



**Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and
Crime Statistics (Student Right to Know) Report for
Napa Valley Community College District
Reporting Year – 2018**
(January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2017)

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CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES

No community can be totally risk-free in today's society. However, working together, students, faculty, staff, and visitors can all help to create an atmosphere which is as safe and crime free as possible by reporting criminal or suspicious behavior and emergencies to the Napa Valley College Police Department. The College Police responds to all reports of criminal behavior, misconduct, and emergencies on the Main Campus. College Police officers are generally on duty on the Main Campus:

- Monday – Friday 6:00am to 11:00pm
- Sat & Sun 7:00am to 7:30pm
- College Holidays 7:00am to 7:30pm

College Police officers are not assigned to the St. Helena Campus or the Center at American Canyon on a regular basis and only respond to crimes or issues upon request. Crimes that are not “in-progress” are handled by the College Police Department from the Main Campus. The College has agreements with local law enforcement agencies to respond to “in-progress” crimes at these satellite facilities. In progress crimes and emergencies should be reported to 911. The College Police should also be notified, after the local police agency, so we can ensure that appropriate services are provided.

- NVC Main Campus – Napa Police Department
- NVC St. Helena Campus – Saint Helena Police Department
- NVC Center at American Canyon – American Canyon Police Department
- Wine County Regional Simulation Center – Napa County Sheriff's Department

The College encourages anyone who is a victim or witness to any crime, threatening behavior, or misconduct on College property, including satellite campuses, to promptly report the incident to the College Police.

- A report of criminal activity or other emergency can be made by calling extension 7777 (on-campus) or 256-7777 (off-campus) or on the Main Campus by appearing in person at the College Police Department (located in building 2250).
- On the Main Campus, the College Police can be contacted via the emergency phones located throughout the public areas. The emergency phone allows the user to call 911 or the College Police.
- The College Police office hours are generally 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, office hours may vary depending on staffing levels.
- After 5:00 p.m. on weekdays or weekends, call 7777 (on-campus) or 256-7777 (off-campus) to contact the on-duty police officer.
- A report of criminal activity or other emergency can be made by via the NVC Safe app from a cell phone. NVC Safe allows a person to make a report by phone, email or text. NVC Safe is a free smart phone app available through the Google Play and Apple Store.
- Anonymous reports of crimes or misconduct can be made via
 - The Internet at www.napavalleycrimestoppers.org
 - By texting information to 274637
 - Or by calling 800-450-9543

The College Police Department strongly encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime or misconduct to promptly report the incident to the College Police.

CAMPUS FACILITIES: ACCESS, SECURITY, & SAFETY

Buildings

Most campus buildings are open Monday through Thursday 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, and from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm on Fridays. Campus buildings will normally be locked from 6:00 pm Friday to 7:00 am Monday. Facilities and College Police personnel will only unlock doors for weekend classes and other events by Napa Valley College Board Policy.

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

Keys

Keys are provided to individual staff members on a need-to-enter basis, as determined by policy. Lost keys must be reported immediately to an individual's supervisor and the Facilities Department. Keys should never be loaned to other staff members or students. College Police personnel will confiscate any keys, which individual is not authorized to process. Duplication of college keys is a misdemeanor.

Grounds

The Facilities Department works closely with the College Police Department to ensure that the campus is as safe as possible. Lighting, landscaping, and other safety-related aspects of the campus are continually monitored, maintained, and repaired. Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any lighting deficiencies or other safety issues to the College Police Department at extension 7770.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY & INTERAGENCY RELATIONSHIP

College Police officers are fully sworn and armed peace officers under section 830.32 of the California Penal Code. College Police officers possess peace officer powers of arrest and enforce the laws of California and the rules and regulations of Napa Valley College. College Police officers have received the same training as municipal police officers and meet all the State standards to be a peace officer.

The Napa Valley College Police Department works closely with local law enforcement departments. College Police officers can contact local law enforcement by radio or phone to request assistance. The College Police have agreements with local law enforcement agencies to assist when needed.

The Napa Valley College Police Department does not provide regular security at the satellite centers. The College Police has agreements with the police agencies to handle in-progress crimes and emergencies. The College Police should also be notified, after the local police agency, so we can ensure that appropriate services are provided.

- Upper Valley Campus – Saint Helena Police Department
- NVC Center at American Canyon – American Canyon Police Department
- Wine Country Regional Simulation Center – Napa County Sheriff's Department

OFF CAMPUS CRIME

The police departments from the adjoining cities are requested to provide the College Police with crime data for the areas surrounding satellite centers. The Department will notify persons using these facilities when security problems arise.

COLLEGE POLICES – SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Napa Valley College will not condone nor tolerate domestic or dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking. The College has enacted policies and rules that address consent for sexual activity, domestic or dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, and other forms of harassment. Information about those policies are on the College's website at www.napavalley.edu

Napa Valley College understands that reporting a sexual assault can be difficult. Napa Valley College is committed to respecting the privacy and limiting the sharing of your information to those people who need to know such information. Of course, Napa Valley College also has certain reporting, investigatory, and other requirements mandated by federal and state law, so the College cannot guarantee that information will remain confidential.

If the perpetrator is a student of Napa Valley College, in addition to criminal proceedings, you also may file a complaint through the College's disciplinary system. In either instance, a College representative will be available to assist you through the process and will provide you with a written explanation of your rights and options.

Consent For Sexual Activity

At Napa Valley College consent for sexual activity is defined as being informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent is never implied and cannot be assumed, even in the context of a relationship. Consent for sex can be withdrawn at any time.

If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so they cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes conditions due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. Consent is not:

- Body language: One can never assume by the way someone dresses, smiles or looks that they want to have sex.
- Power differentials: When one person holds a great deal of power over another person (i.e., boss/employee or professor/student) it is more difficult to be sure that this difference of power is not influencing any sexual interactions between these two people.
- Marriage: Even in marriage, consent can never be assumed. Marital rape does exist, and it is just as severe as any other sexual assault. In California, there are marital rape laws that make a sexual assault in a marriage a crime. Marriage is not consent.
- Silence: Silence is never consent. The absence of a verbal "no" doesn't mean "yes."
- Coercion: Consent must be voluntarily given and may not be valid if a person is being subjected to actions or behaviors that elicit emotional or psychological pressure, intimidation, or fear.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior committed by a spouse or intimate partner; by a partner, you had a child with; by a partner you are living with or used to live with; or by a partner protected by California law. Violence is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic

violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is a pattern of abusive behaviors used to exert power and control over a dating partner. The relationship may be serious or casual, monogamous or not, short-term or long-term. Dating violence does not discriminate – it can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Anyone can experience violence, abuse or unhealthy behaviors in their dating relationships.

While there are many warning signs of abuse, here are ten common abusive behaviors:

1. Checking your cell phone or email without permission
2. Constantly putting you down
3. Extreme jealousy or insecurity
4. Explosive temper
5. Isolating you from family or friends
6. Making false accusations
7. Mood swings
8. Physically hurting you in any way
9. Possessiveness
10. Telling you what to do

Sexual Violence

Sexual Violence is a significant problem and refers to sexual activity where consent is not obtained or freely given. Anyone can experience sexual violence. The person responsible for the violence is typically male and is usually someone known to the victim. Sexual violence includes rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest, and sex with an underage person.

Sexual violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Sexual violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Sexual violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

Stalking

Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking is considered two or more acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Stalking can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Stalking affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Stalking occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

What You Can Do If You Are Sexually Assaulted

While there are many things you can do to reduce your risk, it may not always be possible to avoid sexual assault. After a sexual assault, it's not uncommon to feel fearful, confused, guilty, ashamed, or isolated. Many people find it helpful to talk with someone about these feelings. There are many concerned and professionally trained people at Napa Valley College and in the Napa community who are prepared to help you.

Regardless of what you did or did not do if you are assaulted it is important for you to know that it is not your fault and to take the following steps;

1. Get to a place where you will be safe from further attack. For your protection, call the police (911) immediately, especially if the assailant is still nearby. The police will help you whether or not you choose to prosecute the assailant. For an assault on campus, call the Napa Valley College Police Department (707-256-7777). If you are assaulted off-campus assault call 911 to reach the local police department.
2. Call someone you trust. Don't try to deal with this situation alone; it is important to tell someone. It is an enormous burden to bear alone. Call a friend, family member, or someone whom you feel you can talk to (e.g., Student Health Center, College Police, or other individuals on the Napa Valley College staff).
3. Seek medical attention. All local hospitals have experienced staffs that are prepared to help sexual assault victims. It is important that you seek medical attention promptly to assess and treat physical injuries you may have sustained, to determine the risk of any sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/Hepatitis exposure, and pregnancy. Some treatments must be initiated within 24 to 72 hours following the assault to be effective.

Although seeking immediate medical attention is preferred for the reasons noted above, you may choose to delay treatment. Regardless of the time that may have passed, a medical exam is strongly recommended.

4. Try to preserve all physical evidence of the assault. Do not drink, bathe, douche, brush your teeth, change your clothes, or comb your hair. It's only natural to want to do these things, but you may be destroying evidence that could be helpful in the prosecution of the perpetrator. In the course of your medical examination, this evidence will be collected by a specially trained nurse. If changing clothes is necessary, clothing worn during the assault should be placed in a paper bag.
5. Seek emotional care. Regardless of whether you report the assault, it is often helpful to seek counseling for the traumatic experience you have survived. The crisis intervention and counseling services provided by Napa Valley College are available to you regardless of whether the assault happened on or off campus.

The Napa Valley College Student Health Center is a place where sexual assault survivors and concerned friends can safely discuss their feelings associated with the assault. The center is staffed with therapists who are experienced in helping victims of crime and other traumatic incidents. Sessions are designed to explore the impact of an assault on everyday functioning and to develop skills to regain control over one's life.

The Napa Emergency Women's Services (NEWS) has a 24-hour confidential hotline (707-255-6397) that provides survivors of sexual assault with telephone counseling and personal support. Specially trained counselors can provide support and advocacy in dealing with police, hospital, and judicial proceedings. The NEWS hotline telephone number is: 707-252-NEWS (6397)

6. Reporting the sexual assault to the police does not commit you to further legal action. The earlier you report an assault, the easier it will be for police to investigate the crime and to prosecute the case successfully if that is your choice. It helps to preserve your options for the future.

Violence Against Women Act (WAVA) Prevention Programs & Actions

Napa Valley College offers safety and prevention programs to students and staff about relationship violence, domestic or dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Information about these programs can be found at the College Police (www.nvcpd.org) and Student Health Center (www.napavalley.edu/StudentServices/HealthCenter/Pages/default.aspx) web pages.

Napa Valley College will provide a student or employee who reports being a victim of domestic or dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, a written explanation of the victim's rights and options.

As a bystander, you can change the outcome of an assault by deciding to intervene and help someone who may be targeted for a sexual violence or who is incapacitated and can't care for themselves. When deciding to intervene, your safety should be the number one priority. When in doubt, call for help. If you decide to intervene:

- Be with others. If it is safe to intervene, you're likely to have a greater influence on the parties involved when you work together with someone or several people. Your safety is increased when you stay with a group of friends who you know well.
- Care for the victim. Ask if the victim of the unwanted sexual advance, attention, or behavior if they are okay. Does he or she need medical care? Does he or she want to talk to someone or see about reporting the matter? Ask if someone they trusts can help them get safely home.

Adapted from University of New Hampshire's "Bringing in the Bystander."

You can reduce your risk of becoming a victim of sexual violence by using common sense, situational awareness and trusting your instincts. Following the tips below will also decrease your chances of being attacked.

- If you consume alcohol, do so in moderation. Studies indicate that about half of all U.S. sexual assaults involve the use of alcohol by the offender, the victim or both. In the college, alcohol may be involved in the majority of all sexual assaults.
- Also, you should not leave your beverage unattended or accept a drink from an open container.
- When you date someone, communicate clearly with that person to ensure he or she knows your limits from the beginning. Both verbal and nonverbal (body language) communication can be used to ensure the message is understood.
- If you go on a date with someone you do not know very well, tell a close friend what your plans are.
- You have the right to say "No" even if you:
 - Say "Yes," and change your mind
 - Have had sex with this partner before
 - Have been kissing or "making out."

- Always have extra money to get home. Have a plan for someone you can call if you need help.
- If you feel uncomfortable, scared or pressured, act quickly to end the situation. Say, "Stop it" and leave or call for help.
- When you go to a party, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, watch out for each other and leave together.
- Be aware of your surroundings at all times.
- Do not allow yourself to be isolated with a person you do not know or trust.
- Travel with a friend or in a group.
- Walk only in lighted areas after dark.
- Keep the doors to your home and car locked.
- Know where your phone is located.

DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

The College's disciplinary process is available at the Napa Valley College – Student Affairs webpage at

[http://www.napavalley.edu/studentaffairs/SRR/Documents/Standards%20of%20Student%20Conduct%20Rev%2010-14-13%20\(Final\).pdf](http://www.napavalley.edu/studentaffairs/SRR/Documents/Standards%20of%20Student%20Conduct%20Rev%2010-14-13%20(Final).pdf)

The College strongly encourages the prompt reporting of prohibited conduct associated with sexual violence. Delays in reporting can greatly limit the College's ability to stop the alleged conduct, collect evidence and/or take effective action. A report of alleged violations of may be made by;

- a person who believes they experienced sexual violence (a complainant); and/or
- a person who has information that prohibited conduct may have been committed (a reporter).

Once a report of prohibited conduct is received, the College will respond promptly and investigate the report in a fair and impartial manner. The purpose of an investigation, which includes interviewing the parties and witnesses, is to gather and assess evidence. The standard of evidence that will be used in investigating and adjudicating complaints made under this policy is the "preponderance of the evidence" standard. This standard is met if the allegation is deemed more likely to have occurred than not. Possible outcomes of an investigation are;

- a finding the allegations are not warranted;
- a finding that the allegations could not be substantiated;
- a finding the allegations are substantiated and constitute a violation of the policy and, if so, referral to the appropriate administrative authority for corrective action.

Disciplinary action against a student will be imposed by the Office of Students Affairs in accordance with College's student disciplinary procedures. Student disciplinary actions may include but are not limited to, warning, censure, conduct probation, restitution, suspension or termination of financial aid, suspension, or expulsion.

The College will also provide interim and remedial measures, to the extent possible, to protect the reporting party and eliminate any hostile environment. The College has support services in place that serve to be sensitive to victims complainants who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges, as well as

the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus.

In some instances, when an individual reports an alleged violation of this policy to the College, the College may take emergency action to protect the emotional health or physical safety of the reporting individual and the larger College community. Such arrangements will be facilitated by the appropriate College officials, and all decisions will be based on the evidence available at that time.

The College may implement interim measures, as may be necessary to assure the safety and well-being of the complainant, to maintain an environment free from harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, and to protect the safety and well-being of community members. Appropriate College officials will decide if and what interim measures are necessary. Such interim measures may include, but are not limited to, separating the complainant's and respondent's academic or working situations, forbidding contact between parties involved in a complaint, suspending the right of the respondent to be present on campus or otherwise altering the College status of the respondent. Other interim measures may be implemented given the respondent's relationship with the College. These interim measures may be kept in place through the conclusion of any review, investigation, or appeal process.

CRIME PREVENTION

It is the intent of Napa Valley College to use reasonable means to prevent crimes from occurring rather than to react to them after the fact. One of the essential ingredients of any successful crime prevention program is to encourage students and staff to be aware of their responsibility for their security and the security of others. This is accomplished through information pamphlets, posters, and programs.

Another critical element of a safe campus is crime prevention training and information. The College Police provides crime prevention training on topics ranging from personal safety to protecting personal property. These classes are conducted throughout the year and done upon request. Crime and safety information is available throughout the campuses via printed pamphlets and from the College Police website (www.nvcpd.org).

Finally, an effective crime prevention program includes eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities whenever possible and encouraging students and employees to be responsible for their security and the security of others. All staff and students are asked that if you **SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING** by calling the College Police at 511 (on-campus) or 253-3333 (off-campus or cell phone).

TIMELY WARNING

Napa Valley College will inform students and staff promptly of any criminal activity or security problems that may pose an ongoing or continuing threat to their safety. Such information will normally be distributed through brochures, publications, special bulletins, published newsletters, emails, information on the college's website, emergency messages via NVC Communicate, and the College's electronic information system. The decision to issue a notice will be made by Chief of the College Police (or designee).

EMERGENCY NOTICE

If Napa Valley College confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the College community, the College Police will without delay and taking into account the safety of the College community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The notice may be to the entire College community or the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population will be notified. The notice will be through emails, information on the college's website, emergency messages via NVC Communicate, the College's electronic information system, and other methods that are appropriate to the situation.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Napa Valley College Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) outlines how the college will respond to disasters and specified emergencies. Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation the appropriate plan will be activated by the President of the College (or their designee if not available) or the Chief of the College Police (or their designee if not available). Information about how staff and students should respond in an emergency is available in pamphlet form, classroom posters and on the Internet at www.nvcpd.org.

The College regularly tests the fire alarm systems of the College. The College also conducts an annual emergency drill every October in conjunction with the California state-wide earthquake drill.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Since October 2003, Penal Code 290.1 requires all registered sex offenders to register with the College Police if they are enrolled as a student at the college (regardless of the location of the class); employed by the college, either full-time or part-time (including paid and unpaid employee or volunteers); working or carrying on a vocation at the college (e.g. contractors) for more than 14 days or an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year (including paid workers as well as volunteers).

Sex Offender must register with the College Police within five working days of commencing enrollment or employment with the college.

Public information regarding sex offenders in California may be obtained via the Internet at - <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>

WEAPONS ON CAMPUS

Firearms of any type are not allowed on the campus unless you are a duly appointed peace officer or possess a valid concealed weapons permit. Knives are allowed on campus as long as they comply with Section 626.10 of the California penal code. Firearms, knives, or other dangerous objects may be authorized for instructional purposes as long as they have approved by the Napa Valley College Chief of Police.

DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR

Any person who disrupts the orderly operation of the campus may be immediately removed from the campus, under an appropriate penal code section(s) or the Napa Valley College student discipline policy. Any person removed for disruptive behavior may not return to the campus until an appropriate hearing or administrative procedure has taken place.

HATE CRIME

Napa Valley College is committed to being inclusive and welcoming of all people. The College strives to provide a safe place for everyone to work and learn. The College appreciates the diversity of humanity and rejects prejudice, discrimination, and acts of hate. Any incidents of hate crimes or violence should be reported to the College Police or Bias Incident Response Team (www.napavalley.edu/BIRT).

A “hate crime” is generally defined in Federal and State law as "any or intimidation, harassment, physical force, or threat of physical force directed against any person, family, or their property or advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, sex, age, disability, gender identity, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the constitution or the laws of the United States or the State of California."

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

In accordance with Public Law 101-226, "Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989," the Board of Trustees of the Napa Valley Community College District prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property and as part of any activity sponsored or sanctioned by the college. As a condition of employment, all college employees shall abide by the college's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace.

The possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages by anyone on property controlled by Napa Valley College, except as permitted by law for instructional purposes, is a misdemeanor, as per Section 25608 of the California Business Code, and a violation of the Standards of Student Conduct. The use, sale, or possession of any illegal drug is a violation of the law and any person found in violation may be subject to arrest by federal, state, local or campus law enforcement authorities.

Any student violating this policy is subject to disciplinary action as outlined in Standards of Student Conduct, Board Policy 6310. Any employee of Napa Valley College Community College District is subject to disciplinary action under Board Policy D1420, Establishment of a Drug-Free Workplace. Criminal prosecution is separate from any administrative discipline that may be imposed by Napa Valley College.

All students and employees who feel that they have a drug or alcohol problem are urged to voluntarily seek confidential assistance through rehabilitation programs. For confidential assistance:

ON CAMPUS		OFF CAMPUS	
Counseling Center	256-7220	Napa County Drug & Alcohol	253-4063
Human Resources	256-7100	Alcoholics Anonymous	500-7001
Health Services	256-7780		

DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students and staff which provides the website address (www.nvcpd.org) where this report can be obtained. Copies of the report may be downloaded from the college website or obtained at the College Police Department located in Building 2250 or by calling (707) 256-7770. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from the College Police website (www.nvcpd.org) or by calling (707) 256-7770.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Clery Act requires institutions to include statistics for Clery reportable;

- Geography
- Criminal Offense Definitions
- Hate Crimes
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses
- Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Geographic Definitions

On Campus Property is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the Clery act, 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).

Public Property is defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Non-Campus Centers is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by the 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.

Criminal Offense Definitions

Criminal Homicide:

- a) Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- b) Manslaughter by Negligence is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

- a) Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim.
- b) Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without consent from the victim, including incidents where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- c) Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- d) Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

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

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

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

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

Reporting and Counting Criminal Offenses includes applying the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule. Under this rule, when more than one Criminal Offense was committed during a single incident you should only count the most serious offense. With few exceptions, this rule is applied when reporting Criminal Offenses. This rule only applies to the counting of criminal offenses and does not apply to the reporting of hate crimes, VAWA offenses or Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for Clery reportable law violations.

Hate Crimes Definitions

A hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories of covered classes are reported: race, religion, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin. Categories of bias included in the annual statistical disclosure are:

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

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

Sexual Orientation. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual individuals).

Gender. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender (male or female).

Gender Identity. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity (bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals).

Ethnicity. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

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

For purposes of the annual statistical disclosure, hate crimes include any Clery-reportable criminal offense (listed above) and the following additional offenses:

Larceny-Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property is 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 over it.

Violence Against Women Act (WAVA) Definitions

For the purposes of the Annual Security report, the following definitions apply for Clery classification:

Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence is defined as 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.

Stalking is defined as 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 to suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Definitions

Arrests and disciplinary referral statistics include the number of persons arrested and/or referred for disciplinary action for the following violations:

Weapons Violations: Are Carrying, Possessing, Etc., is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations: Are defined as 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.

Liquor Law Violations: Are defined as 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.

CRIME & ARREST STATISTICS

The Chief of the College Police is responsible for the preparation of this report and to ensure its compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with the police agencies surrounding our campus and centers, the Office of Student Services, Health Services, and the Counseling Department. Each entity provides statistical information.

The college does not have does recognize any fraternity, sorority or student organizations that have off-campus houses or offices.

Additional copies if this report can be obtained via the Internet at - www.nvcpcd.org

Napa Valley College – Main Campus

OFFENSE (Reported By Hierarchy)	On Campus			Public Property ¹			Non-Campus Centers ²		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
Robbery	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
Burglary	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	1	0	5	1	9	5	6

OFFENSE (Not Reported By Hierarchy)	On Campus			Public Property			Non-Campus Centers		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1

ARRESTS	On Campus			Public Property			Non-Campus Centers		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Drug Violations	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	2

DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	On Campus			Public Property			Non-Campus Centers		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ "Public Property" – means all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the college, such as sidewalks, streets, other thoroughfares, parking facilities, etc.

² "Non-Campus Centers" are the Center at American Canyon (American Canyon High School) and Wine Country Regional Simulation Center (Yountville). All listed offenses for 2015 involved high school students at American Canyon High School. No College students were victims of or parties to any of the reported crimes.

Napa Valley College – Main Campus (Continued)

HATE CRIMES	On Campus			Public Property			Non-Campus Centers		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
No Reportable Crimes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

UNFOUNDED CRIMES	On Campus			Public Property			Non-Campus Centers		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Rape - Forcible & Non-Forcible	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Napa Valley College – Upper Valley Campus

OFFENSE (Reported By Hierarchy)	On Campus			Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	0	0	0	0	2

OFFENSE (Not Reported By Hierarchy)	On Campus			Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS	On Campus			Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	On Campus			Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES - No Reportable Crimes for 2017

UNFOUNDED CRIMES - No Reportable Crimes for 2017