



Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2016

River Parishes Community College
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In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy
and Campus Crime Statistics Act

And

The Higher Education Opportunity Act – 2010 Revisions

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This report has been prepared by River Parishes Community College (RPCC). These statistics are reported to the Department of Education in its annual safety report, in the same manner as the current regulations require of the annual security act.

Every crime should be reported as soon as possible. This is the most effective way to ensure the well-being of our campus community. Crimes should be reported to the following offices/departments:

Safety Coordinator:	(225) 743-8535
Emergency Telephone:	911
Fax:	(225) 644-8251
Gonzales PD (non-emergency)	(225) 647-7511
Dean of Students	(225) 743-8525
Title IX Coordinator	(225) 743-8539

CAMPUS SECURITY

RPCC does not maintain a campus police department. Campus security is provided through contracts with off-duty law enforcement officers from primarily the Gonzales Police Department with auxiliary help from the Ascension Parish Sheriff's Department.

The Gonzales Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency in Gonzales wherein lies RPCC. They have overall jurisdiction and will respond, upon our request, to all crimes against the state of Louisiana as described in the revised statute. They have sworn officers who patrol the city 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

All major criminal incidents on campus will generally be handled by the Gonzales Police Department in cooperation with the RPCC Safety Coordinator. As a general operating procedure, the GPD will conduct all investigations or arrests as the responsible law enforcement jurisdiction.

CRIME REPORTING

River Parishes Community College (RPCC) encourages the prompt reporting of all crimes that you witness or have information about, even minor crimes, incidents, and/or suspicious activity. *If you see something...say something!* If we are not informed about crime, we in turn cannot properly inform the college community and shift our resources and/or patrols to any high-risk areas. Please report all crimes!

All crimes should be reported to law enforcement officials as soon as possible. If, for some reason, this is not possible; the crime should be reported to one of the following areas: the RPCC Safety Coordinator, the RPCC Dean of Students, the RPCC Title IX Coordinator, or to a faculty or staff member with whom the student is comfortable sharing information. The RPCC Safety Coordinator is responsible for the collection, reporting, and dissemination of the annual crime statistics from the local police agencies and campus security authorities for inclusion in the annual crime report. All reports will be investigated by the appropriate authorities. The RPCC Safety Coordinator will request assistance from the Gonzales Police Department and other local law enforcement agencies when needed.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

RPCC prohibits sexual misconduct and takes sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct very seriously. The Safety Coordinator (225-743-8535), the Dean of Students (225-743-8525) or the Title IX Coordinator (225-743-8539) can help you explore possible options following an incident of sexual misconduct or relationship violence. These offices can assist you in understanding your reporting options and your right to confidentiality. You also have the right to have an advocate present with you during all proceedings including a medical exam, a police report, or when meeting with RPCC staff.

Reports made to licensed counselors, campus clergy or other confidential advocates are exempt from reporting requirements. However, anonymous reports can be filed through the Dean of Students office or with the Title IX Coordinator.

Exploring Your Reporting Options

Individuals have the right to:

- Report sexual misconduct at any time, no matter how long ago it had occurred.
- Report the conduct to the RPCC Title IX Coordinator. Reports made to the Title IX Coordinator may initiate an investigation. To the extent possible, all proceedings involved in the complaint, investigation, and resolution are confidential. Following a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; a survivor is provided information that identifies campus and community resources, and explains the student conduct process should a survivor wish to participate in that process.
- Report to the RPCC Safety Coordinator or the RPCC Dean of Students. Regardless of whether or not the student wishes to file a formal complaint, these parties are required to notify the Title IX Coordinator.
- Report to any responsible party on campus. A “responsible party” on campus is any employee who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence or who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct or whom a student or employee could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. Regardless of whether or not the student wishes to file a formal complaint, the responsible party is required to notify the Title IX Coordinator.
- Report the conduct to the Gonzales Police Department. If you do contact the GPD, you can choose to make either an "informational (informal) report" or a formal report. An informational report is not activated until you file a formal complaint and ask police to do so. A formal report initiates a criminal investigation. Report to the nearest applicable law enforcement agency if the incident occurred away from campus.

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Academic Building Security

The academic building is open to all members of the college community and public from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday, but it is closed on weekends. Some buildings can be open for longer periods to accommodate evening classes, research or other special program needs. Main entrances are unlocked by Facilities Personnel each morning before 7 a.m. Gonzales PD officers lock down the campus at 9 p.m. following evening classes on Monday through Thursday. Facilities Personnel lock down the campus at 5 p.m. on Friday.

Building Access

Unauthorized entry to or use of the college facilities, including buildings and grounds, is prohibited. Use of any building and/or access for special use during non-business hours requires prior approval. Faculty and staff wishing to work in the building after normal work hours, can request a security access card and alarm system passcode from either the Facilities Manager or the Director of Human Resources and Payroll.

Keys

Members of the college community are issued keys to help access their place of business on campus. If an issued key is lost, misplaced or stolen, you are required to report it to the Facilities Manager immediately. RPCC keys may not be duplicated, transferred or loaned to others and should be regarded as the highest level of campus-wide security. Report all key issues immediately.

Exterior/Grounds/Doors

The college maintains a strong commitment to the campus exterior safety and security. Maintenance of lighting, shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation is important to all security efforts. Parking lots, pedestrian walkways, high-traffic areas, and building exterior lighting and grounds are checked nightly during routine patrols. Doors are locked and secured each evening and shrubs, trees, and vegetation are trimmed regularly and surveyed annually by the Facilities Department.

Members of the college community are encouraged to immediately report all hazards, exterior lighting deficiencies, or grounds problems to the Facilities Manager at (225) 743-8535 or by initiating a work order ticket through the Spice Works Help Desk.

TIMELY WARNING OR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

In the event a situation arises either on or off campus, that, upon confirmation of a significant emergency, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community, a "timely warning" alert will be sent out campus wide. The alert may be disseminated by the RPCC "Smart Notice" system, electronic medium (e-mail system), the CISCO Phone System and/or the EVAX Voice Evacuation System - whichever is appropriate for the information. Timely warnings shall be made without delay and taking into account the safety of the community.

Campus emergency notification and evacuation procedures

- The campus community shall be notified immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, or staff occurring on campus. In the event issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, then the emergency notification will not be made until safe to do so. This notification shall be made using the most appropriate method, to include the RPCC "Smart Notice" system, electronic medium (e-mail system), the CISCO Phone System and/or the EVAX Voice Evacuation System. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to sign up for the RPCC "Smart Notice" through its link on the RPCC Homepage. Students, staff or faculty members are responsible for updating their information when they change phone numbers or email addresses.
- Upon notice of a potential event or issue, the RPCC Safety Coordinator shall be notified and will make every effort to confirm that the event is occurring and that emergency notification should be considered. If the event is confirmed, the Safety Coordinator shall notify one or more of the following campus administration –the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor for Finance & Administration; Dean of Students, or the Vice Chancellor of Instruction. A decision will be made, as soon as reasonably possible, to initiate the emergency notification system and the alert sent out immediately, unless as stated above, there are exigent circumstances that prevent the immediate notification being sent. Notification shall also be made to the local law enforcement and fire services.
- The notification shall advise persons as to whether they should evacuate or remain in place, where to avoid, and where to safely exit the campus. The building has evacuation maps showing safe routes to take when exiting the building.
- Reasonable efforts will be made to provide follow-up information on an active event using the RPCC website and the RPCC "Smart Notice" system in order to keep the campus community up-to-date. Upon the

culmination of the event, an all-clear notice will be sent out using the same notification system as used to initiate the original alert.

- The college shall annually review the policies and procedures and make any changes necessary for the protection of the campus community. Annual drills and exercises are to be conducted, and the results of these will be documented and assessed for changes and or modifications of the policy and procedures.

Building evacuation

- Familiarize yourself with evacuation procedures for the building; locate the nearest exits and fire extinguishers.
- Participate in all drills when you hear the alarms ring in a university building.
- Exit the building quickly and safely.
- Wear shoes if possible.
- Never use elevators – always use the stairs.
- Help others evacuate – knock on doors, check bathrooms as you leave the building. Help those with a physical disability evacuate the building.
- Be alert for suspicious activity – an alarm may be part of a crime in progress.
- Notify the Safety Coordinator immediately and explain the situation if the alarm in a building has been set off by accident.
- Immediately report any vandalism or tampering with the alarm.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION TESTING PROCEDURES

An evacuation (fire) drill is coordinated by the Safety Coordinator each semester for all campus facilities. Thus the campus emergency response is tested at least twice each year. In these tests, students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The purpose of the evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in the case of a fire or other emergency.

Evacuation drills are monitored by the Safety Coordinator. Additionally, the Gonzales Fire Department will participate and monitor drills when available. Students will receive information on evacuations and shelter-in-place locations during the drills.

Shelter-in-Place

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. A “shelter-in-place” notification will be made in these situations. The announcements will be made via the RPCC “Smart Notice” system, electronic medium (e-mail system), the CISCO Phone System and/or the EVAX Voice Evacuation System.

If a person is outside of the building when the announcement is made, they need to follow the directions and enter the closest, safe structure. Once inside buildings, individuals should typically, stay away from glass areas and should close any open windows. In certain weather related situations (tornados, etc), individuals also want to move from higher building floors to the lower levels to prevent being injured by roof damage or falling debris caused by the storm.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

If a fire occurs at RPCC, immediately call 911 for the Fire Department and activate nearby fire alarm if the alarm isn’t already sounding. Also contact the Safety Coordinator as soon as possible and begin evacuating the building via the closest, safe evacuation route. Remember, when a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will automatically move to 1st floor and stop. If you are caught in elevator, use the emergency

“help” button in the elevators for assistance. Students, faculty and staff should familiarize themselves with exits in each building for safety reasons and should be attentive to the instructions given by fire personnel upon their arrival.

Fire Protection Equipment/Systems

RPCC buildings are equipped with automatic fire detection and alarm systems that are constantly monitored when students are present. RPCC does not have residential facilities. Procedures for students and employees in the event of a fire:

If you smell smoke or observe a fire:

1. Stay CALM!
2. IN CLASS: the instructor will send one person to pull the fire alarm closest to the class. The Instructor should call the Safety Coordinator. The report should include:
 - a. The location of the fire (room number and specific location if known), the status of the fire and fire alarm and instructor name.
3. Instructor will call 9-1-1 to update EMS of the nature of the fire alarm and the Safety Coordinator at 225-743-8535 for immediate assistance.
4. The instructor will supervise the evacuation of the classroom and all nearby spaces.
5. All faculty, staff and students will IMMEDIATELY EVACUATE THE BUILDING and gather at a safe distance away from the danger zone/building.

DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING

Information is provided to students on the prevention of and issues around dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through “New Student Orientation” and campus-wide awareness campaigns.

Dating Violence

Dating violence includes violence committed by a person who is or has been in a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim: (1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the report and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (2) For the purpose of this definition dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. (3) For the purposes of complying with Title 34 CFR 668.41, of the federal register and pertaining to the annual security report under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred. For the purposes of complying with Title 34 CFR 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Sexual assault includes sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, attempted rape, and includes sexual acts against people who are unable to consent whether due to age or incapacitation. Anyone can be the target of sexual assault, regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, sexual history, or social class.

Sexual assault is any non-consensual sexual contact. It includes any intentional sexual touching, however slight, that is without consent and/or by force. Anyone can be the target of sexual assault, regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, sexual history or social class. Sexual assault is also a form of sexual harassment.

Stalking

The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purpose of this definition 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 any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, conducts surveillance, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person or interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, intimidation, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, academic status, receipt of university services, participation in university activities and programs, or affects the measure of a student's academic performance; or (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for a decision affecting employment academic status, receipt of services, participation in university activities and programs, or the measure of a student's academic performance; or, (3) such a conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with employment, academic performance and is severe, persistent, or pervasive and/or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.

Consent

One of the most important areas for someone to be aware of is the area of consent. It is the responsibility of the parties to both give and receive consent in a clear, concise and mutually understood manner. Consent, once given, can be revoked at any time. "Consent" means the affirmative and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter. Consent cannot be given by any individual who is mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason; or under duress, threat, coercion, or force; or inferred under circumstances in which consent is not clear, including but not limited to the absence of "no" or "stop", or the existence of prior or current relationship or sexual activity. You may refer to the Louisiana R.S. codes (14.42.1, 14.43, and 14.43.1) regarding consent and its relationship to Rape and Sexual Battery.

Risk Reduction

- Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault are issues that impact both women and men. Because the largest percentage of all university related rapes, dating violence, and stalking are

committed by acquaintances, it is important that you decide what you want to happen in intimate situations. While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual assault, there are some things that you can do to help you identify danger and reduce your risk of being assaulted. Stay alert and be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around may help you find a way out of a bad situation.

- Try to avoid isolated, secluded, or unknown 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.
- Don't be afraid to call attention to yourself or to ask for assistance.
- 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 cab money.
- Be aware of different kinds of pressure:
 - Doesn't stop when you say no
 - Threatens to hurt you or him/herself
 - Physically restrains you
 - Uses or threatens to use a weapon
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Lower the volume or avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you are more aware of your surroundings, especially if alone.

In social situations:

- Go with a group of friends. Check in with them frequently during the evening and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Be aware of selfish and aggressive comments or behavior. If a person does not listen to you, stands too close or seems to enjoy your discomfort, she/he may not respect your desires or limits.
- Be direct and assertive. Know your sexual desires and limits, and communicate your limits clearly. Don't be afraid of hurting his/her feelings.
- Don't leave your drink unattended or accept drinks from people you don't know AND trust. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can best help you.

CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

RPCC prohibits sexual misconduct and takes sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct very seriously. As an effort to prevent and/or reduce the occurrence, the RPCC Safety Coordinator is working with the Student Government Association and other student organizations to sponsor programs around the topics of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and more. Presentations are being considered for Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October), Stalking Awareness Month (January), and Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April). These programs will be provided to the campus community and are designed to reduce the incidence of sexual misconduct and provide a safe campus community.

The Human Resources Department also mandates and provides annual training for recognizing and avoiding sexual harassment for all RPCC employees.

If You Are Sexually Assaulted

Remember that you are not to blame--no one deserves to be sexually assaulted.

You should contact one of the following offices: the RPCC Safety Coordinator, the Vice Chancellor of Students, the Title IX Coordinator or the Gonzales Police Department.

- For Safety Coordinator, dial (225) 743-8535.
- For the Dean of Students, dial (225) 743-8525.
- For the Title IX Coordinator, dial (225) 743-8539.
- For emergency police assistance, dial 911 (off campus).
- Talk to someone you trust about the incident--a good friend, a family member, and/or a member of the university community. Talking to someone can help you clarify your options.
- Do not wash, shower, douche, change, destroy, or clean the clothes you wore during the assault. These provide vital evidence should you later decide to prosecute. Place items for evidence in a paper bag, not a plastic bag.
- Contacting the police department does not mean you must press charges. Ask about filing an "informational" (informal) report, which covers the expenses for a rape exam and provides a record of the incident if you later decide to file charges.

Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Examination

A sexual assault exam provides essential treatment for exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. If the survivor elects to submit a criminal report, the Safety Coordinator will work with the survivor in reporting to the Gonzales Police Department, so that they can provide access to the necessary exam. Ideally, the exam should be completed within 84 hours or less of the sexual assault for the preservation of evidence. The examination can be conducted at a hospital chosen by the survivor from the list below.

General Medical Attention

You can receive medical attention from the following areas:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| • St. Elizabeth Hospital - Gonzales | (225) 647-5000 |
| • Our Lady of the Lake Medical Center – Baton Rouge | (225) 757-4300 |
| • Baton Rouge General Medical Center | (225) 763-4000 |
| • Ochsner Medical Center – Baton Rouge | (225) 752-2470 |
| • River Parishes Hospital – Laplace | (985) 652-7000 |
| • St. James Parish Hospital – Lutcher | (225) 869-5512 |
| • Assumption Parish Hospital – Napoleonville | (985) 369-3000. |

For Immediate Counseling

The following 24/7, toll-free hotlines are staffed by trained, supportive individuals who listen and give information that can assist victims who don't know where to turn:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| • Baton Rouge STAR (Sexual Trauma Awareness & Response) | 1-855-435-STAR |
| • Baton Rouge Crisis Intervention Center | 1-800-437-0303 |
| • Louisiana Domestic Violence Hotline | 1-888-411-1333 |
| • Louisiana Rape Crisis Centers | 1-800-656-4673. |

If you are sexually harassed, assaulted, or a victim of sexual violence, you are encouraged to contact the Title IX coordinator at (225) 743-8539. Also, if an employee or employees are involved, please contact Human Resources as well. The office of Human Resources will work in conjunction with the Title IX Coordinator to adjudicate the case.

Institutional Disciplinary Process

Any member of the college community may file a formal complaint against a student for violence and misconduct. A complaint may be submitted anonymously or by an individual who is not a party to the alleged violation. The complaint is directed to the Title IX Coordinator. This may, but is not required to be provided in writing. The Title IX Coordinator will work with the Gonzales Police Department, the RPCC Safety Coordinator, and the Dean of Students to investigate the incident, assigns charges, invokes interim sanctions (including, but not limited to, reassigning classes, removal from campus, “no-contact” orders, and interim suspension) when necessary, conducts a hearing and determines an outcome based on preponderance of evidence. Prior to and during the disciplinary process, the students or employees involved will be provided a written explanation of their rights and options.

Hearings will be conducted in a manner that is fair, prompt, and impartial, and protects the safety of the survivor. All hearings are closed to the public. All hearing proceedings are confidential and all parties are notified of this obligation. RPCC may be required to divulge information on a need-to-know basis in order to properly address the complaint or pursuant to subpoena, or other court or administrative order, or as may be required by applicable law. Violations of confidentiality, if identified and confirmed may result in disciplinary or corrective action. The survivor and the charged student have the option to attend the entire hearing with the exception of the committee’s deliberation process, and may attend the hearing accompanied by an advisor support person or advocate. During the disciplinary proceedings, student victims have the option to request assistance in changing academic, working, living, and any other relevant accommodations after an alleged incident of sexual misconduct if these changes are reasonably available. The charged student is afforded the same rights in terms of attending the entire hearing and being accompanied by an advisor of the charged student’s choosing.

Hearing results are provided to both the charged student and the survivor in writing. Both the charged student and the survivor have the right to appeal the results of the hearing.

Sanctions Process

RPCC will take appropriate action against any person found to be in violation of conduct standards relating to sexual misconduct. When an employee is found in violation, the Title IX Coordinator/Human Resource Director in conjunction with the employee’s supervisor will jointly determine the appropriate disciplinary action, or recommendation for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal. For violations involving students, sanctions or protective measures may include, but are not limited to, any one or a combination of the following: written warning, disciplinary probation, change in class schedule, reflection paper, counseling, deferred suspension, suspension, expulsion.

SEX OFFENDER STATEMENT

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA), which became law October 28, 2000, but which delayed certain provisions until October 27, 2002, amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act.

CSCPA provides special requirements relating to registration and community notification for sex offenders who are enrolled in or work at institutions of higher education. In addition to the Wetterling Act, CSCPA also amended the Clery Act, an annual crime reporting law, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to allow the disclosure of this information regarding students.

As provided in the Wetterling Act, any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state regarding each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student and must also alert the state of any change in enrollment or employment status.

Under current state law, computerized sex offender information can be obtained through local law enforcement agencies, such as the Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office, or the Louisiana State Police through their sex offender registration information line at 1-800-858-0551 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. The Louisiana sex offender website is www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html. The RPCC Safety Coordinator will maintain a log in their office of all current registered sex offenders who frequent RPCC as a student or employee.

PERSONAL SECURITY AND SELF-AWARENESS

RPCC employees are available as a resource for questions or comments regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. We urge everyone to constantly remain aware of their surroundings, both on or away from campus. We also recommend that if necessary, based on the time of day or what may have been witnessed, for individuals to contact the Safety Coordinator at (225) 743-8535 (before 5 p.m.) or the Security Officer at (225) 743-8536 (after 5 p.m.) so an employee/officer can escort you to your vehicle.

CAMPUS POLICY ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ALCOHOL

RPCC is committed to maintaining a campus free of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse. Students should be aware that the unauthorized manufacture, sale, possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on campus is prohibited. Violation of this policy is grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including permanent dismissal from the college. Federal and state laws provide additional penalties for such unlawful activities, including fines and imprisonment. Local ordinances also provide similar penalties for drug and alcohol-related offenses. The college is bound to take all appropriate actions against violators, including referral for legal prosecution and/or requiring a student to participate satisfactorily in an approved drug/alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program. Students should be aware that penalties for violating Louisiana law concerning controlled substances can include fines of \$5,000 to \$15,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for up to 30 years.

RPCC does not offer on-campus counseling services for alcohol and/or substance abuse. The following local facilities are available should you be in need of these types of services:

- Ascension Counseling & Substance Abuse Center 225-621-1113
- St. James Behavioral Health Clinic 225-647-5724
- Our Lady of the Lake Tau Center 225-765-6005

Chemical dependency is a primary and progressive disease which adversely affects all areas of an individual's life. The use of illicit drugs and/or the abuse of alcohol is harmful to a person's health and well-being and has been proven to be damaging to vital organs such as the heart, liver, and brain. Pregnant women who use drugs run the risk of bearing addicted, malformed, or stillborn children. Illicit drug use and alcohol abuse is often a factor in accidents and is a leading cause of death among persons of college age.

CAMPUS SMOKING POLICY

Act 211 of the 2013 Louisiana State Legislative Session and Louisiana Revised Statute 40:133.263 designated all public post-secondary education sites as "tobacco-free". The use of any tobacco products; smoked, smokeless or vapor; are prohibited on RPCC property.

CAMPUS FIREARMS AND WEAPONS POLICIES

RPCC is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the academic mission of the College. Firearms, explosives, weapons, or any item that may be construed as such, are prohibited from the RPCC campus and events. There are some limited exceptions to this policy; for example, certified and licensed law enforcement personnel who are authorized to carry a firearm are permitted to do so on RPCC property.

Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon, by a student or non-student on school property, at school sponsored functions is strictly prohibited. This includes ammunition, explosives, fireworks, or other dangerous substances or materials of any kind.

RPCC CRIME STATISTICS

A part of the Jeanne Clery Act requires that campuses report the last three calendar years of their crime statistics. Listed below are the statistics for 2013. The 2014 and 2015 statistics will show the additional required crime statistics related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking, in addition to new Hate Crime statistics.

2013	On-Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	1

**2014 Crime Statistics
(Incorporating New Changes for Crime Classification)**

2014	On Campus	Public Property	Total
Criminal Homicide			
Murder or Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses			
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Violence Against Woman Act			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations			
Alcohol Arrest	0	0	0
Alcohol Referrals	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations			
Drug Arrests	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession			
Weapon Arrests	0	0	0
Weapon Referrals	0	0	0
Total (All Crimes)	0	0	0
Hate Crimes (By Bias)			
Race	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Total (Hate Crimes by Bias)	0	0	0

**2015 Crime Statistics
(Incorporating New Changes for Crime Classification)**

2015	On Campus	Public Property	Total
Criminal Homicide			
Murder or Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses			
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Violence Against Woman Act			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations			
Alcohol Arrest	0	0	0
Alcohol Referrals	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations			
Drug Arrests	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession			
Weapon Arrests	0	0	0
Weapon Referrals	0	0	0
Total (All Crimes)	0	0	0
Hate Crimes (By Bias)			
Race	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Total (Hate Crimes by Bias)	0	0	0

No reported crimes were considered “unfounded” for the presented years.

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Rape

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

B. Fondling

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

C. Date Rape Drug

Under Clery, the administration of a date rape drug in an unsuccessful attempt to incapacitate and sexually assault the victim, and investigation determines that the perpetrator's attempt was to commit a sex offense, is a sexual assault. Administration of a date rape drug in which intent cannot be proven is an Aggravated Assault.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest

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

B. Statutory Rape

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

Domestic Violence

Louisiana State Crimes and Definitions

Domestic Abuse Battery, Louisiana Revised Statute 14:35.3

The intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member or family member upon the person of another household or family member. "Household member" means any person of the opposite sex presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender as a spouse, whether married or not, or any child presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender, or any child of the offender regardless of where the child resides. "Family member" means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, step-parents, step-children, foster parents, and foster children.

Domestic Abuse Aggravated Assault, Louisiana Revised Statute 14:37.7

Assault with a dangerous weapon committed by one household member or family member upon another household member or family member. "Household member" means any person of the opposite sex presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender as a spouse, whether married or not, or any child presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender, or any child of the offender regardless of where the child resides. "Family member" means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, step-parents, step-children, foster parents, and foster children.

Federal Definition

(1) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed-

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

Dating Violence

Louisiana State Crimes and Definitions

"Protection from Dating Violence Act", Louisiana Revised Statute 46:2151

"Dating Partner" means any person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- -Length of relationship.
- -Type of relationship.
- -The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

"Dating Violence" includes, but is not limited to, physical or sexual abuse and any offense against the person defines in the Criminal Code of Louisiana committed by one dating partner against the other. This excludes defamation and negligent injury.

Federal Definition

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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

(2) For purposes of this definition-

- (i) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

(3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking

Louisiana State Crimes and Definitions

Stalking is the intentional and repeated following or harassing of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking shall include, but not be limited to, the intentional or repeated uninvited presence of a person at another's home, workplace, school, or any other place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal, written, or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, sexual assault, kidnapping, or any other statutory criminal act.

Federal Definition

(1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-

- (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress

(2) For the purposes of this definition-

- (i) 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 any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (iii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed. Aggravated assault includes poisoning (date rape drug, etc.)

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

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

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

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

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

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

(Crime definitions are from the [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook](#). Sex offense definitions are from the National [Incident-Based Reporting System](#) edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program).

Clery Act Hate/Bias Crimes

A hate crime is defined as any crime that manifests evidence that a victim was selected because of his/her actual or perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin; or disability. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin; or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime. For more information on the definition and classification of hate/bias crimes, see: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/data-collection-manual>

Bias

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under Clery, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **Race**

A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g., Asians, blacks, whites).

- **Gender**

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

- **Gender Identity**

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

- **Religion**

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

- **Sexual Orientation**

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

- **Ethnicity**

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that “race” refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

- **National Origin**

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

- **Disability**

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

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Note: Constructive possession is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as “where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.”)

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

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

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

If a hate crime occurs during an incident involving larceny, simple assault, intimidation or vandalism, Clery law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though these four crime classifications by themselves are not Clery-reportable crimes.

A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime.

CLERY GEOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

An institution must report statistics for Clery offenses occurring in areas that meet the definitions below. Clery crimes that occur in these areas are listed in the crime statistics tables and reported to the Department of Education according to these categories.

- **On-campus** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of the definition, that is owned by an institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
- **Public Property:** All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parking facilities, parks and waterways, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.