Table of Contents

A Message from the President ................................................................. 2
From the Director of Campus Safety ..................................................... 3
About the “Clery Act” ........................................................................... 5
Campus Safety Authority and Relationship with Law Enforcement .......... 6-7
Reporting Crimes and Contacting Campus Safety ................................ 8-9
Student Disciplinary Procedures ......................................................... 10
Disclosure to Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-forcible Sex Offense/Sexual Offender/Predator Registration ................................. 11
Sexual Assault and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct Information ................................................................. 12
Steps to take if you have been Sexually Assaulted ................................ 13
Relationship Abuse and Domestic Violence ........................................ 14
Could You Be in an Abusive Relationship? ......................................... 15
Stalking ................................................................................................. 16
Reporting Sexual Assault and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct ................................................................. 17
Rights of Survivors of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking ......................................................... 18
Resources for Survivors of Sexual Assault and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct ................................................................. 19
Investigation of Sexual Assault and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct ................................................................. 20
Education and Ongoing Awareness ........................................................ 21
Bystander Intervention ......................................................................... 22
Reporting Child Abuse ........................................................................ 23-24
How to Report Abuse or Neglect ........................................................... 25-26
Timely Warnings .................................................................................. 27
Notification of Immediate Threat .......................................................... 28-29
Responding to Emergencies/Publicly Accessible Automatic Electronic Defibrillators (AED’s) ................................................................. 30
Evacuation/EVAC Chair Locations ........................................................ 31-32
Shelter In Place Procedures/Lockdown in Your Area ................................ 33-34
Security and Access to College Facilities .............................................. 35
Crime Prevention and Safety Tips ........................................................... 36-37
Missing Student Notification Policies and Procedures ............................. 38-39
Drug and Alcohol Policies ................................................................. 40-41
Drug and Alcohol - Health Risks and Resources ..................................... 42-43
Weapons Policies .................................................................................. 43
CRIME STATISTICS ........................................................................... 44-48

Daytona State College prohibits discrimination and provides equal access/equal opportunity to all persons regardless of age, ancestry, belief, color, disability, ethnicity, genetic information, gender, marital status, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, and veteran status. If you have any questions or concerns regarding equity or equal access, contact Lonnie Thompson, Director of Equity and Inclusion, (386) 506-3000, ext. 3973 or ThompsL@DaytonaState.edu. The Office of Equity and Inclusion is located at 1200 W. International Speedway Blvd., Daytona Beach, FL 32114.
A Message from the President

Be Prepared!

This longtime motto of the Boy Scouts of America is more relevant than ever, considering today’s public safety issues. At Daytona State College, we take a proactive approach to critical campus safety areas, including:

• Emergency preparedness through year-round drills and planning;
• Timely communication via an annual security report and RAVE text alerts;
• Partnerships with local law enforcement agencies;
• Safety training and educational opportunities for employees and students;
• FEMA certifications for our management and safety teams.

The Campus Safety Department staff takes every precaution to keep us from harm’s way. We’re also proud of our community partners, who help by being aware and alerting us to emergency situations.

The safety of our students, employees and visitors is essential to providing the high-quality education our communities deserve, and it is up to all of us to ensure a safe and peaceful college environment.

If you see something, say something. Please stay alert to your surroundings on campus and call us if needed at (386) 506-4444.

Thank you,

Tom LoBasso
President
Daytona State College

Students, Daytona Beach Campus
From the Director of Campus Safety


You’ll learn more about this important federal law as you read this document. Daytona State College helps you maintain your personal safety by sharing information you can use to reduce your chances of becoming the victim of a crime or accident.

We believe that an informed college is a safer college.

The information provided here is intended to inform, advise and alert you about Daytona State policies and procedures concerning your safety and security. The Campus Safety Department is committed to providing quality security and safety services to all students, faculty, staff and visitors who utilize our institution. Through daily interaction and personalized service, the department strives to support the college’s mission, ensuring a positive experience for all.

Located at all Daytona State campuses, our friendly and helpful Campus Safety officers are available for information, assistance and service. They are trained in conflict resolution, emergency response, CPR/first aid and handling medical emergencies, protecting campus personnel and property, and customer service.

A Campus Safety officer’s badge is a symbol of public faith, and he/she shall place this trust at the highest level. Do not hesitate to contact Campus Safety whenever you need help or more information about one of our services.

Please take time to familiarize yourself with the information in this document. It will help you contribute to the college’s efforts to create and maintain a safe environment in which we can live, study and work.

Bill Tillard
Director of Campus Safety
Daytona State College
Daytona State College prepares this annual report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

This full text report is available on our website at www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/security_report and in print upon request at our Campus Safety offices or by mail. The report is also linked to the main Campus Safety Web page.

The Daytona State College 2014-2015 Annual Security Report and Campus Safety Guide is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our main campus and regional sites. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics for 2011, 2012 and 2013 are included in this report. These statistics include those reported to the Daytona State College Campus Safety Department, designated campus officials and local law enforcement agencies surrounding our main campus and alternate sites.

Notification of the availability of the Annual Security Report and Campus Safety Guide is sent each semester via email to all current Daytona State College students. A link to the full text document online is included in the required online orientation for all new students. The college prints Notices of Availability each year and distributes these notices to students as they receive their required Daytona State College Identification. These printed notices are also distributed at other locations on campus such as the Admissions and Registration offices, as well as public locations such as the Student Center/Cafeteria. The printed notices are also included in recruitment packages to prospective students. Notification of the availability of the Annual Security Report and distribution of the printed notices are part of the Campus Safety orientation for all new employees, and printed notices are available to prospective employees in the Human Resources Office and upon request at Campus Safety.
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, named in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986, is an amendment to the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315).

Commonly referred to as the Clery Act, this amendment requires colleges and universities that participate in Title IV student financial assistance programs to do the following:

- Collect, classify and count crime reports and crime statistics. This includes statistics for certain categories of crimes (referred to as “Clery Act crimes”) which occur on campus, at off campus facilities controlled by the college or university, and public property contiguous to campus. The Clery Act crime categories include Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Sex Offenses (Forcible and Non Forcible), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, and arrests and disciplinary referrals for Weapons, Alcohol, and Drug Law Violations. Institutions that maintain a campus police or security department also must record all alleged criminal incidents and keep a daily crime log of these incidents that is open for public inspection.

- Issue campus alerts. To provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety, colleges and universities must:
  - Issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees
  - Issue an emergency notification upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus

- Publish an annual security report containing safety- and security-related policy statements and crime statistics and distribute it to all current students and employees. Policy statements include:
  - Policies and procedures for reporting crimes and other emergencies and the College’s response to these reports
  - The law enforcement authority of Campus Safety personnel
  - The relationships between Campus Safety and local law enforcement agencies
  - The security of and access to campus facilities
  - Crime prevention
  - Classes and seminars designed to increase awareness of safety and security
  - The issuing of timely warnings for crimes that may pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community
  - Emergency response including procedures for evacuation, sheltering in place, and notifying the campus community of an immediate threat
  - Sex offenses and obtaining registered sex offender information
  - Alcohol and drugs
  - Weapons

Institutions also must inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.

- Submit crime statistics to the DOE. Each year Clery Act crimes must be submitted to a Web-based data collection survey maintained by the Department of Education to disclose crime statistics by type, location and year.

The comprehensive user’s guide for the survey is located online at: [https://surveys.ope.ed.gov/security](https://surveys.ope.ed.gov/security).

In addition to the requirements listed above, institutions with any on-campus student housing facilities must disclose:

- Missing student notification procedures that pertain to students residing in those facilities.
- Fire safety information related to those facilities. This includes keeping a fire log that is open to public inspection, publishing an Annual Fire Safety Report containing policy statements as well as fire statistics associated with each on-campus student housing facility, and submitting fire statistics to ED each fall in the Web-based data collection.


*Some Title IV institutions that are “distance education-only” or foreign institutions are exempt from Clery Act requirements.*
Daytona State College employs Campus Safety officers and supervisors under the direction of the Campus Safety Director. All Campus Safety personnel are required to obtain a current Florida Class D Security Licenses within six months of their hire date. Campus Safety officers receive training which includes CPR/AED training, FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) courses, training in Daytona State College Emergency Notification System, emergency response procedures, suicide prevention, crisis intervention, and the safe operation of campus vehicles.

Campus Safety officers actively patrol the Daytona Beach Campus 24 hours a day and branch campuses during operational hours.

Daytona State College enjoys excellent cooperative relationships with the Daytona Beach Police Department, the Volusia County Sheriff’s Office, the Flagler County Sheriff’s Office, the Edgewater Police Department and the Daytona Beach Shores Police Department. Campus Safety shares with these agencies crime prevention strategies, local crime information, and training information. These agencies will promptly respond to our campuses for emergencies, to complete police reports, and to conduct criminal investigations. No written memorandum of understanding exists between Daytona State College and these agencies.

Campus Safety personnel are not police officers and are not empowered as such. During the course of an incident, the responding Campus Safety Officer will obtain the information necessary to make a complete report for Campus Safety files. If you wish to file a police report, Campus Safety will contact the appropriate law enforcement agency to meet with you.

Daytona State College employs sworn law enforcement officers to patrol its campuses at certain times during business hours. These officers employed under contract with the jurisdiction in which the campus is located and wear the uniforms of their law enforcement agencies while working on campus.

We’re always happy to welcome local law enforcement on campus for our annual safety event.
The Daytona Beach Police Department brought their K-9 unit on campus for a demonstration.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACTS

Daytona Beach Police
(386) 671-5100

Volusia County Sheriff
(386) 248-1777 (Daytona)
(386) 736-5999 (DeLand)

New Smyrna Beach Police
(386) 424-2220

Edgewater Police
(386) 424-2425

Flagler County Sheriff
(386) 437-4116
Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Daytona State College strongly encourages anyone who is a victim of or witness to a crime to promptly report the incident to Campus Safety. Students, employees and guests should immediately report crimes in progress, accidents and other emergencies by dialing 9-1-1, (remember to dial 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone), or by contacting Campus Safety at (386) 506-4444 (extension 4444 from a campus phone).

In case of power outage or College network service interruption call (386) 258-7374.

Individuals also may report incidents that are no longer in progress by contacting Campus Safety, either by phone or in person at the Campus Safety office on your campus.

CAMPUS SAFETY OFFICE LOCATIONS

- Daytona Beach Campus - Bailey Hall (Bldg. 540), Rm. 116
- Advanced Technology College - Bldg. 1, Rm. 106
- DeLand Campus - Student Services Hall (Bldg. 7), Rm. 118
- Deltona Campus - Fathi Hall (Bldg. 1), Rm. 113
- Flagler/Palm Coast Campus - Student Center (Bldg. 3), Rm. 114A
- New Smyrna Beach-Edgewater Campus - Bldg. 1, Rm. 132
- The News-Journal Center at Daytona State College - Rm. 102

TIPS FOR REPORTING CRIMES OR EMERGENCIES

- **DON’T HANG UP.**
  - Stay on the line unless doing so places you in immediate danger. 9-1-1 operators are trained to get as much information as possible to determine the nature of the problem and its seriousness. On emergency calls, the operator already has sent the information to a dispatcher while continuing to ask additional questions. Stay on the line and answer the operator’s questions until he or she terminates the call.

- **BE READY TO GIVE YOUR LOCATION.**
  - Learn the campus, especially the areas you frequent. Take note of parking lot names (e.g. Orange C) building numbers, and landmarks which will help a law enforcement officer or Campus Safety Officer find you.

- **PROVIDE AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE.**
  - When describing a person, try to take note of age, height, weight, hair color, clothing description, mode and direction of travel. When describing a vehicle, try to include the make, model, color, license plate number, insurance company name & policy number, etc. If your property is stolen, provide a complete description, times you left the property and discovered it missing, serial and model numbers (if known), estimated value, and any other information that could assist in recovery.

- **IF THE SITUATION CHANGES BEFORE HELP ARRIVES, CALL 9-1-1 OR CAMPUS SAFETY AGAIN AND UPDATE THE OPERATOR.**

Non-Emergency Campus Safety Phone Numbers for Regional Campuses

- Advanced Technology College (ATC) - (386) 506-4190
- DeLand Campus - (386) 785-2024
- Deltona Campus - (386) 789-7304
- Flagler/Palm Coast Campus - (386) 246-4888
- New Smyrna Beach-Edgewater Campus - (386) 423-6334
- The News-Journal Center at Daytona State College - (386) 226-1902
Campus Security Authorities

Certain campus officials are considered Campus Security Authorities (CSA's) under the Clery Act and are trained in taking reports of crime. These include but are not limited to: academic club advisors, Athletics department coaches and managers, Student Services managers, Judicial Affairs officers, Human Resources representatives, and College administrators (e.g. directors, deans, vice presidents and the president). While we encourage you to make a report of a crime with Campus Safety and the police, all Campus Security Authorities have been trained to take the proper actions to respond to your report.

For more information on Campus Security Authorities at Daytona State College, visit our Campus Security Authorities page at www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/Campus_Security_Authorities and see the section on reporting sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct in this report.

Learn more about reporting sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct at www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/Reporting_Crime

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus “Pastoral Counselors” and Campus “Professional Counselors”, when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of Daytona State College policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

Pastoral Counselor
An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor
An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

If are reporting a crime to a College official and want it to remain confidential, Daytona State College will protect your confidentiality to the extent provided by law. Daytona State College encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, reports made to police departments cannot hold reports of crime in confidence; however, state law protects the identity of the victims of sex crimes.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Emergency telephones with direct access to the Campus Safety operator are located throughout the Daytona State College campuses and in all elevators. You can activate the phone by pushing the button or (in some elevators) lifting the handset. When used, the Campus Safety operator will ask if you need assistance or help. Please remain at the location until an officer arrives (if the situation is safe). These phones are for emergency use only.
Daytona State College is responsible for providing a safe learning environment in which all of its students can realize their academic and career goals and participate in the teaching and learning experience. The college experience is a privilege that is afforded to students. All students are expected to abide by and are held accountable for violations of the College Student Code of Conduct rules. Students who choose to be members of the College community accept the responsibility to be informed and acquainted with College regulations, to comply with these regulations and to respect the personal rights and property of other members or guests of the College community.

Daytona State College reserves the right to determine when its Student Code of Conduct rules have been violated and to administer disciplinary actions for conduct that is inconsistent with the College’s acceptable behavioral policies, procedures and practices. Students who are accused of violating the Student Code of Conduct rules may be provided an opportunity to personally respond or submit a written response to an allegation unless a campus/college restriction is authorized by the Campus Safety Office, Judicial Affairs Office, Law Enforcement Officials and/or the Vice President for Enrollment and Student Development or his/her designee.

The College is committed to providing a workplace and learning environment for its employees and students which is safe, secure and respectful. This means an environment that is free from threat of violence and violence of any kind. Behaviors and actions that are indicative of threats and/or violence that are potentially damaging to College employees, students, guests or property are strictly prohibited. The College reserves unilaterally an unlimited right to waive, suspend, alter, or amend any policies, procedures, or guidelines to insure the public safety of students, employees, guest and the community.

**Student Disciplinary Committee**

A Student Disciplinary Committee may be convened by the Judicial Affairs Officer, the Vice President of Enrollment and Student Development or an appropriate College administrator to resolve student violations of the Student Code of Conduct rules. The Student Disciplinary Committee membership may include, but not be limited to, faculty, administrators, staff, or student representatives recommended by the College Student Government Association. The Student Disciplinary Committee is authorized to make a decision as to whether a student has violated the College Student Code of Conduct rules and to render disciplinary actions as a result of such violations. The College administrative staff reserves the right to refer any violations of civil and or criminal law to the appropriate law enforcement agencies for disposition.
Disclosure to Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-forcible Sex Offense

Daytona State College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the College against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Daytona State College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

For more information on the student disciplinary process and student due process procedures, access the Student Handbook on the Student Activities page at: www.DaytonaState.edu/student_act/index.html.

Sexual Offender/Predator Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders/predators may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders/predators to provide to appropriate state officials notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the offender/predator is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. In accordance with Florida State Statute 775.21 (“The Florida Sexual Predators Act”) and Florida State Statute 943.0435, convicted sex offenders in Florida must register with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) within 48 hours of establishing permanent or temporary residence. The FDLE makes information concerning the presence of registered sexual offenders/predators available to local law enforcement officials and the public. It is then the responsibility of the county sheriff or the municipal police chief to make required notification to all community members of the presence of predators (only) in a manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff or police chief.

Daytona State College is required to inform members of the campus community where to obtain information about such offenders/predators. Any member of the Daytona State College community who wishes to obtain further information regarding sexual offender/predators in our area may refer to the FDLE web site at www.fdle.state.fl.us, call 1-888- FL-PREDATOR / 1-888-357-7332, or utilize the FDLE web site searchable database at: http://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/Search.jsp.

The FDLE searchable database may be used to find all registered sex offenders in any city, county, or zip code in the state.
Daytona State College is committed to providing a place of learning and work that is free of violence, including all forms of sexual violence, harassment, intimidation or exploitation. The college does not tolerate any sexual assault or gender-based violence or misconduct or any behavior that puts the community at greater risk for such behaviors. Gender-based misconduct includes domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and any type of gender-based harassment or intimidation.

The following sections address the college's policies and resources for prevention, education, and response services regarding these behaviors.

**Sexual Assault**

Sexual assault includes 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 is incapable of giving consent, including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling.

Sexual assault includes unlawful, non-forcible sex offenses, including incest (non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law) and statutory rape (non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent).

**Consent**

Consent is based on choice. Consent is an intelligent, voluntary, informed decision by someone capable of making such a decision. In order for there to be consent in a sexual situation, there must be an affirmative statement or action by each participant. Consent does exist if coercion, threats, intimidation, or physical force are used. If someone is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired such that they are temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the sexual situation or controlling their own conduct, there can be no consent in the situation. This includes such impairment or incapacitation resulting from the consumption of alcohol or other drugs. Whether a person has used a position of authority or influence to take advantage of another person will be a consideration in determining whether consent exists in a sexual situation.

A person is legally incapable of giving consent if he or she is:
- Under 18 years of age or
- Incapacitated or impaired as described above by alcohol or other drugs or
- Developmentally disabled or
- Temporarily or permanently mentally or physically unable to do so

A summary of the Florida Statutes concerning sexual assault, consent and gender-based violence and misconduct can be found at:

Florida Statutes
http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes
Steps to take if you have been Sexually Assaulted

Get to a safe place
Your immediate safety is your first priority. If you are in danger, you should call 911. Stay on the phone as long as you can until help arrives. Remember that the police will help you whether or not you choose to prosecute the assailant. Call a trusted friend or family member for support and/or the victim-assistance services offered by community or law enforcement agencies. Some local agencies are listed on page 19.

Get medical attention
A medical examination is to check for physical injury, the presence of sexually transmitted diseases, or pregnancy as a result of the assault. A medical examination will also aid in the police investigation and legal proceedings.

If the assault was recent, don’t bathe or douche
Bathing or douching might be the first thing you want to do, but you may be washing away evidence needed to prosecute the assailant. Wait until you have a medical examination. Also, do not change or alter the crime scene.

Save your clothing
Changing your clothes is alright, but save the clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault. Place each item of clothing in a separate paper bag and give them to the police. Your clothing could be used as evidence for prosecution.
Relationship Abuse and Domestic Violence

**Relationship abuse** consists of a pattern of abusive or coercive behaviors used to exert power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Abuse can be emotional, psychological, financial, sexual, or physical, and can include threats, isolation and intimidation.

**Domestic violence** is 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, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies under the Violence Against Women Act, 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.

**Dating violence** is 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 is determined based on statements given by the person reporting the violence and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Note that for Clery purposes, an incident fitting the description of domestic violence or dating violence is considered a crime regardless of whether the incident qualifies as a crime in the local jurisdiction. Daytona State College prohibits any domestic violence on any of our campuses, property controlled by the college, or at any college-sponsored event.

**Sexual harassment** includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when it is implicitly or explicitly suggested that submission to or rejection of the conduct will be a factor in academic or employment decisions or evaluations or permissions to participate in a college activity OR the conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s academic or work performance by creating an intimidating or hostile academic, work or student living environment.
Could you be in an Abusive Relationship?

- Are you afraid of your partner?
- Does your partner frequently lose his or her temper or have unpredictable outbursts of anger?
- Do you avoid saying certain things for fear that it will make your partner angry?
- Does your partner destroy your belongings?
- Does your partner humiliate or belittle you?
- Does your partner seem unusually jealous or possessive?
- Does your partner try to keep you isolated from friends or family?
- Does your partner ask you to account for your whereabouts when you are not together?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, you may be in an abusive relationship. If so, understand that you are not at fault! A romantic partner should treat you with dignity and respect. It is a fact that emotional abuse often precedes physical abuse. If you are dealing with domestic violence or relationship abuse and are unsure of what to do, know that there are many resources for you to get help. One of your best options is the criminal justice system. The first priority of the police and legal system is to provide safety for survivors of violence and lead them to additional resources in the community, including temporary living accommodations if needed.

Another good immediate option is a temporary injunction for protection (commonly known as a restraining order). The police can help you obtain information on how to obtain a temporary injunction for protection. Call 911 and tell the dispatcher that you are in danger and need help immediately. You may call the police any time, even days or months, after being abused.

Daytona State College honors all injunctions for protection in which the college is listed as a restricted area for the defendant.
Stalking

Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. A “reasonable person” under the definition of stalking means a reasonable person under similar circumstances. Acts of stalking may include acts in which the stalker, either directly, indirectly, or through a third party, follows, monitors, observes, threatens, communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. Stalking may include communication through electronic communication such as text messages or social media (“cyberstalking”).

Stalking is a violation of Daytona State College policy and a reportable offence under the Clery Act.

If you believe you are being stalked:

• Report the stalking to the police, Campus Safety, or a college official as soon as possible.

• If the person communicates with you, be clear that you wish to be left alone.

• Document the date, time, location and a detailed description each incident. For evidence, save any communications such as text messages, emails, letters, notes and gifts or other objects sent to you.
Reporting Sexual Assault and Gender-based Violence and Misconduct

We encourage you to report the incident to police. This is entirely your choice. You have rights and will receive help from the college regardless of whether or not you make a police report.

But keep in mind that reporting the incident to the police will help the college to conduct a more effective response and investigation. Victims of sexual assault may feel embarrassed, guilty, or fear retaliation or possible humiliation. These are normal emotions. But know that law enforcement officers are trained to handle such situations with sensitivity and compassion. Please also keep in mind that making a report with the police is not the same thing as prosecution. Prosecution can be determined later. Also know that it is a violation of Florida State Statute for any agency or media outlet to release the identity of a victim of sexual assault. If you decide not to notify law enforcement, please secure medical attention and contact any of the victim support resources listed in this guide.

Learn more about reporting sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct at www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/Reporting_Crime

If you know who your attacker is, you are also encouraged to pursue an injunction for protection order with court officials. If you choose to pursue this option, list Daytona State College as a restricted location and provide a copy to the Campus Safety Office on any campus location. The college will comply with all court-ordered injunctions (restraining orders) that involve Daytona State College.

Campus Security Authorities

Campus Security Authorities (CSA's) as described on page 9, are trained to take reports of sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct. While survivors are encouraged to make a report with the police, they may report an incident to any Daytona State College Campus Security Authority and receive all rights such as referrals to advocacy and mental health assistance programs and reasonable academic, living and transportation accommodations.

For more information go to: www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/Campus_Security_Authorities

Title IX

Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. Acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence and misconduct constitute such discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

You may report instances of discrimination on the basis of sex to you Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator for Daytona State College is the Director of Equity and Inclusion in the Office of College Equity located in Wetherell Student Services/Administration (Bldg. 100), Rm. 316 on the Daytona Beach Campus.

Contact information:
Lonnie Thompson, Director of Equity & Inclusion
Daytona State College
ThompsL@DaytonaState.edu, (386) 506-3973
Rights of Survivors of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking

Survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking have rights under federal law. Note that survivors have these rights regardless of whether or not they wish to remain anonymous or report the crime to police.

Upon receiving a report of a sexual assault or incident of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking:

- We will ensure that your immediate safety and medical needs are addressed by contacting the appropriate emergency services.
- We will notify you of your options for contacting law enforcement. (Campus Safety Officers do not have law enforcement authority and are not sworn law enforcement officers.) These options include the right not to make a report to law enforcement. If you request, we will contact law enforcement on your behalf and provide information to them on your behalf.
- We will fully investigate your case and keep you informed with information we can legally disclose. Preservation of the crime scene will be maintained until an investigation is completed. We will notify and instruct you about the importance of preserving evidence.
- You will be treated with courtesy, respect, dignity and sensitivity.
- We will ensure that a College victims’ advocate is available throughout the process to address your concerns as well as those of significant others. You may have your own advocate present at any stage of the process.
- You will be notified of and, upon request, assisted with contacting available counseling and community victims’ advocacy services. Students who report a sexual assault that has occurred off campus or at a prior time on campus will be assisted in contacting the appropriate legal authorities and/or service agencies.

More information on where survivors can find help can be found at: www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/resources_for_survivors

- We will act thoughtfully without prejudging.
- We will maintain your confidentiality including redacting your identifying information from records to the extent permissible by law.
- We will continue to serve your needs and be available to answer your questions. You may contact us at any time.
- If you wish to be interviewed, you will be interviewed in a private location. You can request to be interviewed by a person of the same gender.
- You have the right to change your academic and (if applicable) living and transportation arrangements with Daytona State College.

Rights associated with a Daytona State College disciplinary proceedings:

- Accuser and accused will both have the same opportunity to have others present.
- Both accuser and accused will be notified in writing of the outcome of any disciplinary proceedings.
- Each survivor will be notified of their options for reasonable accommodations, including changes to his or her academic, residence and transportation situation.
Resources for Survivors of Sexual Assault and Gender-based Violence and Misconduct

We strongly encourage survivors of sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct to consider the following resources.

On-Campus Counseling Services
Daytona State College Counseling Services provides confidential short-term counseling services to students, and links them to local community mental health professionals for long-term counseling, treatment, or therapeutic intervention. Counselors are licensed and experienced mental health professionals. Services include assessment, crisis stabilization, and community referral. These services are available for free to all students on the Daytona Beach campus and all regional campuses. You can contact Counseling Services at (386) 506-3038.

Find out more at DaytonaState.edu/Counseling

Community Victims’ Advocacy and Mental Health Resources
• Daytona Beach Police Department - (386) 671-5100
• Volusia County Sheriff’s Department - (386) 248-1777 (Daytona) (386) 736-5999 (DeLand)
• New Smyrna Beach Police Department - (386) 424-2220
• Edgewater Police Department - (386) 424-2425
• Flagler County Sheriff’s Department - (386) 437-4116
• Children’s Advocacy Center of Volusia and Flagler Counties (For Adults, Adolescents, and Children) - http://www.childrensadvocacy.org/
• Rape Crisis Hotline for Adults, Adolescents and Children - 1-800-940-7273
  Daytona Beach residents may also call (386) 258-7273
• Stewart-Marchman ACT Behavioral Healthcare - http://www.smabehavioral.org/
  24 Hour Hotline - (800) 539-4228
• Victims’ Advocate Office/State Attorney - (386) 239-7710
• Domestic Abuse Council of Volusia County, Florida
  http://www.domesticabusecouncil.com/index.htm
  24-Hour Crisis Line - (800) 500-1119

State and National Resources
• FloridaHealth.gov Sexual Abuse or Violence Prevention
  sexual-abuse-or-violence-prevention/index.html
• Florida Department of Children and Families - http://www.myffamilies.com/
  http://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/domestic-violence
• Florida Abuse Hotline - (800) 962-2873, TTY (800) 453-5145
• Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence - http://www.fcadv.org/
• NotAlone- A national program launched to protect students from sexual assault.
  NotAlone.gov offers references to several local, state, and national resources.
  https://www.notalone.gov/
• National Sexual Assault Hotline - (800) 656-4673 (HOPE)
  https://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline
  (Live chat available online)
• National Domestic Violence Hotline - (800) 799-7233
  http://www.thehotline.org/ (Live chat available online)
Investigation of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct

An allegation of sexual assault and/or sexual harassment that occurred on campus, at a College-owned or operated facility off the main campus, or in conjunction with a College sponsored activity may be investigated by various departments including: the local law enforcement jurisdiction, the Campus Safety Department, the Judicial Affairs Department, Human Resources, the college attorney and the Title IX Office.

The department or persons having responsibility for conducting an investigation will depend on the circumstances of the case, for example, the relationship that the victim and the alleged perpetrator have to the college (i.e. faculty, staff, student, no affiliation). The type of investigation (criminal, disciplinary, or administrative) will depend on the circumstances of the case and the entity conducting the investigation. Multiple investigations may take place. The standard of evidence for a disciplinary investigation conducted by the college is a preponderance of the evidence.

For assistance in determining reporting options, students should Campus Safety and/or the Title IX Coordinator. Faculty and staff may contact the Campus Safety, the Title IX Coordinator, and/or Human Resources. These offices may be a resource for students and employees even if the incident took place off campus.

**Title IX Investigation**

A Title IX investigation is an administrative procedure, not a disciplinary process. The purpose of a Title IX investigation is to determine: whether conduct prohibited by Title IX occurred; whether there is an ongoing risk of further prohibited conduct and if so, to act to prevent its recurrence; whether accommodations for the affected party are needed to remedy the effects of the prohibited conduct (e.g. initiating a no-contact order); whether accommodations or safety precautions should be put in place to make the Daytona State College community safe; whether the conduct necessitates review by the Judicial Affairs Department for disciplinary procedure; and whether College-wide or departmental changes to policies, practices or training should be implemented.
Daytona State College promotes education and awareness of safety and security in the College community through comprehensive range of presentations, programs, and events.

These programs include education and awareness to prevent sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence and misconduct.

Campus Safety and the Office of College Equity and Inclusion conduct several live presentations to employees and students throughout the year including presentations to student athletes who reside in off-campus College housing and presentations to faculty and staff as part Fall and Spring Semester planning activities. Campus Safety maintains an active relationship with the Student Government Association with a representative regularly attending SGA meetings. Campus Safety participates in student events such as the SGA Welcome Back events and College Open House events to promote awareness of safety issues. Each year Campus Safety hosts a Campus Safety Awareness Day. Representatives from community advocacy and mental health agencies such as Stewart-Marchman-Act Behavioral Healthcare and the Domestic Abuse Council attend to promote awareness of their services through literature and personal interaction.

During the required online orientation for all new students, students are presented with information on safety and security. In January of 2015, a module will be added to orientation and presented to all incoming students. This will include information on:

- Identifying, understanding and preventing sexual assault, relationship abuse and gender-based violence
- How bystander intervention and being an “active bystander” can help prevent sexual assault and gender-based violence.
- Defining and understanding legal consent with regard to sexual situations
- And more.

Campus Safety conducts a live New Employee Orientation to all incoming employees of Daytona State College including education and awareness of safety policies and practices. The information listed above has been included all New Employee Orientations.

The Human Resources Departments presents all employees of Daytona State College with mandatory sexual harassment training.

New continuing campaigns for awareness and prevention of sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct including online presentations, print media distributed on campus, and live presentations from representatives of community agencies such as the Volusia County Domestic Abuse Council are being developed for implementation in January, 2015.

Campus Safety offers customizable live safety presentations upon request.
Bystander Intervention

Bystanders are often the largest group of people involved in incidents of sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct; they outnumber both the perpetrators and the victims.

There are different circumstances in which we can be considered bystanders. A bystander might have knowledge that an incident of sexual violence will occur or is occurring, or a bystander may witness sexual assault or misconduct firsthand. A bystander could have knowledge about an assault that has already occurred.

Regardless of the circumstances, we all have a choice whether we will be passive bystanders, standing by and taking insufficient or no action, or whether we will be active bystanders who are engaged and take the necessary action to prevent sexual violence. An active bystander has the power to prevent sexual violence from occurring and to assist survivors of assault in getting the help they need.

Being an Active Bystander
A passive bystander is someone who stands by and fails to take the necessary safe action to prevent sexual assault and gender-based violence and misconduct. An active bystander is someone who commits to making a choice to become involved. The first and foremost thing to remember as an active bystander is that you don’t do anything that puts your safety at risk!

Many, if not most of the actions you will take as an active bystander will be calling on others, such as Campus Safety or the police, for help. Always remember that if you or someone else is in immediate danger, call 911 (remember to dial 9 and then 911 from a college phone.)

The goal is to promote a culture of accountability that helps prevent sexual assault and misconduct without causing additional threat or harm to others.

Please view more information on being an active bystander at DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety/Safety-Awareness---Education
1. What is abuse?

**For children:**
“Abuse” means any willful act or threatened act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual injury or harm that causes or is likely to cause the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired. Abuse of a child includes acts or omissions. Corporal discipline of a child by a parent or legal custodian for disciplinary purposes does not in itself constitute abuse when it does not result in harm to the child.

**For adults:**
“Abuse” means any willful act or threatened act by a relative, caregiver, or household member which causes or is likely to cause significant impairment to a vulnerable adult’s physical, mental, or emotional health. Abuse includes acts and omissions.

2. What is neglect?

**For children:**
“Neglect” occurs when a child is deprived of, or is allowed to be deprived of, necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment or a child is permitted to live in an environment when such deprivation or environment causes the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired or to be in danger of being significantly impaired.

**For adults:**
“Neglect” means the failure or omission on the part of the caregiver or vulnerable adult to provide the care, supervision, and services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult, including, but not limited to, food, clothing, medicine, shelter, supervision, and medical services, which a prudent person would consider essential for the well-being of a vulnerable adult.

The term “neglect” also means the failure of a caregiver or vulnerable adult to make a reasonable effort to protect a vulnerable adult from abuse, neglect, or exploitation by others.

Florida Law (Florida Statutes Chapters 39 [http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter39](http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter39) and 415 [http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415](http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415)) requires any individual who suspects that a child has been abused by any person to make a report with the Florida Abuse Hotline. Any allegations a child was abused or neglected by a caregiver will be investigated by the Department of Children and Families, while allegations of child abuse by someone other than a caregiver will be accepted at the Hotline and immediately electronically transferred to the appropriate local law enforcement agency where the child lives.
3. What is exploitation?

“Exploitation” means a person who:

A. Stands in a position of trust and confidence with a vulnerable adult and knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, a vulnerable adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive a vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult;

or

B. Knows or should know that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent, and obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, the vulnerable adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult.

4. Who do you consider a child?

A child is an unmarried person who is born, under the age of 18, and who has not been emancipated by order of the court.

5. Who do you consider a vulnerable adult?

A vulnerable adult is a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for his or her own care or protection is impaired due to disability, brain damage, or the infirmities of aging.

6. What should I do if I suspect a child or vulnerable adult is being abused, neglected, or exploited?

Everyone, including professionally mandatory reporters, should contact the Florida Abuse Hotline when they know or have reasonable cause to suspect that a child or a vulnerable adult has been abused, abandoned, neglected, or exploited. The Abuse Hotline Counselor will determine if the information provided meets legal requirements to accept a report for investigation.

7. When should I call?

Any person, including professionally mandatory reports, should contact the Florida Abuse Hotline when they know or have reasonable cause to suspect that a child or vulnerable adult has been abused, abandoned, neglected, or exploited. The Hotline has counselors available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Hotline counselor will determine if the information provided meets legal requirements to accept a report for investigation.
Be prepared to provide specific descriptions of the incident(s) or the circumstances contributing to the risk of harm, including who was involved, what occurred, when and where it occurred, why it happened, the extent of any injuries sustained, what the victim(s) said happened, and any other pertinent information are very important.

**Information callers should have ready includes:**

- Name, date of birth (or approximate age), race, and gender, for all adults and children involved.

- Addresses or another means to locate the subjects of the report, including current location.

- Information regarding disabilities and/or limitations of the victims (especially for vulnerable adult victims).

- Relationship of the alleged perpetrator to the child or adult victim(s).

- Other relevant information that would expedite an investigation, such as directions to the victim (especially in rural areas) and potential risks to the investigator, should be given to the Abuse Hotline Counselor.

For a complete list of information please see the What We Need to Know page [http://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/abuse-hotline/what-we-need-know](http://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/abuse-hotline/what-we-need-know)

**Please contact the Hotline’s toll free reporting number if you believe a child or vulnerable adult is at imminent risk of harm.**
To make a report via fax, please send a detailed written report with your name and contact telephone or FAX contact information using the Florida Abuse Hotline’s fax reporting form to: 1-800-914-0004.

**Tips for Successful Fax Reporting**

http://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/abuse-hotline/tips-successful-fax-reporting

This form is available in PDF Format, (requires that you use Adobe Acrobat to view and print).

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**Web Reporting:**

Web reporting should not be used for situations requiring immediate attention. Please contact the Hotline’s toll free reporting number if you believe a child or vulnerable adult is at imminent risk of harm.

To make a report via the Florida Abuse Hotline’s web reporting option, please gather all of your information in advance and go to the following page to access the web reporting option: https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us/

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**Notification of Report:**

- Telephone reporters will always be told prior to concluding your conversation, whether the information provided has been accepted as a report.

- Fax reporters will only be notified if they request notification in the designated area on the fax reporting form.

http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/abuse/docs/faxreport.pdf

Please do not fax multiple allegations of abuse or neglect for multiple families at a time. By submitting them one at a time, they will likely get processed faster.

For more information on reporting child abuse, please visit: http://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/abuse-hotline or contact Campus Safety.
Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Campus Safety Director or his/her designee, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the Campus Community or to those in the immediate area, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The Campus Safety Director or his/her designee will consider whether a timely warning is issued on a case-by-case basis in light of the circumstances and facts surrounding a crime, including factors such as:

• **THE NATURE OF THE CRIME**
  - Crimes falling under the categories of “Clery Act crimes” (listed on page 2) which represent a serious or continuing threat to the Campus Community.
  - Other crimes involving serious bodily injury or the threat of bodily injury

• **THE CONTINUING DANGER TO THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY**
  - Suspects have not been identified or apprehended
  - There is a pattern of crimes against persons or property and a timely warning will help members of the campus community protect themselves and/or their property

• **ANY CIRCUMSTANCE IN WHICH A TIMELY WARNING WILL AID IN THE PREVENTION OF SIMILAR OCCURRENCES**

Should the Campus Safety Director or his/her designee decide to issue a timely warning, the warning will include information that will promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The timely warning will also include known information about the crime that triggers the warning, which may include the date and time the crime occurred, the location, and the type of crime which occurred. Timely Warnings will not include confidential information or information identifying a victim/survivor of a crime.

The Campus Safety Director or his/her designee, in determining the content of a timely warning notice, will consider whether information may compromise law enforcement efforts, for example, by disclosing law enforcement tactics or policies.

Under current Daytona State College policy, the Campus Safety Director or his/her designee may use the following to issue a timely warning:

• The College email system to students, faculty, and staff

• Posted bulletins in common areas of the campus

• The official Daytona State College Facebook and Twitter accounts

• The Daytona State College student and employee text messaging system

• The Daytona State College and/or Daytona State College Campus Safety web site

• The MyDaytonaState student and employee portal (on the Web).

• Other means deemed effective by the Campus Safety Director or his/her designee
Notification to the Daytona State College Community about an Immediate Threat

The Daytona State College Campus Safety Department, under the direction of the Campus Safety Director or his designees, is responsible for assessing situations and determining if it is necessary to initiate emergency mass notification procedures.

In addition to the Campus Safety Department, members of the Critical Incident Management Team (CIM Team) may initiate these procedures. The Campus Safety Department and the CIM Team maintain open channels of communication with and receive information from Campus Safety personnel, other various offices/departments at the College, city, county, state, and federal law enforcement and emergency management agencies, and the safety and security departments of other higher education institutions in the area.

If Campus Safety or the Critical Incident Management Team 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 Daytona State College Community, Campus Safety or CIM Team officials will:

- **Determine the content of the message**
- **Determine the segment of the college community to be notified**
- **Use some or all of the systems outlined on the following page to communicate the threat**

Campus Safety and the CIM Team will initiate emergency notification of an immediate threat without delay and taking into account the safety of the College Community, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders, (including Campus Safety, law enforcement and emergency services personnel), compromise the efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

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**Emergency Broadcast Announcements**

In the event of weather-related or other emergencies that cause the president to close one or all of the college campuses, the following radio stations will deliver information on the hour and half hour regarding the status of Daytona State College: **FM: 89.7, 90.3, 97.3, 102.7 and AM: 1450**

In addition to radio broadcasts you can also tune in to Daytona State Public Broadcasting-TV Channel 15, Volusia County’s official emergency broadcast station or call: **506-HELP(4357)**.
Daytona State College’s emergency mass notification system is built upon a platform of multiple first and second tier emergency mass notification systems. The following systems are used, as part of a comprehensive and overlapping emergency mass notification system, to issue a notification of an immediate threat:

**“FIRST TIER”**
**REFERS TO SCALABLE, ZONEABLE AREA ALERTING IN REAL TIME.**

First Tier Mass Notification Systems employed by Daytona State College include:

- **“GIANT VOICE” Wireless Mass Notification System**
  - An outdoor emergency loudspeaker and siren system covering the entire Daytona Beach Campus

- **Cisco IP Phone InformaCast® “Voice Over IP” (VOIP)**
  - A system which utilizes the Cisco IP phones throughout the entire College as voice warning system

- **Volunteer Emergency Response Teams (VolERTs)**
  - Employees who have volunteered to assist during an emergency with duties such as notification and evacuation

- **Dynavox® portable loudspeakers (bullhorns)**
  - Used by trained Campus Safety officers or others to be deployed to appropriate areas during an emergency

- **Silent Knight® Voice Evacuation System**
  - A system providing the capability to broadcast voice instructions from a central location over speakers throughout Baker Academic Support Center (Bldg. 500).

**“SECOND TIER”**
**REFERS TO PERSONAL NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS, NOT NECESSARILY IN REAL TIME.**

Second Tier Mass Notification Systems employed by Daytona State College include:

- **Daytona State College Rave Alert**
  - Student and employee emergency text, email, voice calling, social media alerts.

- **Social media alerts** are via the official Daytona State College Facebook and Twitter accounts

Daytona State College’s Emergency Mass Notification strategy is one of continuous improvement. Campus Safety is committed to researching and exploring new advances in mass notification, as well as upgrading and expanding existing systems to ensure that we are providing safety to the Daytona State College community at the highest possible level.
Responding to Emergencies

Daytona State College maintains a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) which includes policies and procedures for responding to emergencies and notifying the College community during an emergency. The College’s CEMP relies on two fundamental operational concepts, those given under FEMA’s National Incident Management System (NIMS), as incorporated in the National Response Plan (NRP), and the “Emergency Support Function” (ESF) concept, which classifies common operations into organizational groups.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for Daytona State College are publicized each year as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts.

When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, an Incident Commander, normally the Campus Safety Director or his designee, will be responsible for command and control of all aspects of the emergency response, including quickly assessing the emergency situation, determining the level of impact, assessing the effect, containing the incident and assigning the proper resources.

The Critical Incident Management Team is comprised of the College President, administrators, employees who serve key support functions, and their designees. The CIM Team includes direct response personnel as well as those with the role of policy and major decisions normally centered on planning and preparation prior to and recovery from the incident. The Incident Commander is responsible for keeping the Critical Incident Management Team up-to-date on all important matters pertaining to the incident.

The first responders to an emergency are usually Daytona State College Campus Safety Officers and Law Enforcement and Emergency Services from the city of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Flagler County, and the city of Edgewater.

Depending on the nature of the incident, other Daytona State College departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

Daytona State College Campus Safety Officers are trained in the emergency response and emergency notification procedures stated in the CEMP, and in addition are required to complete all core classes in the NIMS Training Program.

All members of the Daytona State College Community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify the Daytona State College Campus Safety Department and local law enforcement, (through 9-1-1), of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. These agencies have the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, these agencies responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact, pose a threat to the community. If that is the case, Federal Law requires that the institution immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Two common practices for emergency response used by Daytona State College are evacuation and lockdown, (also known as Shelter-In-Place).
Evacuation

Evacuations may be conducted under non-emergency and emergency conditions. Non-emergency evacuations will be required when the threat of a potentially dangerous situation or condition exists. The evacuation is conducted as a precautionary measure and the speed of the evacuation is not critical.

At Daytona State, staff, students and faculty will be advised by Campus Safety to evacuate a building or an area in a calm, clear tone of voice. Buildings will be evacuated from the bottom to the top floors. Staff and faculty will be advised of the nearest available exit doors and stairwells. Elevators will be for the exclusive use of disabled persons. Staff and faculty will remain with their class or group as it exits the building. Evacuees will be directed away from buildings (at least 300 hundred feet) to one of the parking lots, clear of any emergency vehicles, where they will await instructions from the Command Center. When the building or area has been evacuated, the Control Center will be advised. Campus Safety will monitor the building or area to prevent re-entry into the area.

An emergency evacuation is required when an imminent threat of danger exists. Speedy evacuation is required to remove the occupants from a dangerous situation. Occupants will be alerted by the sounding of the fire alarms. Staff and faculty will be responsible for an orderly evacuation. As occupants leave the buildings, they will receive directions from staff members.

During an emergency evacuation, the elevators may be operational. If so, they will be used exclusively for faculty and staff to provide special assistance for disabled persons. If elevators are not operational, faculty members have the initial responsibility for disabled persons in their charge. Hearing impaired students should be made aware of the situation and remain with the group as it exits the building.

The key to successful evacuation is to have a plan.

At work or at school, have a plan for evacuating your building or area.

- Know if there are predetermined evacuation routes for your building. There are sometimes maps posted showing these routes, usually on walls near exits/entrances.
- Know where fire alarm pull stations are located. This is a good way to alert others of danger and initiate an evacuation.
- Employees should provide assistance to facilitate an orderly evacuation, without putting themselves in danger.
- Be prepared to provide any information you can to law enforcement and emergency services once you reach a safe area.
- Always be prepared to do a roll call to provide information on who may still be in a dangerous area. This means being aware of who is present and absent each day.
- Provide assistance for people with disabilities
  - Every employee of the College should have a predetermined plan for assisting each disabled student and coworker in the building.
  - During an evacuation, elevators are for the exclusive use of persons with disabilities.
  - Notify emergency personnel of the location and needs of those with disabilities.
Sight impaired students, faculty and staff should be escorted out of the building by staff, faculty or student volunteers. If operational, they should be escorted down by elevator. The escorted person should exit by the nearest available stairwell, keeping to the right. The escort should be in front of the person with the person having one hand on the handrail and one hand on the escort’s shoulder. The escort should give instructions as needed in a calm, clear voice and remain with the person after exiting the building.

Hearing impaired persons. Persons with impaired hearing may not perceive emergency alarms and an alternative warning technique such as turning the light switch on and off may be necessary. Indicate through gestures or writing what is happening and what to do.

Wheelchair bound students, faculty and staff should be assisted by personnel. If operational, they should be escorted down by elevator. Otherwise, they should be moved to a safe area, such as a balcony, patio or stairwell landing. Members of the group exiting the building should note and report the location of the wheelchair person/persons to College personnel. A staff member with a two-way radio should be sent to the area as soon as possible. The Control Center should be advised via radio where the wheelchair person/persons are located. Wheelchairs may have parts not intended for lifting. Batteries or life support equipment may be connected. Lifting the person could be harmful. Ask the person how you can help. Ask what type of assistance he/she will need after evacuation. Moving a person up or down stairs should only be attempted for life safety. Trained emergency rescue personnel should be directed to the area as soon as possible.

Persons using crutches, canes or walkers. Ask if the person needs assistance to evacuate. Offer to guide him/her to the emergency exit. Move person up or down stairs only if necessary for life safety.

If you are disabled. Be aware of persons in your area who could assist you. If you cannot speak loudly, carry a whistle or other device to help you attract attention. Give clear instructions as to your needs and preferences.

You should also have a home evacuation plan, which should include where you will go (choose several alternatives such as friends and relatives and motels), road maps, and your disaster supplies kit. Visit www.FloridaDisaster.org, for a good source of information for developing your emergency plan.

Some tips from www.FloridaDisaster.org for evacuating your home:

• Leave as early as possible
• Avoid going to shelters unless absolutely necessary
• Be prepared for delays, traffic, and to take alternate routes
• Stay away from flood waters. If you see water on the road, turn around and go another way
• Bring bedding and clothing, including sleeping bags and pillows
• Bring your portable disaster supply kit, including your documents and medications

TESTING EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

At least one emergency response/evacuation drill/exercise will be scheduled and coordinated by Daytona State College each calendar year.

The purpose of emergency response drills and exercises is to prepare College community members to effectively respond during an emergency and to assess and evaluate emergency policies and procedures outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan.

Daytona State will publish a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill/exercise each calendar year.
Shelter In Place

The term Shelter In Place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency. Evacuation is the preferred response when possible; however, sometimes evacuation is not a safe option. Shelter In Place is mainly used for outdoor hazards that approach too rapidly and/or are too widespread for evacuation, for example: sudden severe weather - tornado or toxic chemical spill/cloud.

In-place sheltering usually lasts no more than a few minutes to a few hours, and preparations, made in advance, can ensure that the event is as comfortable as possible. Each department should determine its sheltering location prior to an incident occurring. The preferred Shelter In Place location would be an interior room with no windows. The location should have access to restroom facilities and drinking water when possible.

In each building at Daytona State College, Campus Safety has selected the safest rooms in which to Shelter In Place should the need arise during an emergency. These rooms are identified by the SHIP sign located outside the door and should be your first choices. You can prepare by identifying the SHIP rooms in your building and letting others know where they are located.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PROCEDURES

- Try to reach a SHIP room. For emergencies involving high winds (tornado), find a SHIP room on the lowest floor, if possible.
  - If you can’t find a SHIP room, find an interior area on lowest floor possible. Interior stairwells are good. Hallways can be dangerous because of blowing debris.

- Stay away from windows, doors, outside walls and DO NOT OPEN windows.

- Close the door and go to center of room.

- Cover your head with a blanket, pad, or cushion, if available. If nothing is available, cover head with arms and hands.

- Remain in shelter until given an “all clear” by authorities (Don’t assume a calm means the danger has passed).
Lockdown in Your Area

Lockdown in Your Area means to quickly and quietly isolate yourself from danger.

Lockdown in Your Area is mainly used for responding to danger posed by a violent person or violent persons when evacuation may not be safe. You should determine in advance which locations in areas you frequent are best for Lockdown in Your Area.

The best locations:
- Can be secured by a locked door;
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction;
- Don’t completely restrict your options for movement;
- You should not try to reach a SHIP room to Lockdown in Your Area unless that SHIP room is the nearest location that meets the above criteria that you can reach without exposing yourself to the threat.

TYPES OF EVENTS TRIGGERING LOCKDOWN IN YOUR AREA

The types of events that could require lockdown include situations such as the following:
- Violent Person - Active Threat/Active Shooter;
- Hostage Situation;
- Riot/Large Uprising;
- Other emergency situation where evacuation may pose greater risk than sheltering in place.

LOCKDOWN IN YOUR AREA PROCEDURES

- Quickly and quietly find a place to isolate yourself from the danger (hide).
- Lock all doors in area. If restricting entry with a locked door is not possible, use whatever is available, e.g. furniture, equipment, etc. to barricade entry.
- Move people to the point in the room that is most distant from a door entering the room from the outside or from a corridor/hallway. Do not huddle, but spread out.
- Close blinds and drapes for concealment.
- Turn off lights. Put cell phones on silent, and if communication is needed, use text messaging only.
- Remain under lockdown until advised by Campus Safety, senior administration, or law enforcement personnel that the crisis has been resolved.
- After the lockdown order has been lifted, faculty and staff should then attempt to restore normalcy and comfort/assist the room occupants.
Access to College Facilities

Daytona State College buildings and grounds are well maintained by the Facilities Services Department. Through cooperation between the Campus Safety, Facilities Planning, and Facilities Services departments, the safety and security of the College community is a key focus in the design and maintenance of College buildings and grounds. The inspection and maintenance of locks, doors, windows, lights and alarms are coordinated between the Campus Safety and Facilities Services departments. Access to academic and administrative facilities is generally limited to students, employees, and visitors for the purpose of study, work, teaching, and conducting College business. Certain facilities, such as the library, bookstore, and cafeteria are normally open to the public. Also, many cultural and athletic events held in College facilities are open to the public

Daytona State College Identification Cards

All employees and students are issued identification cards. Campus Safety officers regularly check for this identification prior to allowing entrance when the campus or a building is not occupied, especially during non-business hours or in secluded locations. There may be circumstances when it becomes necessary for a Campus Safety officer to request proper College identification from an individual. These checks are necessary for the protection of everyone on campus. It is the policy of Daytona State College that employees and students are to be cooperative with the Campus Safety officer during such requests. ID cards may be obtained at the Campus Safety office on the Daytona Beach Campus and at the Administration office on all other campuses.

Reporting Intruders or Suspicious Activity

If a person seems out of place or like they do not belong in an area, do not confront them or chase them if they flee. Take note of the individual’s description, including age, height, weight, hair color, clothing description, and direction of travel.

Contact Campus Safety as quickly as possible at (386) 506-4444 (extension 4444 from a campus phone).
CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY TIPS

PERSONAL SAFETY

• There is safety in numbers. Walk in a group or at least with a friend.

• Walk only in well-lighted areas.

• Never lend out keys. Keys can be duplicated.

• When leaving your office or work area, tell someone where you are going and when you will return.

• Don’t offer a ride to any individual you don’t know, even if the person claims to be a student.

• Report to Campus Safety any malfunctioning corridor, hallway, or exterior lighting.

• Trust your intuition! If you do not feel comfortable, call Campus Safety at 506-4444 for an escort.

PARKING LOTS

• Try to park in well-lighted areas.
  - If you arrive during the day and work until after dark, consider moving your car closer during daylight hours.

• Always lock your car doors.

• Be aware of the locations of emergency phones in parking lots and call boxes on buildings.

• Be aware of the name of the lot in which you are parked so you can give your location quickly during an emergency call
  - (e.g. Orange B).

• Carry a whistle attached to your keychain.

• Consider purchasing a pepper spray / CS tear gas mixture (attach to keychain).

• Have keys ready. Be prepared to enter car quickly and lock doors immediately.

• Be all thumbs
  - Carry cell phone with 911 entered and thumb on Send.
  - Carry keyless remote in hand with thumb on panic button.

• Trust your intuition! If you do not feel comfortable, call Campus Safety at 506-4444 for an escort.

For more information on crime prevention and safety, go to: www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety
ELEVATORS

• If you are in an elevator and someone suspicious enters, stand near the controls.

• If necessary, use the emergency alarm.

• The phone in the elevator automatically dials the Campus Safety office when the button is pushed or the handset is lifted.

• Trust your intuition! If you feel uncomfortable, you do not have to use the elevator. Go back to an office or classroom and call Campus Safety.

PREVENTING THEFT

• Do not leave valuables unlocked or unattended, even for short periods of time! It only takes a thief seconds to steal your property.

• If you are an employee, lock doors when leaving your office, classroom, or lab. If you do not have a key, call Campus Safety for assistance.

• Do not prop doors open. If a lock is not working properly, report it to Campus Safety.

• Keep a list of your debit/credit card numbers in a safe place. Never loan debit/credit cards or identification cards to anyone.

• Do not carry large amounts of cash on campus.

• Register your bicycle.

• Secure your bicycle properly! For more information on registering and securing your bicycle visit www.DaytonaState.edu/campus_safety

AUTO BURGLARY AND THEFT

• Do not leave valuables or important papers in your vehicle on campus. Especially don’t leave any valuables or indication that valuables may be in the car (e.g. mounts for navigation systems) in visible locations.

• Lock all doors and windows.

• Use an alarm or wheel-locking device (e.g. “The Club”), and install an anti-theft device such as a starter-disabler, kill switch, or fuel shut off switch.

• Never leave your vehicle running while unattended.

• Report any individuals who appear to be wandering through lots or looking into vehicles.

• Photocopy your registration and insurance information and leave it in a secure place other than your vehicle.

• Report all other suspicious activity to Campus Safety.
Missing Student Notification: Policies and Procedures

Daytona State College does not maintain on-campus housing facilities, and thus, is not subject to the Clery Act guidelines for policy disclosure on missing students.

However, Daytona State College holds in highest regard the safety of each and every student. To this end, Daytona State College has established the following policies and procedures for attempting to locate any Daytona State College student who, based on known facts and circumstances, has been determined to be missing.

If an individual has information that a student is or may be missing, he or she may report this information to Daytona State College Campus Safety by calling (386) 506-4444 or by visiting the Campus Safety Office.

Any Daytona State College employee receiving information that a student is or may be missing should immediately report the situation to Campus Safety.

At the beginning of each academic semester, each student residing in off-campus housing owned by Daytona State College is presented the option to register a contact person whom the student wishes to be notified. Daytona State College will notify the designated contact person within 24 hours of a determination that the student is missing. This contact person’s information will be registered confidentially, accessible only to authorized Daytona State College officials, and will only be used in the event that the student is determined missing. The contact person’s information will be disclosed only to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing person investigation.

Daytona State College will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that a student residing in Daytona State College housing is missing. If the student residing in Daytona State College housing is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Daytona State College Campus Safety, in addition to notifying law enforcement and any designated contacts, will notify the student’s custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

Daytona State College will observe the following procedure for a missing student who resides in College-owned housing.

Once a Daytona State College employee receives information that a student is or may be missing, Campus Safety will be contacted and an incident report will be made. The following College personnel will be notified of the situation:

- The Campus Safety Manager on duty or his or her designee
- The Campus Safety Deputy Chief
- The Campus Safety Chief
UPON NOTIFICATION FROM ANY ENTITY THAT A STUDENT MAY BE MISSING:

- Authorized Daytona State College personnel, for the purpose of attempting to locate the student, will access the student's information in the College database, including designated contact and academic schedule information.

- Campus Safety may try to contact known friends, family, or faculty for last sighting or other contact information.

- A picture ID of the student may be generated and distributed to Campus Safety Officers and other college personnel.

- Campus Safety may search for the student on campus.

- Academic Affairs or academic departments may be contacted to seek information on last sighting or other contact information.

- Campus Safety may access computer login information from college computers and systems to attempt to establish last known whereabouts.

- Campus Safety may access vehicle registration information for vehicle location and distribution to law enforcement authorities.

UPON INVESTIGATION, IF CAMPUS SAFETY DETERMINES THAT A STUDENT RESIDING IN DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE-OWNED PROPERTY HAS BEEN MISSING FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS:

- Authorized Daytona State College personnel will notify local law enforcement no later than 24 hours after the student is determined missing.

- Authorized Daytona State College personnel will notify any contact person designated by the student no later than 24 hours after the student is missing.

In the event that the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, authorized Daytona State College personnel will attempt to contact a custodial parent or legal guardian.
In compliance with the Federal Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86), Daytona State College prohibits the illegal use, purchase, sale, distribution, manufacture, or possession of drugs and alcohol on its campuses or at any college-related activities. Any student who reports for class or performs his/her duties while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs will be in violation of this policy. This policy applies to all employees and students. Violation of this policy can result in referral to appropriate law enforcement authorities, disciplinary action up to and including immediate suspension, expulsion, termination, probation, loss of financial aid and/or a requirement of satisfactory participation in a college-approved alcohol or drug rehabilitation program. A criminal conviction is not required for sanctions to be imposed upon a student or employee for violation of this policy. The College will impose sanctions consistent with local, state and federal law upon all employees and students who violate these standards of conduct. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the senior vice president of enrollment and student development for appropriate disciplinary action. Employees will be referred to the human resources officer for appropriate disciplinary action. Drug testing may be required if the college develops a “reasonable suspicion” that the student has used drugs in violation of the campus policy. Reasonable suspicion will be based upon objective facts such as causing or contributing to an accident at the college, exhibiting abnormal conduct, erratic behavior or manifestations of using drugs or being under the influence of a drug. Students will be referred to the Judicial Affairs Office which will consult with appropriate officials to determine the need for drug testing. All students receiving financial aid will notify the college within five days of any conviction for any offense relating to the possession, sale, purchase, delivery, use, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs or controlled substances.

PROVISIONS OF FLORIDA’S DUI LAW

The following includes highlights of Florida’s DUI law. All provisions of the law can be found online at: www.flhsmv.gov/ddl/duilaws.html.

Under Florida law, DUI is one offense, proved by impairment of normal faculties or unlawful blood alcohol or breath alcohol level of .08 or above. The penalties upon conviction are the same, regardless of the manner in which the offense is proven.

STATE OF FLORIDA FINES

• First Conviction: Not less than $500, or more than $1,000. With Blood/Breath Alcohol Level (BAL) of .15 or higher or minor in the vehicle: Not less than $1,000, or more than $2,000.

• Second Conviction: Not less than $1,000, or more than $2,000. With BAL of .15 or higher or minor in the vehicle: Not less than $2,000, or more than $4,000.

• Third Conviction More than 10 years from second: Not less than $2,000, or more than $5,000. With BAL of .15 or higher or minor in the vehicle: Not less than $4,000.

• Fourth or Subsequent Conviction: Not less than $2,000.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND PROBATION

First Conviction: Mandatory 50 hours of community service or additional fine of $10 for each hour of community service required. First conviction, total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year.
IMPRISONMENT
At court’s discretion, sentencing terms may be served in a residential alcoholism or drug abuse treatment program, credited toward term of imprisonment.

• First Conviction: Not more than 6 months. With BAL of .15 or higher or minor in the vehicle: Not more than 9 months.

• Second Conviction: Not more than 9 months. With BAL of .15 or higher or minor in the vehicle: Not more than 12 months. If second conviction within 5 years, mandatory imprisonment of at least 10 days. At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

• Third Conviction: If third conviction within 10 years, mandatory imprisonment of at least 30 days. At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive. If third conviction more than 10 years, imprisonment for not more than 12 months.

• Fourth or Subsequent Conviction: Not more than 5 years or as provided in s.775.084, Florida Statutes, as habitual/violent offender.

DRIVER’S LICENSE REVOCATION PERIODS
A. First Conviction: Minimum 180 days revocation, maximum 1 year.

B. Second Conviction Within 5 Years: Minimum 5 years revocation. May be eligible for hardship reinstatement after 1 year. Other second offenders same as “A” above.

C. Third Conviction Within 10 Years: Minimum 10 years revocation. May be eligible for hardship reinstatement after 2 years.

Other: 3rd offenders same as “A” above; one conviction more than 10 years prior and one within 5 years, same as “B” above.

D. Fourth Conviction, (regardless of when prior convictions occurred) and Murder with Motor Vehicle: Mandatory permanent revocation. No hardship reinstatement.

E. DUI Manslaughter: Mandatory permanent revocation. If no prior DUI related convictions, may be eligible for hardship reinstatement after 5 years.

F. Manslaughter, DUI Serious Bodily Injury, or Vehicular Homicide Convictions: Minimum 3-year revocation. DUI Serious Bodily Injury having prior DUI conviction is same as “B-D” above.

LEGAL SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS
Florida state law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21, punishable for the first offense by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and/or a fine of $1,000. It is similarly prohibited and punishable to distribute alcohol to persons under age 21. State law makes it a crime for any person to possess or distribute illicit drugs (controlled substances). The crimes range from second-degree misdemeanors (up to 60 days and $500 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years and $10,000 fine). Distributing large quantities of various controlled substances is punishable, depending on the particular drug and quantity involved, by first offense range from not more than five years imprisonment and fine of not more than $100,000 to 40 years to life and $200,000 fine. Even first offenders may face 15 year mandatory sentences if the quantity of drugs is large enough. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than five years imprisonment and not more than $8 million fine.
Drug and Alcohol - Health Risks

AMPHETAMINES
Cocaine, Crack
Cocaine use leads to increased alertness, agitation, apathy, dilated pupils, elevated heart rate and respiratory rate, increased body temperature and with olfactory use can cause stuffy and runny nose and perforated nasal septum. Depression follows use along with the strong desire to repeat usage. Crack can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, chest pain, muscle spasms, convulsions and death. These drugs are highly addictive.

OTHER AMPHETAMINES
Methamphetamine, Ritalin, Speed, Ecstasy
Amphetamines are highly addictive and have the ability to cause euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, excitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, irrational behavior, convulsions and upon withdrawal causes long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, tremors, loss of coordination, collapse and death. Amphetamines are addictive.

HALLUCINOGENS
Peyote, PCP, Mescaline
Hallucinogens produce hallucinations, panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, loss of control, flashbacks and an altered perception of time and distance. They produce a blocking of pain receptors and affect the center of the brain that controls intellect and keeps instincts in check. The use of hallucinogens can cause death.

MARIJUANA
Marijuana is classified as a hallucinogen. It causes euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, fatigue, paranoia, altered sense of time, reduced coordination, increased appetite and impaired comprehension and memory. The immune system of users is lowered and there is an increased risk for lung diseases. The active ingredient, THC, is stored in the fatty tissue of the brain and reproductive system for a minimum of 28-30 days.

STERIODS
Steroids have many legitimate health benefits in the hands of medical professionals. However, abuse of these powerful drugs can cause irreversible damage to your body. Androgenic steroids, which are related to male sex hormones, are commonly abused for the purpose of gaining muscle mass and enhancing athletic performance. Well-documented research shows that the long-term health risks of taking these drugs far outweigh any athletic benefits. Health risks include testicular atrophy, reduced sperm count and increased risk of prostate cancer for men. For women, the risks include growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, changes in or cessation of the menstrual cycle. Liver tumors and kidney damage in both men and women have been linked to steroid use. Aggressive behavior and other psychiatric side effects have also been documented in both men and women steroid abusers.

DEPRESSANTS
Valium, Librium, Phenobarbital, Roofies, Quaaludes
Depressants slow body functioning and cause slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior, shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, coma and death. Depressants produce high to moderate levels of tolerance and addiction.

RESOURCES
Stewart Marchman Center
(888) 516-2296
3875 Tiger Bay Rd.
Daytona Beach

Haven Recovery Center
(386) 258-5050
540 N. Ridgewood Ave.
Daytona Beach

Haven Recovery DeLand
Treatment Center at Amelia
(386) 736-0420
245 South Amelia Ave.
DeLand

Volusia County Intergroup (AA)
(www.aadaytona.org)
(888) 756-2930
1635 Ridgewood Ave.
Suite 107
South Daytona

Substance Abuse Mental Health Services
(800) 662-4357

Methadone Treatment Center
(386) 254-1931
1823 Business Park Blvd.
Daytona Beach
ALCOHOL
Although responsible and legal consumption of alcohol is a common social custom in America and many other countries, alcohol is also considered one of the most widely abused drugs in the world. Classified as a depressant, alcohol affects the nervous system, impairing speech, vision and other motor skills. It can impair judgment and abstract mental functioning, including the ability to learn and remember. Alcohol abuse has been associated with increased violent or aggressive acts such as spouse/child abuse, sexual assaults, vandalism and fights. Consumption of large quantities of alcohol (binge drinking) can cause fatal alcohol poisoning. Alcohol is highly addictive and its withdrawal can be life threatening. Use during pregnancy can cause permanent birth defects. Children of alcoholics are at greater risk for alcoholism. Alcohol abuse can cause permanent damage to vital organs, such as the brain and liver and has been associated with various types of cancers.

OPIATES
Demerol, Dilaudid, Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Oxycontin
Opiates are narcotics, painkillers, which cause diminished perception of pain, euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, constricted pupils, reduced heart rate and depression. Narcotics are highly addictive and an overdose can result in death.

INHALANTS
Paint, Glue
Inhalants can cause nosebleeds, nausea, loss of consciousness and with prolonged use cause damage to the nervous system and other organs. High doses can result in loss of consciousness. The use of inhalants is psychologically addicting.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Although state law defines legal uses of tobacco products, health-care experts consider tobacco use to be the leading preventable cause of disability, disease and death in the United States. Nicotine, the active drug in all tobacco products, is considered as addictive as heroin and cocaine. Daytona State offers free quit smoking classes. Just call 1-877-QUIT-IT-NOW.

RESOURCES

Daytona State offers free quit smoking classes. Just call 1-877-QUIT-IT-NOW.

Weapons Policy
Florida State Statute 790.115, and Daytona State College policy prohibit the possession, control, or display of any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon defined in Florida Statute 790.011, while on College property. Individuals who possess a state of Florida Concealed Weapons permit are not exempt. The only exceptions are duly sworn law enforcement officers. Daytona State College maintains a zero tolerance policy on violations of weapons law and policy.
The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to publicly publish three years of campus crime statistics. Daytona State College crime statistics have been disclosed in compliance with the Clery Act.

DEFINITION OF CLERY CRIMES:

- **Murder/Manslaughter** - defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Negligent Manslaughter** - is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Forcible Sex Offenses** - is defined as 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 is incapable of giving consent, including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.
- **Non-Forcible Sex Offense** - unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Including, incest and statutory rape.
- **Domestic Violence** - 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, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies under VAWA, 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. Any incident that meets the definition of domestic violence is considered a crime for Clery purposes.
- **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; where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship, and whether the victim considers herself or himself in a relationship with the assailant.
- **Stalking** - a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.
- **Robbery** - defined as 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 defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- **Burglary** - the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** - the theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson** - to unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
- **Liquor Law Violations** - the violation of laws, ordinances, or College policy prohibiting the sale, purchase, possession or use of alcoholic beverages.
- **Drug Law Violations** - the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.
- **Weapons Law Violations** - the violation of laws, ordinances, or College policy prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.
- **Hate Crimes** - any of the aforementioned offenses and any other crime where victim intentionally selected based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin or disability.
The following Daytona State College Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the Daytona State College Campus Safety Department, designated campus officials, and local law enforcement agencies surrounding our main campus and regional sites. Information on Daytona State College crime statistics is also available on the Web-based data collection survey maintained by the Department of Education. The comprehensive user’s guide for the survey is located online at: https://surveys.ope.ed.gov/security.

### Daytona Beach Campus (Main)

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**Hate Crimes**: There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013

### Advanced Technology College

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**Hate Crimes**: There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013
### Crime Statistic Tables

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Hate Crimes: There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013

#### Deltona Campus

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Hate Crimes: There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013
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Hate Crimes: There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

## Crime Statistic Tables

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**Hate Crimes**

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013

### Crime Statistics - Totals for All Campuses

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**Hate Crimes**

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012, or 2013.

*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013

### Totals

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*Reporting for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking begins in 2013*
Daytona State College

Founded 1957

Daytona State.edu