON	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DATING VIOLENCE	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: STALKING	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
HATE CRIMES: RELATED TO ANY OF THE ABOVE LISTED CRIMES, AND HATE CRIMES INVOLVING SIMPLE ASSAULT, LARCENY-THEFT, INTIMIDATION OR DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE, VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	2017	0	0
	2016	0	0
	2015	0	0

Appendix C:

ORANGE COUNTY				
Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Housing	Public Property
MURDER/NON NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
RAPE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
FONDLING	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
INCEST	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSUALT	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARSON	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DATING VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: STALKING	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES: RELATED TO ANY OF THE ABOVE LISTED CRIMES, AND HATE CRIMES INVOLVING SIMPLE ASSAULT, LARCENY-THEFT, INTIMIDATION OR DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE, VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0

Appendix D:

SAN DIEGO				
Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Housing	Public Property
MURDER/NON NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
RAPE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
FONDLING	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	1
INCEST	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSUALT	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARSON	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: DATING VIOLENCE	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES: STALKING	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES: RELATED TO ANY OF THE ABOVE LISTED CRIMES, AND HATE CRIMES INVOLVING SIMPLE ASSAULT, LARCENY-THEFT, INTIMIDATION OR DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE, VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	2017	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0