

Annual Security and Fire Safety

Containing 2021, 2022,
and 2023 Statistics

2024

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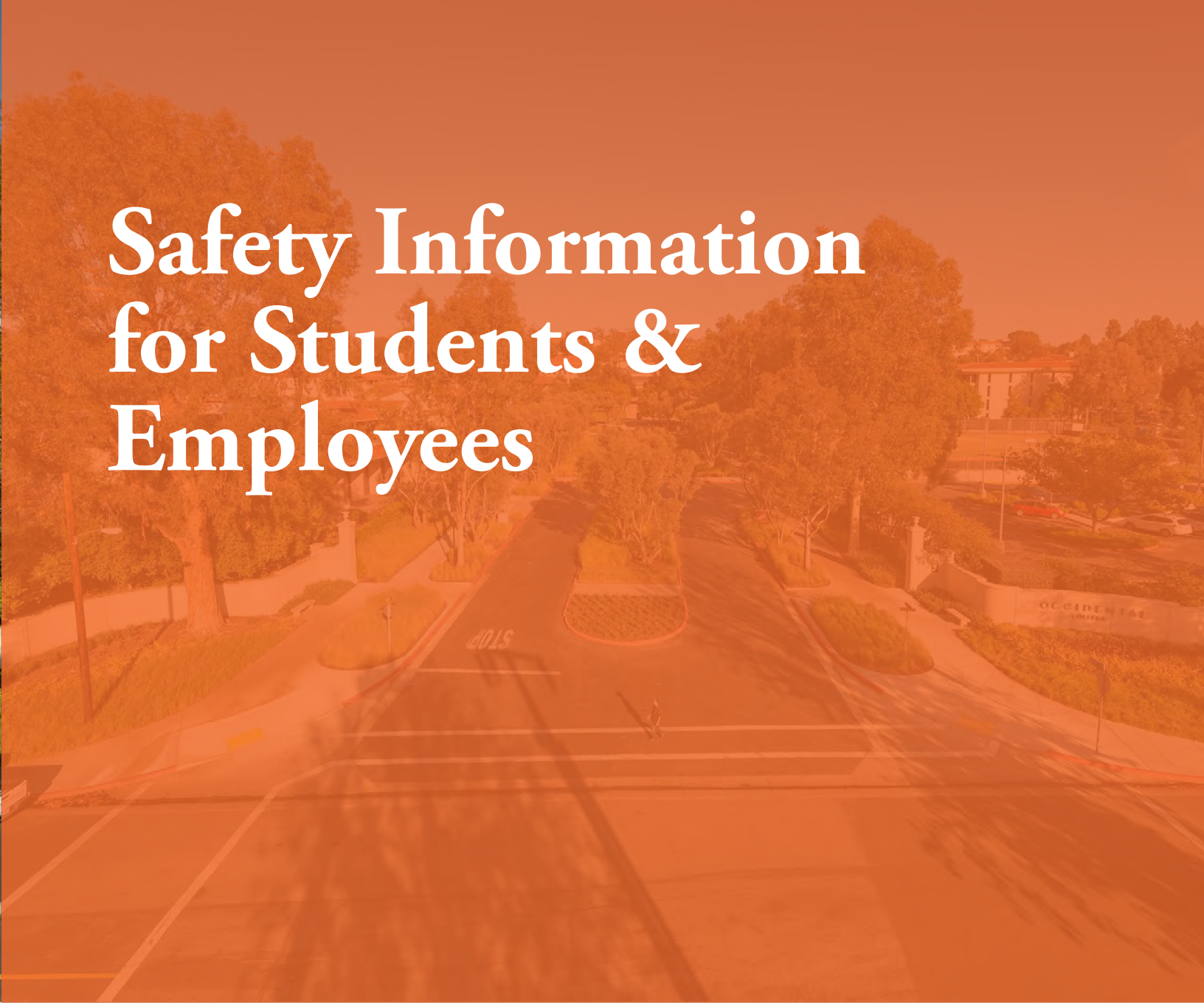
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Safety Information for Students & Employees

This report covers crime safety policies and statistics on campus including residential fire safety policies and statistics of certain fires.

In case of an emergency, your first call should be to Occidental College Campus Safety (323259-2599) and a dispatcher can direct you to a Campus Safety Officer or the appropriate local law enforcement. You can also contact local law enforcement directly by calling 911.


They can either directly respond or can best connect you with other resources including local law enforcement, physical health resources, mental health resources, the Civil Rights & Title IX Office, the Dean of Students Office, and other appropriate resources.

Reporting and Support Resources

ON-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL


Resources for Victims and Survivors of Sexual and Interpersonal Violence

Sexual Assault Survivor Advocate and Project SAFE Director

 (323) 259-1359


 survivoradvocate@oxy.edu

Office for Religious & Spiritual Life

 (323) 259-2621


 www.oxy.edu/student-life/resources-support/orsl

Employee Assistance Program

 (888) 293-6948


 www.healthadvocate.com

Emmons Student Wellness Center

 (323) 259-2657

 www.oxy.edu/student-life/resources-support/emmons-wellness-center

Oxy 24/7 Helpline

 (323) 341-4141

OFF-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL

Resources for Victims and Survivors of Sexual and Interpersonal Violence

Peace Over Violence



www.peaceoverviolence.org



1015 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90017



Confidential hotline: (213) 626-3393 or
(626) 793-3385



Office: (213) 955-9090

Video: (213) 785-2684

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)



(800) 656-4673



www.rainn.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline



(800) 799-7233

www.thehotline.org

ON-CAMPUS

Reporting Resources

Civil Rights & Title IX Office

Assistant Vice President and Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator,
Alexandra Fulcher

✉ afulcher@oxy.edu
☎ (323) 259-1338

Human Resources Office

Associate Vice President and
Chief Human Resources Officer,
Mel Gamba

✉ gamba@oxy.edu
☎ (323) 259-2526

Dean of Students Office

Vice President of Student Affairs & Dean
of Students,
Vivian Garay Santiago

✉ garaysantiago@oxy.edu
☎ (323) 259-2661

OFF-CAMPUS

Local Law Enforcement

LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department)

Emergencies: 911

☎ Concerning situations: (877) 275-5273

LAPD Northeast Division

Emergencies: 911



Front desk: (323) 344-5701

📍 3353 North San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065



OFF-CAMPUS

Medical Resources



San Gabriel Valley Medical Center

 (877) 209-3049
 438 W. Las Tunas Dr.
San Gabriel, California 91776

LA County/USC Medical Center

 (323) 226-3961
 010 Zonal Ave. Los Angeles,
California 90033



Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center


 424) 259-7208 (24-hour hotline)
1250 Sixteenth Street
 Santa Monica, California 90404

OFF-CAMPUS

Other Resources


Los Angeles LGBT Center

 lalgbtcenter.org
 (323) 993-7400

 1015 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90017

California Women's Law Center (CWLC)

 www.cwlc.org
 (323) 951-1041

 360 North Pacific Coast Highway,
Suite 2070, El Segundo, CA 90245

Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence is crucial for a successful criminal investigation and prosecution, especially in incidents related to sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Harmed persons and witnesses of a crime are encouraged to preserve evidence by not altering the crime scene, not washing or changing clothes, and maintaining any electronic communications related to the incident. The preservation of evidence may be helpful in obtaining a protective order.

Harmed persons and witnesses should save any text messages, emails, voicemails, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, and other forms of evidence. Physical evidence, such as clothing or objects at the scene, should be secured in a paper (not plastic) bag to prevent deterioration.

The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator, Campus Safety, or LAPD is available to assist with the preservation of evidence and provide guidance on the steps to take. Reporting to law enforcement is not mandatory; however, it is strongly encouraged, as doing so can help with the preservation of evidence and ensure access to protective measures and support services.

Response to Reports

Upon receipt of a report, the College will provide written notification to harmed persons about their rights, options for resolution, available assistance both confidentially and non-confidentially, and

how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

The College must make such accommodations or provide such protective measure if the harmed person requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether they choose to report the crime to Campus Safety or local law enforcement.

Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the College's community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, the College encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential

reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited for anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

A Campus Security Authority describes the college officials required to bring forward to Campus Safety the statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur within College Clery geography. Not every College employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

There are several types of Campus Security Authorities: Campus Safety, those to whom the College instructs that crimes should be reported to, and College officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The College encourages anyone who is a victim of crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact Campus Safety using the contact information above.

Campus Safety is staffed 24/7, trained in this specific work, and works closely with other offices across the College to respond

Those who experience sexual and/or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Civil Rights & Title IX Office using the contact information listed above.

In addition, the College has designated certain personnel as Campus Security Authorities. In general, this includes faculty/staff advisors to registered student organizations, Campus Safety personnel; External security staff; Residential Education and Housing Services Staff; Office of the Dean of Students personnel; Civil Rights & Title IX Office personnel; Student Leadership, Involvement, and Community Engagement personnel; Student Disability Services personnel; Athletic Department staff; and International Programs Office personnel.

If you are unsure whether the person to whom you are about to disclose information about a crime is a Campus Security Authority, a confidential resource, or neither, you can ask them. You can also contact Campus Safety or the Civil Rights & Title IX Office with questions.

In addition to Campus Security Authorities, the College also requests statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur in College Clery geography from local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over that geography.

Emergencies Involving Drugs or Alcohol

Call for help

If you or someone else needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact Campus Safety, Residential Life, or 911 immediately. Stay with them until help arrives.

The College does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs. The College encourages students to reach out to professional staff for help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs.

Student Amnesty

The welfare of students is of the highest importance to the College. Any member of the College community who becomes aware that a student (or other member of the community) is so intoxicated by alcohol, illegal drugs, pharmaceuticals, or any other substance that they require medical attention should immediately seek appropriate assistance from Campus Safety, Residential Education staff, or other local emergency services.

Under this medical amnesty clause, when one or more students experience a medical emergency and/or psychological emergency/

crisis while under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, pharmaceuticals, or any other substance (the “student(s) in crisis”) and either the student them self or any one or more bystander(s) proactively requests medical assistance from a campus resource or local emergency services, the College will 1) mitigate the resulting disciplinary actions for the student(s) in crisis and 2) provide resources and support to the student(s) or bystander(s) calling for help.

Once the emergency has passed, student(s) in crisis will have an educational and/or developmental conversation with a College staff member to help them learn and grow from the experience. If the student(s) in crisis meaningfully engages in this conversation, any Code of Student Conduct sanctions imposed on the student(s) in crisis may be reduced or negated. If the student(s) in crisis do not meaningfully engage in this conversation, they will be subject to disciplinary action consistent with this Campus-Wide Alcohol and Drug-Free Policy. The College does not grant amnesty to students found to have engaged in possession with intent to distribute illegal drugs or other similarly severe crimes.

While the College reserves the right to refuse to grant amnesty under certain extenuating circumstances, student(s) calling

for assistance on behalf of a student(s) in crisis will generally be granted amnesty. Because the College puts the health and safety of students first, the College will approach serious or repeated incidents with a higher degree of concern and a high level of intervention, which may include enhanced sanctions or a denial of amnesty.

This amnesty clause is intended to promote the health and safety of students relative to alcohol and other drugs. As such, students who are found to be in violation of other College policies during or arising from the same incident may be subject to conduct sanctions pursuant to those policies. This clause does not protect students from actions taken by law enforcement personnel.



Bystander Intervention

What is bystander intervention?

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. The College aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.



How to be an active bystander

If you or someone else is in immediate danger and it is not safe for you to intervene, call 911. If you do feel safe intervening, here are ways you can step in:

Direct

Confront those involved. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

Example: “Hey, what are you doing?” “Are you OK?”

Delegate

Call for help from someone else.

Example: a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, etc.

Distract

Redirect attention of the people involved.

Example: Talk loudly, drop something, tell someone you are not feeling well and need to go home.

Letter from the Director of Campus Safety

Occidental College strives to provide a safe and secure environment where students, staff and faculty can learn and grow.

Developing a safe and secure environment in an academic College is a shared responsibility and cannot happen without the active participation of everyone on campus.

The information contained in this Annual Fire Safety and Security Report will help you do your part by understanding the policies, safety and security programs, and resources the College offers.

As required by the Clery Act, this report contains crime statistics for the last three calendar years. I encourage you to read this document and use this important safety information to enhance your learning, living, and working experience at Occidental College.

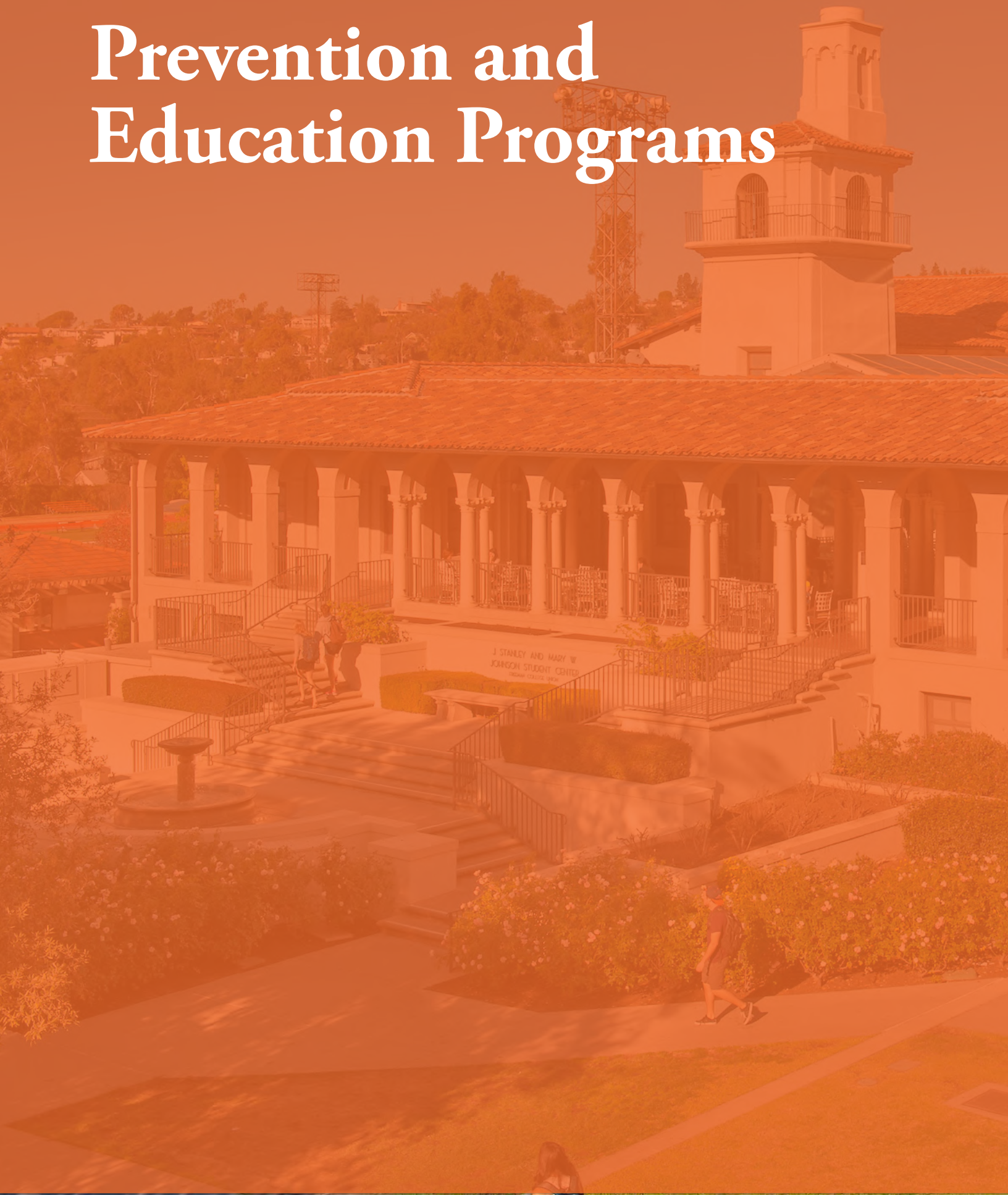
On behalf of Campus Safety, I thank you for your help in making Occidental a great place to be.

Sincerely,

Rick C. Tanksley
Director of Campus Safety
rtanksley@oxy.edu
(323)341-4685



Prevention and Education Programs



Alcohol and Drug Prevention

Prevention and Education Programs

Vector Solutions Alcohol and Drug Module

All new incoming first-year and transfer students complete the Vector Solutions alcohol and drug abuse prevention online module. All returning students complete a refresher course annually.

Drop-In Hours

Drop-in hours are held weekly with Peer Health Educators and a Health Promotion Specialist. Students drop in to talk about health issues and get connected to resources, with a focus on mental health and substance use issues.

Harm Reduction Supply Envelopes

Students created envelopes to put up in public spaces around the campus residence halls, to increase access to fentanyl test strips; any student could take test strips at no cost.

Wellness Carts

Emmons Wellness Center's Health Promotion program created Wellness Carts and posted them in three spaces across campus (Emmons Wellness Center, Johnson Student Center, and Library). Wellness carts

contain free health-supporting supplies and information that students can access for free, whenever they need to. Supplies include safe party/AOD information and fentanyl test strips.

New Student Orientation Overdose Prevention Training

All new incoming first-year students and transfer students received overdose prevention training, naloxone administration training, and a box (2 doses) of naloxone at Orientation. Some RAs also voluntarily participated in this training (approx. 600 students and RAs total trained).

Involvement Fair

Emmons Wellness Center's peer health educators tabled at the Empowerment Fair on the quad, promoting harm reduction and Narcan training information and distributing fentanyl test strips.

Overdose Prevention Training

First overdose prevention/naloxone administration training that was open to all students. Approximately 20 students attended.

Emmons Wellness Center Open House & Naloxone Training

Emmons Wellness Center's Open House activities included a brief naloxone training,

and creating/decorating envelopes to put up in residence halls with free harm reduction supplies (fentanyl test strips). Students could also take test strips home from the program.

Staff and Faculty Overdose Prevention Training

First overdose prevention and naloxone administration training specifically for employees of the College.

Trick or Treat Yourself

Tabling event on Halloween focused on safe partying, in collaboration with SLICE. Students were shown how to test their drugs for fentanyl using candy and fentanyl test strip kits (which were distributed to attendees).

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

HEALTH AND ECONOMIC COSTS

The following information on alcohol health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 – 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive

alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.

GUIDELINES

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short-and long-term health risks.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on marijuana health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [marijuana use fact sheet](#). Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the U.S., and may have a range of health effects on the body and brain.

SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS

About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high.

It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user.

In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit.

Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety

and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and longlasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there). Marijuana use has also been linked to depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association.

MDMA

The following information on MDMA health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [MDMA fact sheet](#). People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for “molecular”) often refers to the supposedly “pure” crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”) instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana.

HOW MDMA AFFECTS THE BODY

MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- Dopamine: produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- Norepinephrine: increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.

- Serotonin: affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on prescription opioids health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [prescription opioids fact sheet](#). Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors,

they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and longterm psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

OPIOID OVERDOSE

When people overdose on an opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, which can

result in coma, permanent brain damage, or death.

HOW CAN AN OPIOID OVERDOSE BE TREATED?

If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step to take is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose when given right away. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks of drug facilitated sexual assault drugs is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, Ketamine, or GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid):

Rohypnol®

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle

relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)

GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point in time the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol,

leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Ketamine

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.



Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Prevention

Preventing Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct

Sexual and interpersonal misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, are prohibited. Individuals who

What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent.

Someone who experiences sexual or interpersonal misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their

When engaging in an intimate relationship

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to the potential sexual partner prior to initiating any sex act.
- Go slow. Allow all partners the opportunity to clearly communicate their intentions.
- Don't assume that someone who wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, then there is not consent. If there are any doubts about whether your potential partner consents to sexual activity, don't initiate the activity.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is drunk or drugged. Personal state of intoxication from alcohol or other drugs, when acting as the initiator, is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Realize that a potential partner might be intimidated or in a state of fear. There may be a power advantage because of gender, size, or conduct.

How to Be an Active Bystander

What is a Bystander?

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The College wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

How You Can Help

On the right is a list of some ways to be an active bystander.

If the intervention does not seem safe, or you or someone else is in immediate danger needing medical attention, dial 911.

If the individual does not appear to need immediate medical attention, please ask them how you can help and what they need to feel supported and safe.

Ways to be an active bystander

- **Be Upfront:** If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok and confront people who seclude, hit on, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- **Distract:** Find a way to connect with others around you to prevent a situation from happening. Talk to a party host, your friends, or someone else nearby if you need assistance.
- **Entrust:** Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Sexual Misconduct Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment. This information is from the [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#).

1

Stay alert

When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding area, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking Campus Safety for an escort. Use headphones in only one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.

2

Make a plan

If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.

3

Be secure

Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the Residence Hall or apartment, tell Campus Safety or a trusted authority figure.

4

Be a good friend

Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. Learn more about how to [keep your friends safe](#) in social settings.

5

Make others earn your trust

A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.

6

Be careful about posting your location

Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and review [other settings](#).

7

Know your resources

Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the campus health center, Campus Safety, and the counseling center. Notice where emergency phones are on campus and program the campus security number and app into your cell phone for easy access.

8

Think about a backup plan

Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card or electronic pay like Venmo? Do you have the address to your Residence Hall or college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?

9

Know your limits

Keep track of how many drinks you've had, and be aware of your friends' behavior. Find your '[sweet spot](#)' if you do choose to drink. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.

10

It's okay to lie

If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it's okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, [pressured](#), or threatened. You can also lie to help a friend leave a situation that you think may be dangerous. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of another friend or family member, an urgent phone call, not feeling well, and having to be somewhere else by a certain time.

11

Protect your drink

Don't leave your drink unattended, and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In [drug-facilitated sexual assault](#), a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.

12

Know how to help

Visit the [Project SAFE Office](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

Prevention and Education Programs

All students must complete the online education programs on sexual violence prevention from Vector Solutions before they can officially enroll in classes.

During Orientation, first-years also are required to attend sessions on bystander intervention, affirmative consent and other prevention training. Project S.A.F.E. (Sexual Assault Free Environment), Occidental's prevention education and advocacy support program, reinforces those messages with dozens of training and education sessions throughout the

Project S.A.F.E. also puts on a series of major awareness programs throughout the year, including Take Back the Week, Denim Day, and Empowerment Week. Incoming international students receive preparatory training through their international student orientation before joining all incoming students in the training sessions on prevention and bystander intervention.

All primary prevention and awareness programs at Occidental include the Clery-required elements, a statement of prohibited conduct, and local jurisdiction definitions. Specifically, the programming educates participants on the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent (in reference to sexual activity) for the local jurisdictions.

The College is committed to the prevention of Prohibited Conduct through regular and

ongoing education and awareness programs. Incoming students and new employees receive primary prevention and awareness programming as part of their orientation and returning students and current employees receive ongoing training and related education.

In addition to addressing reports of sexual misconduct, the Civil Rights & Title IX Office coordinates educational programs and campaigns to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus, and provides in-person training and presentations to several student groups and employees on campus, annually. Additionally, the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator trains faculty, staff, and senior administrators throughout the year with the goal of making all community members aware of their rights and responsibilities and educating them on how to respond to reports of sexual assault and other forms of sex discrimination.

Vector Solutions Sexual Violence Prevention Module (online program)

All students are required to complete an online education program that covers sexual violence and alcohol and drug prevention, before they can register for classes.

Public Awareness Events

Public awareness events such as "Take Back the Night," the Clothesline Project, candlelight vigils are held throughout the academic year in conjunction with other campus awareness events.

PROJECT S.A.F.E.

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

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

Empowerment-Based Violence Prevention Workshop (Active Bystander Intervention)

In addition to the concepts and techniques described in the previous section ("Project S.A.F.E.'s Empowerment-Based Violence Prevention Workshop"), these workshops typically included information that specifically applies to the group being trained. Examples of audiences include all athletics teams, Greek organizations, and orientation.

How to Be a First Responder

This training covered how to identify different forms of sexual violence, including sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, stalking and sexual harassment; the neurophysiology of trauma responses; practicing self-care after responding to an incident of sexual harm; and how to be an active bystander. The training also provided information about on-campus resources for confidential and health-related support.

Sexual Violence and Youth Mentorship

This training introduced concepts of sexual violence and dating violence and how to discuss these topics and provide age-appropriate information and support to middle-school age mentees participating in an outreach program.

Student Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) Talking Circles

At SAAC leadership's request, Project SAFE facilitated talking circles for SAAC members to discuss how to better lead their teams into a culture of consent and respect.

Campus Sexual Violence and Prevention – Orientation Debrief Sessions

Project SAFE Programming Assistants and staff helped Orientation Team Leaders run facilitated dialogues with their incoming student groups to debrief a mandatory orientation presentation.

Project SAFE Mission and Resources Awareness Tabling

Take Back the Week (week-long event series)

Take Back the Week is Project S.A.F.E.'s week of programming dedicated to raising awareness about and preventing sexual assault. In-person programming includes daily community-building and educational activities in the academic quad, and evening special events.

Empowerment Week (week-long event series)

A week of programming dedicated to raising awareness about and preventing dating violence and intimate partner violence.

Fire Safety

Prevention and Education Programs

Residence Education staff receive training in fire safety which includes how and when to use a fire extinguisher and fire hose; how to report a fire or other emergency; Emergency Operations Plan review with use of event documentation forms and residence hall fire prevention. Training also includes viewing a video on how to use a

Academic and administrative departments on campus have one or more disaster preparation department contacts who receive training on fire safety and use of extinguishers and fire hoses. Fire Safety Education for Students appears in the online Student Handbook (Residential Education and Housing Policies). The staff in certain departments go through training as well—for example, the Library/Academic Commons.



Crime Prevention

Prevention and Education Programs

Safety Escort

Campus Safety officers provide safety escorts upon request to locations on and off campus. The safety escort service is available 24/7, year-round, within the established boundaries set forth below, and is open to students, staff, faculty, and visitors. The nature of the request and distance of travel will be considered case-by-case. Medical escorts will be handled in the same manner as safety escort requests, with the understanding that an exigent circumstance may exist that precludes alternative arrangements from being carried out at that time. (Campus Safety does not have the personnel or resources to perform scheduled transport or regularly recurring requests for transportation.) More information on the program can be found on the Campus Safety webpage at: www.oxy.edu/campus-safety/programs/safety-escorts.

To request a safety escort, call the Campus Safety office at (323)259-2599 or use any of the blue campus assistance telephones.

Active Shooter Training

Campus Safety offers active shooter training each quarter. This training is open to staff, students, and faculty.

Hall Spreads

At the start of and throughout the academic year, Residential Education staff share crime prevention strategies and security procedures with students who live in residence halls.

Orientation

First-year students, transfer students and parents are provided various training sessions, including one hosted by Campus Safety; a training on crime prevention techniques; Alcohol and Other Drugs prevention education training led by a Physician's Assistant from Emmons Wellness Center; Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Policy presentation facilitated by the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator; and an Oxy Upstander (active bystander) training facilitated by Project S.A.F.E. peer educators.

LiveSafe (iOS and Android)

Campus Safety, Office of Information Technology Services, and LiveSafe (mobile app developer) collaborated on the configuration and release of an Occidental College version of the LiveSafe mobile app. Among many features, the app includes the SafeWalk feature, which allows students and employees to invite friends to virtually accompany them to their destination. The app will also contain an extensive list of on and off-campus resources and a Safety Map feature showing locations on campus where various services are located. www.livesafemobile.com



Crime Risk Reduction

Students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. The following steps are ways you can contribute to a safe and healthy community.

1 Be alert

Always be alert to your surroundings.

2 Call

If you observe any suspicious activity or wish to report any criminal act, dial 911 immediately. Timely reports increase the likelihood that critical evidence will be obtained, stolen property will be recovered, and the offender will be successfully prosecuted. This is especially important in cases involving sex offenses. A prompt and accurate report will also ensure that you are made aware of all available victim

3 Avoid walking alone at night

Arrange to walk with a group, when it is possible.

4 Keep your room door locked

Locking your door with your key, wherever you reside, is an effective way to reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Most thefts occur from unlocked rooms when the occupant is gone only briefly. Do not prop open exterior doors; close any doors you find propped open. Propped doors are a high risk and greatly increase the chances of your victimization. Do not open your door to someone you do not know.

5 Don't lend your key or key card

Your action could result in you being referred to the campus conduct system. Report a lost or stolen key as soon as you are able to.

6 Report calls or messages

Report obscene, annoying, or harassing phone calls or email messages immediately. Campus Safety will investigate, and as patterns develop, will work closely with appropriate offices to help identify offenders.

7 Report all security-related maintenance problems.

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Locks, doors, windows, exterior lights in need of replacement, shrubbery in need of trimming or other unsafe conditions should be reported immediately to Facilities Management at (323) 251-2651.

8 Protect your car

Park your car in well-lit areas and keep it locked. Lock all valuables in your trunk.

9 Lock your bike

The College strongly recommends a U-style bike-lock. A properly locked bicycle is much less likely to be stolen.

10 Participate in personal safety and security awareness programs

The College offers several such programs described in detail in this Annual Security Report offered to students and employees.

11 Be aware of campus crime trends

Information on campus crime is available from Campus Safety, including in the Daily Crime and Fire Log described in this Annual Security Report and available at <https://www.oxy.edu/offices-services/campus-safety/daily-crime-log>

12 Protect your laptop and your other devices

Always have your devices secured, whether in your room or in study areas, as they are a high value, targeted item for theft.

Sex Offender Registry Information

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

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

Locally, the sex offender registry may be accessed for free at the LAPD's Northeast Station, 3353 N. San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA 90065.

For more information, visit meganslaw.ca.gov.

Timely Warnings, Emergency Notifications, and Other Alerts



The College will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued utilizing OXYALERT which may include a banner on the College homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures and adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed.

The College will send timely warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography and report to a Campus Security Authority that represents an ongoing threat to students and employees.

The College may issue Community Safety Advisories for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the College would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law. Clery Act geography is described in this Report, below.

Types of Notifications

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within College Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime
- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

After learning that an incident has occurred, the Director of Campus Safety, and/or College designee will determine whether a campus notification is warranted, consulting with the Clery Team as appropriate.

If it is determined a timely warning is necessary, the Director of Campus Safety, and/or College designee, will decide the content and best delivery method(s) of the warning, including determining the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification. Time permitting, additional input may be garnered from members of the Clery Team or other sources. The Director of Campus Safety, Clery Act Compliance Coordinator, and/or College designee will issue the timely warning.

Emergency Notification

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. The Director of Campus Safety, Senior Director of Student Wellness, the Office of Marketing and Communications and designees have the authority to determine the content of the notification, taking into consideration the nature of the threat, the facts that are known about the situation, the actions members of the campus community are being asked to take to protect their safety, and any other relevant information that will not compromise in assisting a victim or containing, responding to, or otherwise mitigating the emergency.

The goal of the emergency notification is to ensure that individuals are made aware of the emergency and know what steps to take to safeguard their personal and community

Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime or incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

Safety Bulletins

The College issues “safety bulletins” via campus wide e-mail, which are informational messages to advise of circumstances that may affect or be of interest to students, faculty, and staff.

In the event the Director of Campus Safety determines that any informational message should be issued, they and/or the Office of Marketing and Communications may send a campus-wide message.

Procedures and Notifications

Crime reports are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and information known at the time of the initial report. Timely warnings are primarily distributed via the College’s email system but may also be distributed via text messages.

When information about the seriousness or ongoing nature of the crime or emergency is unclear, deference is given to the assessment

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

In the event a campus notification is initiated, information and updates are routinely sent out via email and text to Occidental students, faculty and staff via the College OxyAlert emergency notification system. Information and updates may also be posted on the College website (www.oxy.edu) as well as its Facebook (www.facebook.com/occidental) and X (formerly Twitter) (x.com/occidental) accounts. Information may also be posted through an out-of-state, toll-free telephone number (866)961-3300. The telephone number is connected to a message service that provides accurate and updated information.

If the College activates its notification system, Campus Safety and the Office of Marketing and Communications are responsible for notifying the larger community. The Office of Marketing and Communications is primarily responsible for external crisis communications and for updating notices on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and other social networking platforms. It is also responsible for maintaining communications with national, regional, and local news and radio outlets, should the situation require it.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In some emergency situations, such as severe weather, utility failures, etc., an evacuation of the campus may be ordered. A campus evacuation or closure is an organized withdrawal from campus facilities where the time of return is determined by the circumstances of the emergency event. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be

How to Evacuate in an Emergency or Fire

- When you hear a fire alarm, leave the building immediately.
- Alert others as you leave and ask if they need help. Awaken any sleeping roommate or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat, if necessary.
- Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly, if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key and/or key card in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door and any windows tightly when evacuating.
- Office of Residential Life and Housing Services staff members present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds, shout (Example: there is an emergency in the building, leave by the nearest exit) and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Office of Residential Education and Housing Services staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key and/or key card in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door and any windows tightly when evacuating.
- Be prepared to signal from windows but do not break the glass unless necessary. Smoke from outside the building could be drawn in. If necessary, open a window a few inches to get fresh air.
- Hang a brightly colored cloth or bed sheet out the window to draw attention to your location. If you have a flashlight, use it to signal at night.
- DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. Elevator shafts may fill with smoke, or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.

Things to watch for:

- Watch for people who need help, particularly people with limited mobility or physical disabilities.
- Activate an alarm if told to do so by police or emergency workers.
- Remain at an emergency assembly point. A head count may be taken, and emergency workers may have additional instructions.
- Do not go back into a building until firefighters, police or College officials say it is safe.

How to prepare for an emergency:

- Know your building's floor plan. Remember where the stairs, fire extinguishers and emergency exits are located.
- If you regularly visit the same location within a building, know exactly how many doors you will pass along your evacuation route before you reach the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.

How to prepare to leave campus:

- If the campus is evacuated, or you choose to seek shelter with family or friends, plan ahead.
- Tell your family and friends what your plan is, what route you will take, what means of transportation you use and when you expect to arrive.
- If you have a vehicle, ensure that it is in good condition and keep at least half a tank of gas in the vehicle. If you do not have a car, plan for alternative means of transportation.
- Take an emergency kit with you.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Be sure to keep your campus ID and vehicle registration with you as access to campus may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place refers to a designated area of safety when it is not safe to go outside. Use a small, interior room, if possible, with as few windows as possible, and take refuge.

Shelter in place may be necessary for severe weather, contamination, or a shooter on campus. Use your common sense when determining whether to stay put. If there is contamination or a fire within the building, leave.

Severe weather

- Choose a location with as few windows as possible.
- Try to locate to the lowest level of the building.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

Chemical contamination

- Select an interior space above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents. The room should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit. Use more rooms to avoid overcrowding.
- Seal cracks around the door with material that will block air flow.
- Shut off ventilation systems and fans.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

Active shooter or armed intruder

- Close and lock exterior doors and turn off lights. Be quiet.
- If your room cannot be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and secured. Leave the building, if it is safe to do so. If you hear shooting it may not be safe to move.
- Block windows or stay out of view from the outside. Get down on the floor or hide behind furniture.
- Put cell phones in silent mode.
- If you know the shooter is nearby call 911. Tell the dispatcher what is happening and report your location. Do not hang up until instructed.
- Do not set off fire alarms as this will draw people who are unaware of the situation into hallways and into danger.

Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Great Shakeout Occidental participates in California's Great Shakeout "Drop, Cover and Hold On" drill held the third Thursday of October every year. The entire campus community participates in the Great Shakeout Drill; extended drills with building evacuations are conducted in the Library and Arthur G. Coons Administrative Center, and staff also will evacuate from the Johnson Student Center. The test is announced to students, staff, and faculty with a series of emails, which also give instructions regarding what to do in an earthquake and during the drill. The Great Shakeout is a chance for all first responders on campus to test their coordination efforts and evaluate how, or if, any emergency plans need to be improved or supported through modification, additional training, or otherwise.

All emergency notification systems were tested—OxyAlert, emergency siren, and loudspeaker.

Emergency Notification System

OxyAlert

The College automatically enrolls all students, faculty, and staff in the OxyAlert system. Faculty and staff, though strongly encouraged to stay enrolled in the service, can opt out. Anyone enrolled in the OxyAlert system is required to update their information annually. Information regarding enrollment in OxyAlert is provided during new student orientation, new employee orientation, and through distribution of the College's AFSSR.

The notification system is tested annually and was last tested on October 19, 2023.



Missing Students



Missing Students Policy

Occidental College takes student safety very seriously. To this end, the following policy and procedure has been established to assist in locating Occidental students living in College-owned on-campus housing who, based on the facts and circumstances known to Occidental, have been determined to be missing.

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

- They can identify one or more individuals to be contacted by Occidental not later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing by Occidental Campus Safety or our local law enforcement agency. Students can register this contact information confidentially through the Residential Education and Housing Services Office.
- This information will only be accessible to authorized campus officials and may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.
- If the student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, Occidental is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24

hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing, in addition to any additional contact person(s) designated by the student.

- Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, Occidental will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing (unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing).
- If Occidental Campus Safety or law enforcement personnel have been notified and decide that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not returned to campus, Occidental will initiate the emergency

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

- Anyone receiving or making a missing student report should immediately report the information to Occidental Campus Safety by calling (323)2592599.
- Any official missing person report relating to this student shall be referred immediately to Occidental Campus Safety.
- Once Occidental receives a missing student report the following offices will be notified: Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students;

Residential Education and
Housing Services; Occidental

- If Occidental College, after investigating the official report, determines the student has been missing for 24+ hours, Occidental will contact the local law enforcement agency in addition to the individual(s) identified by the student and the custodial parent or legal guardian if the student is under 18 and not emancipated.

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

- Through the REHS Office, the Resident Advisors may be asked to assist in physically locating the student by keying into the student's assigned room and talking with known associates.
- Campus Safety may search on-campus public locations to find the student (library, cafeteria, etc.).

- Campus Safety may issue an ID picture to assist in identifying the missing student.
- The Dean's Office may try to contact known friends, family, or faculty members for last sighting or additional contact information.
- Student Affairs or academic departments may be contacted to seek information on last sighting or other contact information.
- Campus Safety or the REHS Office may access card access logs to determine last use of the card and track the card for future uses.
- Campus Safety may access vehicle registration information for vehicle location and distribution to authorities.
- ITS may be asked to look up email logs for last login and use of Occidental College email system.

If there is any foul play, the local police department will be contacted for help.

Crime Prevention and Campus Safety



Law Enforcement

The Campus Safety Office provides safety, security, and emergency response services for the College 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The office includes 15 full-time, unarmed, uniformed members, plus the Director of Campus Safety. Typical patrols of the campus and the patrol zone detailed below are carried out on foot or in marked Campus Safety patrol vehicles.

All full-time Campus Safety employees are registered with the California Department of Consumer Affairs' Bureau of Security and Investigative Services as security guards and have the same powers to arrest as those of any other private citizen. All officers possess current and valid First Aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) certifications. Officers are also trained in De-Escalation, and crisis intervention. The Office also uses a variety of electronic devices including the LiveSafe safety app, security cameras, fire alarms, intrusion alarms, panic buttons, card access systems, and blue-light emergency phones (which are located throughout campus).

Complaints or commendations concerning Campus Safety personnel performance may be filed through the Human Resources Office or Dean of Students Office.

Working Relationship with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

Campus Safety maintains a close working relationship with the Los Angeles Police Department's Northeast Division and calls on the LAPD for support as needed. Campus Safety staff may occasionally work with other law enforcement agencies, as necessary, including the California Highway Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and the Los Angeles Unified School District Police Department.

All law enforcement agencies are expected to check in with the Campus Safety Office when on campus.

Campus Safety officers have no arrest authority beyond that of an ordinary citizen. A safety officer may make an arrest if a felony is committed in their presence. Safety officers are expected to render all possible assistance provided such assistance can be given without significantly endangering the officer or others not involved in the crime. While Campus Safety will maintain confidentiality of incidents, pursuant to the MOA, LAPD is notified of all serious crimes on campus and is immediately notified of all major crimes. The College contacts the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) for fire and emergency medical needs. All victims are offered an opportunity to report crimes to LAPD where appropriate under the MOA.

Annually, the Director of Campus Safety is provided with a report of all crime occurring on campus. Additionally, special needs are communicated between agencies as they occur. The Director determines instances where state police resources are needed. Crimes committed at off-campus facilities under Occidental's control and designated as Clery Act non-campus property will be disclosed in these statistics if they come to

attention of the Campus Safety Office or other Campus Security Authorities or are reported to the College by law enforcement.

The College, through local law enforcement, will monitor and record criminal activity by students at noncampus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the College, including student organizations with noncampus housing facilities.

Safety and Access Policies

Security and Access to Campus Facilities and Residence Halls

Card Key Access

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

Control of access is an essential ingredient to safety and security. Card key access via the College ID card is centralized through the

Campus Card Office. ID cards are the property of the College. Access is granted via requests by authorized individuals and regulated by an appropriate balance of convenience and security. Access will be discontinued when an individual leaves the College. Individuals are responsible for safeguarding their ID card and taking reasonable precautions to protect it from unauthorized use.

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

Academic and Administrative Building Access Information

Academic and business/administrative buildings are open during regular business hours. All such buildings are locked after

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

Academic and Administrative Building Access Information

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

Residence Hall Access Information

Entrances to residence halls are always locked for the safety of residents and the protection of personal property. Most residence halls use electronic key card systems to regulate access, though some of

the themed communities use physical key locks.

To gain access to a residence hall, visitors must notify their hosts of their arrival and ask to be met at the door.

During the winter break, all residence hall rooms are secured. Students needing housing then must make prior arrangements with the Office of Residential Education and Housing Services. Exterior locks on buildings using physical key locks (as opposed to electronic card key access) are temporarily changed during the winter and summer breaks to increase security. Additional information about student housing can be found at oxy.edu/residential-education-housingservices.

Security Considerations Used in Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Occidental takes care to ensure that all campus facilities are well-maintained and secure. Sidewalks and other pathways are designed to provide safe, well-lit routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Groundskeeping personnel trim shrubs to clear sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances. The lighting on all campus walkways is inspected annually.

New streetlights and pedestrian walkway lights are added when new parking areas and walkways are developed, roadways are changed, and/or playing fields are relocated.

We encourage community members to promptly and accurately report any safety or security concerns, including those about locking mechanisms, lighting, or landscaping to Facilities Management at

Crime Log and Fire Log

The daily crime log is a list of all crimes (and alleged crimes) reported to Campus Safety within the College's Clery Act geography in the most recent 60-day period. The log is available online 24 hours a day, seven days a week to the campus community and members of the public at www.oxy.edu/campus-safety/daily-crime-log.

The log identifies the nature, location, time of occurrence, time reported, case number, and disposition (if known) of each criminal incident reported to Campus Safety. Crimes and alleged crimes are logged according to the date Campus Safety received the report. An entry, an addition to an entry, or a change in the disposition of a complaint to the daily crime log must be recorded within two business days of the reporting of the information to Campus Safety.

In addition to the daily crime log online, a paper copy of the last 60 days of information is available in the Campus Safety office, located in the Facilities Management building at the corner of Campus Road and Baer Road. Upon request, copies of older daily crime log entries shall be made available within two business days. Requests may be made by calling or visiting the Campus Safety office, or by filling out the online request form. The link to the online request form is on the daily crime log webpage: www.oxy.daily-crime-log.edu/campus-safety/

Crime reports received from local law enforcement agencies that cannot be matched to other crimes already entered in the crime log will be entered into the log according to the date Campus Safety received the report from the local law enforcement agency, rather than the date the crime occurred, as with all crime log entries.

Fire Safety



Fire Safety Procedures and Systems

Fire Extinguisher Use

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

1. **Assess the Situation:** Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, make sure it's safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading rapidly, or if you're unsure about your ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
2. **Prepare to use the extinguisher:**
 - Pull the pin: This will break the tamper seal.
 - Aim low: Point the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
 - Squeeze the handle: This releases the extinguishing agent.
 - Spray from side to side: Move the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is out.
3. **Stand at a Safe Distance:** Maintain a safe distance from the fire, typically around 6 to 8 feet, while aiming and operating the extinguisher.
4. **Extinguish the Fire:** Once you're ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves. This is important because you want to cut off the fire's oxygen supply. Sweep the extinguisher from side to side until the fire is completely out.
5. **Watch for Re-ignition:** Even if the fire appears to be out, keep an eye on the area for any signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.
6. **Evacuate if Necessary:** If you're unable to extinguish the fire or if it starts to spread rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
7. **Inspect and Recharge:** After using a fire extinguisher, even if it's only partially discharged, it needs to be recharged or replaced. Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

Fire Reporting

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

- Director of Campus Safety or Campus Safety Officers: (323) 259-2599
- Risk Manager: (323) 259-1364
- Environmental Health & Safety Manager: (323) 259-2933
- Facilities Maintenance for investigation of the cause and corrective measures: (323) 259-2651

Future Improvement Upgrades

The College will continue to conduct regular inspections of all fire safety equipment and systems and utilize maintenance schedules to ensure all equipment is in optimal working condition. Any identified deficiencies will be addressed promptly and effectively.

The College plans to add fire sprinklers to the rest of the residence halls, as funding allows with large remodel projects.

Fire Drills

Fire drills occurred:

- Tuesday, 3/21/2023
- Thursday, 3/23/2023
- Tuesday, 10/17/2023
- Thursday, 10/19/2023

On Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

NEWCOMB HALL

Newcomb Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms air circulation soffits report to the building fire alarm system. The additional smoke detectors in the room are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. The emergency lighting system is operated by an inverter and a battery bank.

ERDMAN HALL

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

CHILCOTT HALL

Chilcott Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the basement area and the trash chute. There is a wet standpipe system with a fire hose located on each floor. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only (with one exception) and do not report to the fire alarm panel. One room is equipped for students with hearing impairment and has a smoke detector connected to the building system, a bed shaker alarm, and an in-room strobe. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

HAINES HALL

Haines Hall has a fire alarm system that is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the building fire alarm panel. All resident hall rooms have mini-horns. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

EILEEN NORRIS HALL ("E. NORRIS")

Eileen Norris Hall has a fire alarm system that is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses in each quad. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

STEARNS HALL

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

BRAUN HALL

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

STEWART-CLELAND HALL ("STEWIE")

Stewart-Cleland Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the trash chutes and the basement floor. There is a wet

standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by a battery bank and inverter.

PAULEY HALL

Pauley Hall has a partial fire sprinkler system that covers the trash chute and several storage rooms on the first floor. There is a wet standpipe system with fire hoses on each floor. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by a battery bank and inverter.

BELL-YOUNG HALL ("B-Y")

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

WYLIE HALL

Wylie Hall has a fully automated fire sprinkler system. The fire alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by

an emergency generator, which is regularly tested, and shared with Bell-Young Hall.

BERKUS HALL

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

THE BERKUS HOUSE (1601 CAMPUS ROAD)

The Berkus House has a fire alarm system that is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. There is an automatic fire suppression system installed in the hood above the kitchen stove. Smoke detectors in resident hall rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

4909 RANGEVIEW (SAE HOUSE)

The SAE House has a fire alarm system that is monitored 24/7 by an outside contractor. There is a sprinkler system that covers the basement. There is an automatic fire suppression system in the kitchen hood above the stove. Smoke detectors in student rooms are local only and do not report to the fire alarm panel. Emergency lighting is supplied by battery-powered bug-eye lights and exit signs.

1480 CAMPUS ROAD (BALDWIN HOUSE)

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

4863 STRATFORD ROAD (FOOD JUSTICE HOUSE)

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

4873 STRATFORD ROAD

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

4520-4524 TOLAND WAY (VETERANS HOUSING)

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

Prohibited Items

All policies regarding use of electrical appliances are subject to change and approval by Residential Education and Housing Services in consultation with Facilities Management. Policies are drafted based on actual usage and limitations of electrical capabilities within each residence hall. In the event of any mid-year modification to the policy regarding use of electrical appliances or prohibited items, residents will be notified of the policy change via e-mail.

The following are strictly prohibited:

- Vaporizers or hookahs.
- Smoke-generating machinery in and around the residence halls (including during special events and programs) because of the possibility of triggering false alarms.
- Gasoline (kerosene, etc.)-powered machinery such as motorcycles or mopeds and any other combustible items including combustible engines, flammable liquids, non-electric lanterns, portable barbecue grills, and large combustible decorations.
- Electric or battery powered self-balancing boards such as hoverboards, balance gliders, etc.
- Candles, incense, oil burners, and other similar items requiring an open flame for use.
- Natural trees and evergreens.
- Use of more than three strands of lights on a single extension cord to avoid overloading outlets.
- Possession or use of electrical appliances with heating elements or high energy consumption, such as hot plates, electric coffee pots (with the exception of enclosed brewing devices e.g., Keurig and Nespresso appliances that do not have an exposed heating element), water boilers without an automatic shut-off function, immersion heaters, popcorn poppers, crock pots, electrical heaters, electric frying pans, electric woks, stoves, toaster ovens, air conditioners, torchiere style halogen lamps, ultra-violet sun lamps or any other appliance which uses over 800 watts of electricity (with the exception of hair dryers), and/or any appliance that does not meet current UL specifications.
- Personal Microfridge. Individual rooms and Berkus Hall Suites are equipped with one Microfridge unit. Those living in the Berkus Hall suite singles must receive prior approval by Residential Education and Housing Services to bring their own personal Microfridge for use in their single.
- Extension cords longer than 10 feet and/or multiple cords. Approved extension cords must not be placed under rugs or tacked/stapled to the walls. Equipment that repeatedly overloads electrical circuits will be removed.
- Possession/use of waterbeds or mattresses not supplied by the college.
- Possession of any type of upholstered furniture not provided by the College which does not meet Fire Code CAL 133 or CAL 117. Each piece must be suitably labeled, and written notice of compliance is required.
- Hanging anything outside windows or on the residence hall facades.
- Placing anything on outside window ledges and balconies.
- Hanging anything (particularly anything made of fabric) on or from the interior

room ceiling, sprinklers, fire detectors, or window air conditioning units.

- Satellite dishes, radio/television antennas.



Fire Statistics

Location	2023	2022	2021	Date/ Time	Cause	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of property
Newcomb Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Erdman Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Chilcott Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Haines Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Eileen Norris Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Braun Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Stewart-Cleland Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pauley Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Bell-Young Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Wylie Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Stearns Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Berkus Residence Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Berkus House (1601 Campus Road)	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Theme House (1480 Campus Road)	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Food Justice House (4863 Stratford Road)	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
SAE (4909 Rangeview)	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
4873 Stratford Road*	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
4520-4524 Toland Way	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A

Policies



Notice of Nondiscrimination

It is the policy of Occidental College to maintain an environment for students, faculty, administrators, staff, and visitors that is free of all forms of discrimination and harassment and to provide equal employment opportunity. The College prohibits discrimination and harassment on the basis of race (including hairstyle and other traits associated with race), color, religion (including religious dress and grooming), shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics, sex (including pregnancy, perceived pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and related medical conditions), reproductive health decision-making (including the use of any particular drug, device, product, or medical service for reproductive health), gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, national origin (which includes language use and possession of a driver's license issued to persons unable to prove their presence in the United States as authorized under federal law), citizenship, age (age 40 and over), physical disability, mental disability, medical condition (including genetic characteristics and genetic information), marital status, domestic partner status, family care status, military caregiver status, military status, veteran status, status as victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, or stalking, enrollment in public assistance program, change of personal information (based on lawful change of name, social security

number or federal employment authorization document), or any other characteristic protected by federal, state, or local law.

Such conduct is prohibited in Occidental's educational programs and activities and in the context of employment and admissions (including application for each), as required by: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and its implementing regulations, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.; Title I and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act; the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; the Immigration and Nationality Act; and other similar laws.

Occidental also prohibits retaliation against a person who reports, complains about, or who otherwise participates in good faith in any proceeding under College policy or law.

To review related policies, please visit the [Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy and the Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Policy](#).

Reporting Discrimination or Harassment

The Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the College's non-discrimination policies, to oversee investigations, and to monitor compliance with Title IX and other anti-discrimination laws.

Any person may report potential discrimination to the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator by using the following contact information:

Alexandra Fulcher
AGC Room 111
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, California 90041
(323) 259-1338
afulcher@oxy.edu
www.oxy.edu/civil-rights-title-ix
[Online Reporting Form](#)

External options for filing a civil rights complaint include:

The United States Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
50 United Nations Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-586-5555
ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Roybal Federal Building,
255 East Temple St. 4th Floor,
Los Angeles, CA 90012
1-800-669-4000

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing
1055 West 7th Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 439-6799

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

Student Alcohol Policy

Occidental respects the rights of community members to engage in alcohol consumption legally and responsibly, which can be compatible with healthy adult behavior and successful social events. The consumption, possession, distribution, or sale of alcohol by individuals under the age of 21 is strictly prohibited on all College premises, including campus grounds, residence halls, and at all College-sponsored events, regardless of location.

Student Other Drug Policy

Occidental students are expected to 1) comply with federal, state, and local laws; and 2) comply with College Policy.

Federal and state laws subject persons involved in the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs to criminal action, including arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Any violation of the Policy will result in disciplinary action.

Medical marijuana possession: Because marijuana remains illegal under federal law, the College does not allow any exceptions to the policy for the manufacture, distribution,

dispensation, possession, or use of marijuana for medical purposes, even if such conduct otherwise meets the qualifications of the California Compassionate Use Act, or any other present or future legislation that is specific to the state of California. Students who believe they may be adversely affected by the policy should contact the Dean of Students Office for more information.

Student Disciplinary Sanctions

Students found to have violated the policy will be subject to disciplinary action and may also be prosecuted under federal, state, or local law.

Students who are suspected to have violated or be in violation of the Policy shall be referred to the Office of Student Conduct, where they shall meet with a conduct officer to assess responsibility and discuss possible sanctions in accordance with the Code of Student Conduct. Because of the myriad factors involved in the decision to impose sanctions, and the type of sanction issued, there is no “one size fits all” approach. Rather, in imposing sanctions, the Office of Student Conduct will consider all relevant facts and circumstances and will strive to strike a balance between upholding Occidental’s

community standards and the educational development of its students.

The possible sanctions for violation of the policy (including expulsion) are outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. All sanctions are cumulative, and a student's past conduct history is considered when issuing a sanction. Sanctions may also be enhanced based on the severity of the behavior and impact on the College community. More than one sanction may be imposed for any single violation.

Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy

Occidental is committed to maintaining a workplace free from the effects of alcohol and illegal drugs. The policy applies to all Oxy employees, including but not limited to: union and non-union employees, staff, casual and temporary employees, administrators, and faculty. Employees with questions about the policy or issues related to drug or alcohol use in the workplace may contact Human Resources without fear of reprisal.

Employee Drug Policy

Employees are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs at any time—including during work hours, non-work hours, and meal and break periods—except that employees will not be penalized for use of cannabis during non-work hours and away from the workplace. Employees are expected to report to work unimpaired by illegal drugs.

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

Employees who violate these policies will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. The type of discipline imposed may differ due to Collective Bargaining Agreements or other contractual obligations of the College.

The College supports the enforcement of all local, state and federal laws and ordinances concerning drugs and alcohol by the appropriate law enforcement agencies. Employee violations of the policy which are also a violation of such laws and ordinances may be referred to local law enforcement for prosecution. Violations of applicable laws and ordinances can result in misdemeanor or felony convictions and/or the imposition of other legal sanctions, including but not limited to fines, imprisonment, forfeiture of personal and real property, loss of driving privileges, and required attendance at substance abuse education or treatment programs.

Alcohol and Other Drug Legal Sanctions

In compliance with state and local laws, Occidental prohibits the illegal use of alcohol on College property and as part of any College-sponsored activity (on- or offcampus). Violations of any applicable law, even where they occur on College grounds, are committed at the risk of the individual and are not the responsibility of the College. California laws regarding the use of alcoholic beverages are highlighted

below and are accurate as of June 2023. The laws are abbreviated for general use and may not cover all situations. It is the server or consumer of alcoholic beverages' responsibility to be aware of, and abide by, all federal, state, and local laws and ordinances.

1. Open Container: Possession of any can, bottle, or other receptacle containing any alcoholic beverage that has been opened, or a seal broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed, in any city- and county-owned public place can result in a fine (California Business And Professions Code section 25620 (a))
2. Minor in Possession (MIP): Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in their possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$250 or the person shall be required to perform not less than 24 hours or more than 32 hours of community service hours (California Business and Professions Code section 25662 (a)).
3. Driving Under the Influence (DUI): Driving under the influence with a blood alcohol content (BAC) level of .08 or higher or driving under the influence of a drug or combination of both is a misdemeanor with possible fines, county prison sentence, and driver's license suspension (California Vehicle Code sections 23152 (a) & (b)).
4. Driving Under the Influence (DUI) While Under Age 21: Drivers under 21 with a BAC of .05 or higher can have their vehicles towed and driver's license suspended, be charged a fine, and be

required to complete a mandatory alcohol education program of three months or longer (California Vehicle Code sections 23136 and 23140).

5. Cycling Under the influence (CUI): Bicycling under the influence of an alcoholic beverage can result in jail sentencing and a base fine of \$250. Riders under 21 may also lose their driver's license for one year (California Vehicle Code section 21200.5).
6. Providing False Identification: Attempting to purchase alcohol using false identification can result in jail time and a minimum fine of \$250 or community service hours (California Business and Professions Code section 25661).
7. Under 21 Purchase of Alcohol: Any person under the age of 21 years who purchases any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises (e.g., bar or licensed club or restaurant) is guilty of a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 25658(b)).
8. Selling Alcohol without a License: is a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 23301).
9. Drunk in Public (DIP): Public intoxication is considered disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor offense and can result in jail time and a fine (California Penal Code section 647(f)).
10. Furnishing Alcohol to a Person Under 21 or an Intoxicated Person: Selling or furnishing alcohol to a person under 21 or to an obviously intoxicated person is a misdemeanor (California Business and Professions Code section 25658).

Federal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

PENALTY

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture

PENALTY

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances OR Any Amount of Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	First Offense: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Summary of Federal Marijuana Law

Substance / Schedule	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

Sexual Violence Policies and Procedures

Civil Rights & Title IX Office

The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator coordinates and manages the College's compliance with Title IX and related provisions of the Clery Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator oversees the College's centralized response to all reports of Prohibited Conduct to ensure consistent implementation of the Policy and compliance with federal and state law. The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator and designated staff will, among other things:

- Communicate with members of the College community regarding applicable law and policy and provide information about reporting and support options.
- Review applicable College policies to ensure institutional compliance with applicable federal and state law.
- Monitor the College's administration of its own applicable policies, including record keeping, adherence to timeframes, and other procedural requirements.
- Conduct training regarding Title IX, related provisions of the Clery Act (as

amended by VAWA), and Prohibited Conduct as defined in the Policy.

- Respond to any report regarding conduct that may violate the Policy. In this capacity, the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will oversee the response to, and resolution of, such alleged misconduct, direct the provision of any remedial and protective measures (including oversight of the failure to abide by an interim protective measure), and monitor the administration of any request for review of the finding.

The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator may delegate responsibilities under the Policy to designated administrators or external professionals, who will have appropriate training and/or experience. When used in the Policy, the term Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator may include an appropriate designee.

The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator's contact information is:

Alexandra Fulcher
AGC Room 111
(323) 259-1338
afulcher@oxy.edu

College policy

The College's Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Policy ("the Policy") was most recently updated August 1, 2024. The Policy applies to all reports of Prohibited Conduct received on or after the effective date of the Policy. If the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred before the effective date of the Policy, applicable definitions of misconduct in College policies in existence at the time of the conduct will be used to the extent that they conflict with definitions of terms in the Policy. The Grievance Processes will be used to investigate and resolve all reports made or that are pending on or after the effective date of the Policy, regardless of when the incident(s) occurred. To learn more about the Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Policy, including viewing the current and past Policies in full, please visit the following link: <https://www.oxy.edu/civil-rights-title-ix/sexual-respect-title-ix/policies-procedures>.

Occidental College's primary concern is student and employee safety. For every report, the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will review the circumstances of the reported conduct to determine whether the College has jurisdiction or disciplinary authority over the respondent or the conduct. In exercising jurisdiction over an Occidental-affiliated respondent for reported conduct that occurs off campus and that has no nexus to the College or a College-related or sponsored education program or activity, the College's ability to investigate and impose disciplinary action may be limited. In instances where the College does not have disciplinary authority over the respondent, the College will still

take reasonably available steps to support a complainant through interim or supportive measures and will assist a complainant in identifying external reporting mechanisms.

The Policy applies to all Occidental community members, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, volunteers, vendors, contractors, visitors, and individuals regularly or temporarily employed, conducting business, studying, living, visiting, or having any official capacity with the College or on its property. The College strongly encourages reports of Prohibited Conduct regardless of who engaged in the conduct.

The Policy applies to all on-campus conduct and some off-campus conduct. The College strongly encourages reports of Prohibited Conduct regardless of location. Even if the Policy does not apply to the conduct because of its location, the College will take prompt action to provide for the safety and wellbeing of the complainant and the broader campus community.

Occidental College will take reasonable steps to respond to each incident of Prohibited Conduct involving individuals subject to the College's policies that occur in connection with any educational activity or other program of the institution, as well as incidents that occur outside of those educational programs or activities, whether they occur on or off campus, if, based on the allegations, there is reason to believe that the incident could contribute to a hostile educational environment or otherwise interfere with a student's access to education.

Regardless of whether a complaint has been filed under the grievance procedures outlined in the Policy, if the College knows, or reasonably should know, about possible Prohibited Conduct involving individuals subject to the College's policies at the time, the College will promptly investigate to determine whether the alleged conduct more likely than not occurred, or otherwise respond if the College determines that an investigation is not required. If the College determines that the alleged conduct more likely than not occurred, it will immediately take reasonable steps to end the harassment, address the hostile environment, if one has been created, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

If there is a conflict between the provisions of the Policy and other College policies, procedures, rules, regulations, or terms or conditions of employment, the provisions of the Policy will govern unless otherwise stated.

Disclosure and Resources

The College encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. Resources are denoted as confidential or non-confidential.

The College understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The College encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Campus Safety, or any of the other listed resources.

While the College encourages victims of crime to seek assistance with Campus Safety and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, College employees will notify law enforcement when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and College Policy, the victim of a crime has the right to:

- Notify College and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the College in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

Sexual misconduct may be a violation of College policy and a crime. Disciplinary action at the College is not a substitute for criminal or civil legal action. Therefore, the College encourages reporting criminal conduct promptly and accurately to Campus Safety/local law enforcement agencies and to the Civil Rights & Title IX Office. Individuals have the right to simultaneously report a crime to law enforcement and to the College. If a crime related to sexual

misconduct is reported to Campus Safety, they will contact the Civil Rights &

Immediate needs following sexual assault and related violence

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the harmed person should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. A list of confidential on and off campus resources, including hospital and medical resources, and hotlines where trained and confidential advocates can provide immediate assistance, is included at the front of this Annual Security Report. Incidents of sexual violence are traumatizing, and impact may differ. It is crucial that a harmed person seek medical attention as soon as possible, to assess any injuries, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and any other medical harm. The sooner one seeks medical attention, the better medical professionals can address their needs.

Harmed persons have some time to consider whether to seek a criminal investigation, and that decision does not need to be made immediately. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist law enforcement personnel. If possible, place each item of clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in a separate paper bag and do not shower, bathe, douche, wash, or clean any part of your body, including brushing your teeth, until you have had a forensic medical exam. If possible, do not clean the area or move anything around where the

assault has occurred, in case law enforcement and detectives need access to the area. Individuals are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, as such evidence may be useful to the College process and the criminal justice process. Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of the Policy to Campus Safety and/or local law enforcement, it is the harmed person's choice whether to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police.

At the three local hospitals that maintain a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), harmed persons can access a free medical exam, and forensic evidence can be collected for later use if the harmed person wishes to pursue a report in the future. Taxi vouchers are available at Campus Safety, Project S.A.F.E., Emmons Wellness Center, and Residential Education and Housing Services to provide free transportation to SART centers. You are not required to provide details or names to access free transportation to a SART center. The Oxy Survivor Advocate is available during business hours to accompany survivors to access offcampus resources. After hours, the Oxy 24/7 Confidential Hotline (323)341-4141 can connect you to a survivor advocate at Peace Over Violence.

Supportive Measures

Upon receipt of a student or employee report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking regardless of whether the violation is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the College will provide written notice to the reporting person and respondent (if known and if the reporting person uses the process such that a respondent is identified and notified) of reasonable and appropriate supportive measures designed to preserve equal access to the College's programs and activities, and to protect the parties involved. This will include written information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services and written information about how to request changes in academic, living, transportation or working situations. The College will make reasonable efforts to communicate with the parties to ensure that all safety, emotional and physical well-being concerns are being addressed. Supportive measures may be imposed regardless of whether formal disciplinary action is sought by the complainant or the College, and regardless of whether the crime is reported to Campus Safety or local law enforcement. Interim protective measures are available to both complainants and respondents.

The College will maintain the privacy of any remedial and supportive measures provided under the Policy to the extent practicable and will promptly address any violation of the protective measures. As part of this process, the College will not disclose the name or identifying information of a

reporting victim as part of its work to meet Clery Act reporting obligations, including not identifying harmed persons in the Annual Security Report, Timely Warnings, or the Daily Crime Log. Further supportive measures provided under the Policy will be kept confidential to the extent that such confidentiality does not impair the ability of the College to provide the supportive measure. All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about the failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed by a supportive measure. The College will take immediate and responsive action to enforce a previously implemented

Range of Measures

Supportive and protective measures will be implemented at the College's discretion. Potential measures may include:

- No contact directives;
- Access to counseling services and assistance in scheduling, both on and off campus;
- Assistance in obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination or other medical services;
- Rescheduling of exams and assignments;
- Providing alternative course completion options, change in class schedule, including the ability to take an "incomplete," drop a course without penalty or transfer sections;
- Change in work schedule or job assignment;
- Change in on-campus housing, when feasible, or arranging to dissolve a housing contract and pro-rating a refund

in accordance with campus housing policies;

- Limiting an individual or organization's access to certain College facilities or activities pending resolution of the matter;
- Voluntary leave of absence;
- Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between classes and activities;
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring;
- Interim suspension or College-imposed leave;
- Any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to reasonably achieve the goals of the Policy.

In addition to issuing institutional No Contact Orders that require that a person not contact another person (or in certain cases, that multiple people not contact each other) at a risk of additional Policy violations charged for not following such an order, the College follows California law regarding restraining orders (commonly referred to as protective orders) that are issued by a California court and bar a person or persons from taking certain actions or approaching another person or persons, at a risk of arrest and prosecution where such restraining orders are violated. The College, pursuant to the 2005 Violence Against Women Act, will honor such orders issued by a California court or by a court of any other state or federally recognized tribe. Though the College cannot go to court to seek or advocate such an order, it can connect any interested person with local agencies (including

those at the beginning of this Annual Security Report) who can provide such

Timelines

The College will strive to complete an investigation process within sixty (60) business days from the date of the Notice of Investigation and will communicate with the Parties regarding the anticipated timeline. The communicated timeline information will include:

- The period during which the College will conduct any investigation.
- The date by which the parties will be notified of the outcome of any investigation.
- The deadlines and process for parties to appeal, if the College's grievance procedures include an appeals process.

The Investigator and/or Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will provide the Parties with periodic status updates, in writing.

The hearing will be scheduled no less than ten (10) business days from the date of the Notice of Hearing. The Hearing Officer's written determination regarding responsibility and any sanctions will be provided to the parties within fifteen (15) business days of the hearing.

How to File a Complaint

A formal complaint for purposes of the Policy is a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator alleging [Title IX Sexual Harassment](#) and requesting that the College

investigate the allegation. A formal complaint may be filed at any time by using the form provided at <https://www.oxy.edu/sexual-respect-title-ix>.

A form may be submitted by dropping it off at the Civil Rights & Title IX Office, by email, or by mail. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant to conduct an intake interview. When a complainant submits a formal complaint, the Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will first promptly determine whether:

- The conduct alleged would, if proved, constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment;
- The conduct alleged occurred in the College's education program or activity;
- The conduct alleged occurred in the United States;
- The conduct alleged occurred on or after August 14, 2020; and
- The complainant is participating in or attempting to participate in the College's education program or activity at the time the complaint is filed.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The College is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The procedures will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to investigate and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. All proceedings will be

conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or the Respondent.

The College will provide the Complainant and Respondent with the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

Parties will be permitted to have an advisor of choice through the proceedings. The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence in any meeting or disciplinary proceeding for any party. Any restriction regarding the extent to which advisor may participate will be applied equally to both parties.

An advisor is an individual who provides the parties support, guidance, or advice. The College uses two processes to resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct under the Policy: Disciplinary Resolution, which involves an investigation and adjudication, and if appropriate, the imposition of sanctions, and Adaptable Resolution, which includes restorative options for resolving reports. Proceedings will be prompt, fair, and impartial and completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by an institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. All proceedings will be Conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused; includes timely notice of meetings at which

the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and provides timely and equal access to the Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials to any information

The Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator will determine the appropriate resolution process after making an initial assessment of the reported information, considering the stated interests of the parties, campus safety, and the College's obligation to maintain an environment free from harassment and discrimination.

The processes under the Policy are separate and distinct from California's criminal procedures. Proceedings under the Policy may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off-campus. Neither a decision by law enforcement regarding prosecution nor the outcome of any criminal proceeding will be considered determinative of whether a violation of the Policy occurred.

Outcome Notification

The College will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the College will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and complaint is closed.

Standard of Evidence

The standard for determining whether the respondent is responsible for a policy violation is the preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., whether it is more likely than not that a violation of College policy occurred.

Sanctions

When an individual is found responsible for rape, the following sanctions are available: expulsion; revocation of admission and/or degree; suspension for 1, 2, 3, or 4 semesters; if readmitted, disciplinary probation through graduation upon return; if readmitted, disciplinary probation upon return for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters; if readmitted, removal from campus housing upon return; restitution.

When an individual is found responsible for fondling, the following sanctions are available: expulsion; suspension for 1, 2, 3, or 4 semesters; if readmitted, disciplinary probation through graduation upon return; if readmitted, disciplinary probation upon return for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters; if readmitted, removal from campus housing upon return; disciplinary probation; removal from campus housing; restitution.

When an individual is found responsible for dating or domestic violence, the following sanctions are available: expulsion; revocation of admission and/or degree; suspension for 1, 2, 3, or 4 semesters; if readmitted, disciplinary probation through graduation upon return; if readmitted, disciplinary probation upon return for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters; if readmitted, removal from campus housing upon return; disciplinary probation; removal from campus housing; restitution.

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available: expulsion; revocation of admission and/or degree; suspension for 1, 2, 3, or 4 semesters; if readmitted, disciplinary probation through graduation upon return; if readmitted, disciplinary probation upon return for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters; if readmitted, removal from campus housing upon return; disciplinary probation; removal from campus housing; restitution.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the reporting victim as well as the person accused of a crime of violence, incest, or statutory rape, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the College against the person accused of the violation. If the victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the victim.

California Definitions

Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking

Crimes generally referred to as sexual assault may be prosecuted through California's sexual battery laws.

Sexual Battery is defined by California's Penal Code Section 243.4 as:

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

- E. Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery
- F. As used in this subdivision, “touches” means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.
- G. As used in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), “touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

The following terms have the following meanings:

- 1. “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.
- 2. “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.
- 3. “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
- 4. “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.
- 5. “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in

a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.

- 6. “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.

California Penal Code Section 646.9 defines Stalking as:

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

California Penal Code Section 13700 defines Abuse and Domestic Violence as:

Abuse means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.

Domestic Violence means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the respondent has had a child or is having a

child where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act, or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

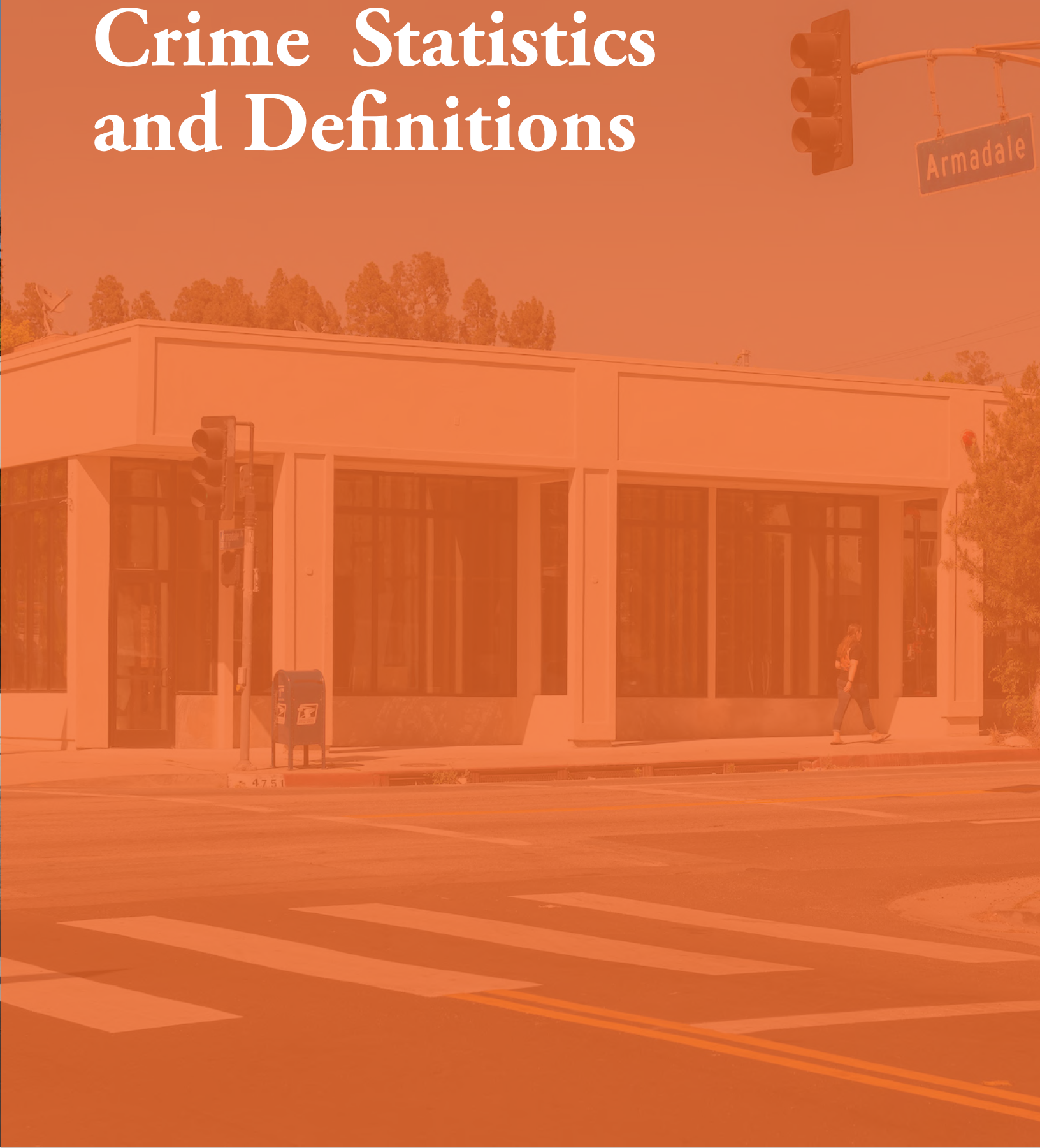
Cohabitant means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living 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.

California does not define “dating violence.”

California Penal Code 261.6 defines Consent as:

Positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue. Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

Crime Statistics and Definitions



Preparation of the Annual Security Report

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

With the passage of the amendments to the Clery Act in the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 reauthorization, institutions are required to take additional specific steps to disclose statistics, policy statements, and other safety-related information on sexual assaults, dating and domestic violence, and stalking on campus.

Occidental College prepares its AFSSR to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The Clery Act promotes consumer protection and transparency about crime and other public safety matters. The Clery Act requires institutions that participate in federal student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide accurate and complete information about campus safety and crime prevention to

the campus community. The AFSSR informs students, employees (faculty, staff, and administrators), and visitors about where to report crimes.

At Occidental, the preparation of the AFSSR is a continuing collaborative effort by Campus Safety and the Clery Act Compliance Team (Clery team). The Clery team consists of: Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator; Director of Campus Safety; Assistant Director of Student Conduct and Housing Services; the Senior Risk and Insurance Manager; the Athletics Department Services Coordinator; and the Project S.A.F.E. (Sexual Assault Free Environment) Manager/ Survivor Advocate. Crime statistics are gathered from Campus Safety, those individuals identified as Campus Security Authorities, local law enforcement agencies, the Residential Education and Housing Services Department, the Environmental Health & Safety Manager, the Office of Student Conduct, and the Civil Rights & Title IX Office. Each year, the AFSSR is updated to include the most current College safety and security policies.

The process by which the AFSSR is prepared involves the Clery team reviewing all the crime reports which were gathered by the aforementioned entities and individuals, meeting with them to clarify any ambiguities, and then organizing and finalizing the

classification of the reports for the annual statistics. The Clery team then reviews each of the most current safety and security policies, highlighting any revisions from prior policies, ensuring the most up-to-date and final policies are identified for inclusion in the AFSSR.

Occidental notifies its current students and employees of the AFSSR's publication by email. A paper copy of the report is available

student or employee at the Campus Safety office in the Facilities Management Building on the Occidental campus. The AFSSR can be found on the Campus Safety website at [oxy.edu/campus-safety](https://www.oxy.edu/campus-safety); the Admission Office website at <https://www.oxy.edu/admission-aid/apply>; and the Human Resources Department website at [oxy.edu/human-resources/working-oxy](https://www.oxy.edu/human-resources/working-oxy).

(ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Definitions

While the Annual Security Report includes disclosures of certain crimes as defined by federal law, it also includes arrests and referrals for discipline for certain state law violations. Below please find certain relevant definitions used in preparing of this report.

Clery Act Geography

What is Clery Geography?

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the University which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

ON CAMPUS

(i) 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 to any current or prospective

ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Crimes that occur in on campus residence halls are counted in the On Campus category as well as the On Campus residential category. On Campus Residential is a sub-set of On Campus, and the crime counts should not be added together.

NON-CAMPUS

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or

(ii) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is

used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

At Occidental College, the specific Clery Act geography is included on the following page.

Incidents That Occur Outside Clery Geography

These definitions are used by the College in defining Clery Act geography. It is important to note that members of the College community may be impacted by crime or incidents occurring outside of Clery Act geography. These incidents may be subject to a College policy, but will not appear in the Clery Act statistics. At the same time, incidents that occur in Clery Act geography that do not involve members of the University community would be included in these statistics.



Campus Property List

Description	Primary Use	Title	Name	Clery Geography
1737 CAMPUS ROAD	UPWARD BOUND OFFICE	Upward Bound Office	CAMPUS USE	Yes
1601 CAMPUS ROAD	STU.RES.WOMEN	Student Housing	STUDENT HOUSE	Yes
1599 CAMPUS ROAD	SAMUELSON ALUMNI CENTER	Alumni Center	CAMPUS USE	Yes
1541 CAMPUS ROAD	UEPI OFFICE	UEPI Office	CAMPUS USE	Yes
1501 CAMPUS ROAD	ICC OFFICE	ICC OFFICE	CAMPUS USE	YES
TRACT #607 AT NE COR	CAMPUS USE-LAND		CAMPUS USE	YES
1824 CAMPUS ROAD	CAMPUS BLDGS-CHILD CENTER		CAMPUS USE	Yes
1600 CAMPUS ROAD	CAMPUS BLDGS-WEST		CAMPUS USE	Yes
NOR POR MONTE. TR	CAMPUS USE-LAND		CAMPUS USE	Yes
NOR POR MONTE. TR	CAMPUS USE-LAND		CAMPUS USE	Yes
TRACT #3428 AT W COR	CAMPUS ATHLETICS			Yes
TRACT #3428 LOT 35	CAMPUS ATHLETICS			Yes
EGL RK VILLA TR SW COR	CAMPUS USE-LAND	Land	CAMPUS USE-LAND	Yes
TR=NOR POR MONTE. TR	CAMPUS USE-LAND			Yes
EGL RK VILLA TR SE COR	CTY LT MAINT.-LAND	Land	CAMPUS USE-LAND	Yes
1600 CAMPUS ROAD	Campus Building	Campus Use	CAMPUS USE	Yes
4909 RANGEVIEW AVENUE	STUDENT RES. FRATERNITY	Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House - Student Housing	STU.RES.FRATERNITY	Yes
4751 YORK BLVD.	Campus Use-OXY ARTS/restaurant space	Oxy art	CAMPUS USE	Yes
1480 CAMPUS ROAD	STUDENT RESIDENCE	Student Housing	STUDENT HOUSE	Yes
4863 STRATFORD ROAD	STUDENT RESIDENCE	Food Justice House	STUDENT HOUSE	Yes
4873 STRATFORD ROAD	STUDENT RESIDENCE	Theta House	STUDENT HOUSE	Yes
4520,4522,4524 Toland Way	STUDENT RESIDENCE	Veteran Student Hous-ing	STUDENT HOUSE	Yes

Other Clery Act Definitions

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT

MANSLAUGHTER

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

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

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.

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.

FONDLING

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

INCEST

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

STATUTORY RAPE

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

ROBBERY

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

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 felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case

where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

ARSON

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

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

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

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

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

LARCENY-THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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 threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime 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 of violence 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 of violence occurred.

DATING VIOLENCE

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be 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 the purposes 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.

STALKING

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that 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.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Crime Statistics

Each year, the College requests relevant statistics of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography from local law enforcement with jurisdiction over such property. This Annual Security Report incorporates relevant information, when received from local law enforcement.

CRIME STATISTICS

	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-C			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	5	5	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	6	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UNFOUNDED

There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2021, 2022, or 2023.

ARRESTS	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Incident												
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Incident												
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	7	21	45	4	21	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	32	50	72	32	50	70	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Prty		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Incident												
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	6	13	9	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Intimidation Based on Race	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation Based on Gender	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0