

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY—ALEXANDRIA CENTER SECURITY AND SAFETY REPORT

October 21, 2010

This information is being provided to all students and employees as part of Upper Iowa University's commitment to safety and security at the Alexandria Center in compliance with the Federal Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (1990), Public Law 101-542, as amended by the Higher Education Technical Amendments of 1991, Public Law 120-26, and the Sexual Abuse Bill, House File 2026, which was passed into law by the Iowa General Assembly effective July 1, 1992.

The Alexandria Center is located in rooms 119 and 120 at The Learning Center for Rapides Parish (LCRP) in Alexandria, Louisiana. The Learning Center for Rapides Parish is the largest consortium of postsecondary institutions in the state. The Learning Center offers students the best of all academic worlds – partnerships among several institutions, course delivery through state-of-the-art technology and traditional methods and classes that meet the working students' schedule and needs. Eleven colleges and universities offer courses at the Learning Center, including Louisiana Tech University, Northwestern State University, Louisiana State University, LSU at Eunice, LSU at Shreveport, Southern University at Shreveport, Bossier Parish Community College, South Louisiana Community College, Upper Iowa University at Alexandria and Texas Wesleyan University.

General Philosophy

Upper Iowa University is committed to creating an environment that promotes the intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual or ethical, and physical well-being of its community members. The commitment includes encouraging and reinforcing healthy, responsible living and respect for center and installation standards, regulations and community laws.

Reporting of Criminal Actions or Emergencies

As the Center conducts all of its operations in The LCRP, the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office handles all criminal matters that may occur on England Air Park. Additionally, the University has policies and procedures to handle violations of conduct standards and the law by students or employees. This information is contained in the Center Bulletin and Handbook for Administration and Staff.

To report a crime, a student should call the Rapides Parish Sheriff's office at (318)473-6700 or 911.

In the event of a fire, the student or employee should call the Fire Department. All areas utilized by the Center have fire evacuation plans posted.

Rapides Medical Center and Christus St Frances Cabrini Hospital provides medical emergency care for Center students.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Any Emergency	911
Fire Department	911
Ambulance	911
Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office (Emergency)	473-6700
Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office (Non-Emergency)	473-6700
Rapides Regional Medical Center Emergency Room	473-3111
Cabrini Hospital Emergency Room	448-6750

CENTER TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The LCRP	484-2184
UIU Center Office	484-2184 ext 121

Center Facilities

The LCRP provides all facilities utilized by the Center. The administrative offices are located in Room 158, 1410 Neel Kearby Blvd, Alexandria, Louisiana. There are 29 classrooms at The LCRP which include smart classroom, compressed video classrooms, computer labs, one science lab and standard classrooms.

The Center Director, Office Manager, Dean of The LCRP and two custodial employees of The LCRP have keys to the Center's Administrative offices.

Administrative offices are open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Classrooms are open from 8:00 a.m. until 9:30 p.m. while terms/semesters are in session.

The Law and University Policies—Alcohol, Drugs, and Sex Offenses

To provide for the safety of members of the University community and its property, Upper Iowa University has set standards of conduct for members of its community and for those seeking admission to the University. These University standards are included in the Handbook for Faculty, Handbook for Administration and Staff, and Center Bulletin.

The standards of conduct do not replace or relieve persons from complying with the requirements of civil or criminal laws, or applicable Army Regulations that may apply. Unlawful behavior may result in criminal prosecution as well as disciplinary action.

The policies relating to alcoholic beverages, drugs, and sexual assaults are found in the Center Bulletin and the Handbook for Administration and Staff. As part of the education process, members of the University community are informed about University

expectations and consequences when an individual violates alcohol, drug, and sexual assault policies and related laws. In consideration of federal, state and local laws, and Army Regulations, the possession use or sale of illicit drugs is prohibited on Center Facilities. The possession, use or sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on Center Facilities unless otherwise stated in writing by the University. Sexual harassment or assault is not tolerated at the Center. Specific programs and procedures are in place to deal with those concerns.

The University reserves the right to expel a student or terminate an employee who is involved in the use, possession, sale or distribution of illegal drugs on Center Facilities.

Crime Definitions

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.

Destructions/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except “Arson”) – 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.

Criminal Homicide – Manslaughter by Negligence – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide – Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pocket-picking – The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse-snatching – The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Shoplifting – The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

Theft from Building – A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

Theft from Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts of Accessories) – The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts of Accessories – The theft of any part of accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny – All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Sex Offenses Definitions

Sex Offenses-Forcible – Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim in incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim in incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Forcible Sodomy – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is

incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object – The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate; however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sexual Abuse:

Sexual harassment or assault is not tolerated at The Alexandria Center. Specific procedures and policies are in place to handle reports of sexual harassment or assault.

Sexual Abuse is prohibited and is defined as:

- Unwanted or unwilling sexual contact-any sexual touching or attempting to disrobe a person without his or her willing consent.
- Unwanted or unwilling sexual intercourse any unlawful sexual intercourse however slight that occurs without the consent of either party. Consent is defined as a positive verbal acknowledgment such as "yes". Any person under the influence of alcohol or other is considered incapacitated and unable to give consent.
- Sexual exploitation-the observation or reproduction of any sexual act without the written consent of all parties involved.

Examples: (not an exclusive list) Force or threats of force, including stranger and/or gang rape. Preventing a person from resisting by administering any intoxicant. Sexual intercourse with a person who is known to be unconscious of the nature of the act (e.g. sexual intercourse with a person who is sleeping, passed out or blacked out from alcohol or drugs). Sexual intercourse with a person who is incapable of giving legal consent or under the legal age. Sexual intercourse with a student who is unable to give consent because of a language barrier. The standards of conduct do not replace or relieve persons from complying with the requirements of civil or criminal laws. Unlawful behavior may result in criminal prosecution as well as disciplinary action by the appropriate disciplinary board or administrator.

Guide to Sexual Assault Referral Services for University Students and Employees

It is an unfortunate fact that many individuals in our society are victims of personal violence. There is assistance available for a victim of such personal violence. A person who has been sexually abused will need support and information that will help clarify the issues and facilitate recovery. Crisis Center Inc. provides sexual assault counseling by calling 1-800-727-2785.

Victims of sexual abuse may wish to consider the following actions:

If you are raped or sexually assaulted:

1. Get to a safe place as soon as you can.

2. Try to preserve all of the physical evidence. Do not wash, use the toilet, or change clothing if you can avoid it. If you do change clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the attack in a paper, not plastic, bag.
3. Get medical attention as soon as possible to assess and treat any injuries you may have sustained and to collect important evidence to assist police in legal action.
4. Contact the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office at 473-6700 or (911).
5. Contact the Center Director of the Alexandria Center who will maintain confidentiality, help explain your options, give you information and provide emotional support.
6. Contact someone you trust a close friend or relative to be with you and support you.

Male Victims. While most victims of sexual assault are women, men can also be victims. Male victims at the Alexandria Center should take the same steps as outlined in this document.

Medical Treatment. It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons: (1) to assess and treat any physical injuries you may have sustained; (2) to determine the risk of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy and take preventative measures; and (3) to gather evidence that could aid in criminal prosecution. Physical evidence should be collected immediately, ideally within the first 24 hours. It may be collected later than this, but the quality and quantity of the evidence may be diminished. An Alexandria Center student can receive the examination at the emergency room of either Rapides Regional Medical Center or Cabrini Hospital emergency rooms.

Transportation. The administrative staff at the Alexandria Center will help arrange transportation to the clinic or hospital during normal working hours. The Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office will transport anyone assaulted to the hospital at any time of day.

Counseling and Emotional Support.

Crisis Center Inc. has services available to provide counseling and emotional support. The staff at this agency is able to intervene in a crisis situation and to provide you with information about your options.

Reporting to the Alexandria Center Staff. The Alexandria Center staff members are also available to help provide you with information about your options, including medical assistance, counseling, University disciplinary action, and legal prosecution information. Talking about your concerns with the Center Coordinator may help you sort through your feelings and decide what to do. You can also report a recently occurring incident at a later date, if you do not choose to report it immediately. However, the sooner you report the incident, the sooner action steps can be outlined for your welfare.

The reasons for reporting to the Alexandria Center staff are (1) to protect yourself and others from future victimization; (2) to apprehend the assailant; and (3) to, in some way, seek justice for the wrong that has been done to you. If you choose to report the incident to the Rapides Parish Sheriff's office, an officer will take a statement from you regarding

what happened. He/she will ask you to describe the assailant(s) (if you do not know them), or identify them if you do. He/she may ask questions about the scene of the crime, any witnesses and what happened before and after the incident. You may have a support person with you during the interview.

University Disciplinary Action:

If you have been sexually assaulted by another student or group of students and are considering University action, you are encouraged to discuss the matter with the Center Director the Dean of the Extended University. Please note that the University is required by the Cleary Act (formerly the Campus Security Act) to report sexual assault statistics to the University community.

If you do not wish to have the assault reported statistically, you will need to discuss your options with the Center Director or Dean of the Extended University. This will allow you a chance to review the procedures should you decide to file a formal complaint to be handled by the University. This discussion does not obligate you to pursue official action.

Charges may either be filed directly by you or by the University on the basis of your written statement. Such a charge would be handled in accordance with the procedures relating to violations of the Code of Student Conduct in the Center Bulletin.

Those students who are involved in sexual abuse cases are entitled to certain rights under Upper Iowa University's Disciplinary Hearing Procedures as well as the following:

1. Both the accuser and the accused have the right to present relative information and witnesses in a hearing.
2. Both the accuser and the accused have the right to be notified of the sanctions imposed.
3. The accuser may request reasonable accommodations as to academic arrangements after an alleged sexual assault.
4. The accuser has the right to file a complaint at any time during their enrollment at the University.
5. Students who violate University policies while involved in a sexual assault will be adjudicated for the policy violation. Sanctions will be of an educational nature instead of punitive.

Non-Student Employee. If you have been sexually assaulted or harassed by a non-student employee of the University, this is a violation of the law and University policy. Complaints should be filed with the Center Director, or the Dean of the Extended University.

An employee (non-student) who has been sexually assaulted by another employee or student should report the matter to the Center Director or Dean of the Extended University. If you want to press criminal charges, call the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office

Anonymous Reporting:

If you are assaulted, and at this time do not want to pursue action within the University system, or the local police department, you may still want to consider making an anonymous report. With your permission, the Center Director or Dean of the Extended University can file a report of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of an anonymous report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure future safety for yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep accurate records about the number of incidents involving students or employees, determine whether there is a pattern of assaults with regard to a particular location, method or assailant, and alert the LCRP student community to potential danger.

Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990:

In November of 1990, President George Bush signed into law the **Student Right-To-know and Campus Security Act**. This piece of legislation will affect, to some extent, the campus security programs of every postsecondary institution in the nation.

The "campus" includes any building or property owned or controlled by the institution of higher education within the same reasonable contiguous area and used by the institution in direct support of, or related to, its educational purposes; or any building or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the institution.

Categories and Definitions

Mandatory categories of this act include as follows:

1. *Murder*—the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
2. *Sex Offenses*—a forcible sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against another person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent” and includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling. Non forcible sex offenses are acts of “unlawful, non forcible sexual intercourse” and include incest and statutory rape.
3. *Robbery*—the taking, or attempting to take, of anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
4. *Aggravated Assault*—an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or 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—note that an (unsuccessful) attempt to commit murder would be classified as an aggravated assault.
5. *Burglary*—the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft—note that forced entry is not a required element of the

Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

O = On Campus – includes incidents in/on residential facilities, buildings and property.

R = Residential Facilities – includes incidents in residential facilities only.

N = In or on non-campus building or property

P = On public property

After December 31, 1991, crime statistics will be maintained on a calendar year basis in compliance with the Campus Security Act. The statistics for the 2010 calendar year are reported in September of 2011.