



663 N. Euclid St., Anaheim, CA 920801

CAMPUS SECURITY ACT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT – Clery Act

“Clery Act” refers to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f); 34 C.F.R. Part 668.46. The Campus Security Act (Public Law 102-26) 34 C.F.R. Section 668.46 (c)(1) requires postsecondary institutions to disclose the number of instances in which certain specific types of crimes have occurred in any building or on any property owned or controlled by this institution which is used for activities related to the educational purpose of the institution and/or any building or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by this institution. In compliance with that law, the following reflects this institution's crime statistics for the period between **01/01/2019 and 12/31/2021**. The Clery Act requires colleges and universities that receive federal funding to disseminate a public annual security report (ASR) to employees and students every October 1st. This ASR includes statistics of campus crime for the preceding 3 calendar years, plus details about efforts taken to improve campus safety. Statistics can be found on page 12 of this disclosure.

1. This institution does not employ campus security personnel but encourages both its employees and students to immediately report suspected criminal activity or other emergencies to the nearest available institutional official and/or in the event of emergency to directly contact local law enforcement or other emergency response agencies by dialing 911.
2. (i) All students and employees are required to report any crime or emergency to their institutional official promptly.
(ii) Preparation for the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics report is obtained by the institution's directors who contact the correct police department District for statistics and the institution's Daily Incident Log and then records those statistics.
(iii) If a student or employee wishes to report a crime on a voluntary or confidential basis, the institutional official will be prepared to record and report the crime, but not the name of the informant. The student or employee may, to maintain confidentiality, submit the information in writing to his/her institution official without signature. If the student wishes not to maintain confidentiality, the student will contact his/her instructor or Institution official who in turn will contact the nearest supervisor to report criminal actions or emergencies to the appropriate agency by calling (911).
3. Only students, employees and other parties having business with this institution should be on institutional property. Staff, faculty, students, and prospective students or any person entering the premises must always have and carry on them an identification badge. Those without an identification badge must sign in at the entrance and identify their purpose of visit, the person to be visited and register their time in and out of the building. The visitor must also wear a visitor's badge while on campus. All rear access doors leading to the campus are closed and locked during evening hours starting at 5 PM. When the Institution closes for the night, the Institution's official or supervisor will inspect each floor to see that it is empty and then set the alarms on each floor and then lock down the campus. Other individuals present on institutional property at any time without the express permission of the appropriate institutional official(s) shall be viewed as trespassing and may as such be subject to a fine and/or arrest. In addition, students and employees present on institutional property during periods of non-operation without the express

permission of the appropriate institutional official(s) shall also be viewed as trespassing and may also be subject to a fine and/or arrest.

4. Current policies concerning campus law enforcement are as follows:
 - (i) Institution's officials have no powers of arrest other than the Citizens Arrest Law and are required in the event of a crime or emergency to call the correct agency or dial (911) for the police and emergency services. The Citizens Arrest Law will be invoked only as a last resort, and after all other possibilities have been explored.
 - (ii) Employees shall contact their immediate or nearest ranking supervisor to report any criminal action or emergency to the appropriate agency by calling (911). If possible, in the interim, the security guard(s) and or institutional official shall attempt to non-violently deal with the crime or emergency with the appropriate agency on campus. Individual discretion must be used, as undue risk should not be taken.
 - (iii) The institution currently has no procedures for encouraging or facilitating pastoral or professional counseling (mental health or otherwise), other than the student or employee is encouraged to seek such aid.
5. Though this institution does not offer regularly scheduled crime awareness or prevention programs, students are encouraged to exercise proper care in seeing to their personal safety and the safety of others. The following is a description of policies, rules and programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes on campus.
 - a. Do not leave personal property in classrooms.
 - b. Report any suspicious persons to your institutional official.
 - c. Always try to walk in groups outside the school premises.
 - d. If you are waiting for a ride, wait within sight of other people.
 - e. Employees (staff and faculty) will close and lock all doors, windows and blinds and turn off lights when leaving a room
 - f. The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act is available upon request to students, employees (staff and faculty) and prospective students.
 - g. The Institution has no formal program, other than orientation, that disseminates this information. All information is available on request.
 - h. Information regarding any crimes committed on the campus or leased/attached properties (parking lot) will be available and posted in a conspicuous place within two (2) business days after the reporting of the crime and be available for sixty (60) business days during normal business hours, unless the disclosure is prohibited by law, would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim or an ongoing criminal investigation, would jeopardize the safety of an individual, would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or would result in the destruction of evidence. Once the reason for the lack of disclosure is no longer in force, the institution must disclose the information. If there is a request for information that is older than sixty 60 days, that information must be made available within two (2) business days of the request.
1. The institution does not offer regularly scheduled crime awareness or prevention programs other than orientation where all the institution's policies and regulations are properly disclosed to prospective students.
7. All incidents shall be recorded in the Daily Incident Log at the institutional official's station. The log includes the date, time, location, incident reported, and disposition of incident and the name of the person who took the report. The report must be entered in the log within two (2) business days after it is reported to the Institution's official, unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would endanger the confidentiality of the victim.
8. This institution does not permit the sale, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on school property and adheres to and enforces all state underage-drinking laws.

9. The institution does not permit the possession, use or sale of illegal drugs by its employees and students and adheres to and enforces all state and Federal drug laws. The violation of these policies by students or employees may result in expulsion, termination and/or arrest
10. Information concerning drug and alcohol abuse education programs is posted at the campus and is distributed annually to students and staff.
11. It is the policy of this institution to have any sexual assaults (criminal offenses) on campus to be reported immediately to the institution's official, who will report it to (911) emergency and police units. The institution during the orientation of given to newly admitted students emphasizes the prevention of sexual crimes by insisting students to work, study and walk outside of the premises in as much as possible, accompanied by other students or in view of other persons, generally, avoiding as much as possible to be alone by themselves at any time. During the daily functioning of the school operations, staff and administrators focus in observing that students are not in any circumstance by themselves.
 - (i) The institutional program to prevent sexual crimes consists in maintaining a continuous lookout for each other to protect and prevent any sexual assaults. The entire staff takes part of this program to protect the students and the staff among themselves.
 - (ii) A person who was victimized will be encouraged to seek counseling at a rape crisis center and to maintain all physical evidence until such a time when that person can be properly transported to a hospital or rape crisis center for proper treatment.
 - (iii) A victim of a sexual crime has the option of reporting this crime to the institutional authorities or to report it directly to (911) and search for professional assistance from the emergency agencies. If requested, the institutional personnel will be prepared to request assistance calling (911).
 - (iv) The institution does not have accessibility to professional counseling, mental health or otherwise, students and employees are encouraged to seek such professional assistance at the nearest hospital or health care service.
 - (v) The institution will offer the victim of a sexual crime, any available options to change the academic schedule in as much as possible to the benefit of the victimized person.
 - (vi) The institutional disciplinary actions in reference to an alleged sex offence are as follows:
 - (A) The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding; and
 - (B) Both the accuser and the accused must be informed of the outcome of any institutional proceeding brought alleging a sex offense.
 - (C) This institution has zero tolerance of violation of this policy. Once the offense is confirmed the institutional disciplinary action against students or employees may result in expulsion from school, or termination of employment and in accordance with local laws, to an arrest of the offender by the authorities.
12. The institution provides the following website to obtain information concerning the registration of sex offender arrests.
<https://www.offenderradar.com/offender/state-california-county-orange>
13. Revised Crime Classification: Burglary vs. Larceny: An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as a Burglary.
 - There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both forcible entry and unlawful entry – no force are counted.
 - The unlawful entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.
 - The unlawful entry into a structure must show evidence that the entry was made in order to commit a felony or theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or theft, or if the intent cannot be determined, the proper classification is Larceny.

14. **Definition of On-Campus Student Housing Facility:** For the purposes of the Clery Act regulations, as well as the HEA fire safety and missing student notifications regulations, any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. This definition clarifies that any building located on campus on land owned or controlled by the institution that is used for student housing must be counted as an on-campus student housing facility, even if the building itself is owned or controlled by a third party.
15. **Missing Persons:** Law enforcement guidelines require that a reporting person must believe that a missing individual is a vulnerable adult or will harm him or others before a police report can be taken. The Handbook for Campus Safety and Reporting has more information on missing person. The information only applies to students who reside in on-campus housing. (HEA missing person regulations) Coba does not have a housing facility therefore this does not apply. Note: The written request can be submitted in person or by mail. If by mail, please send to: Coba Academy: Attention: Ms. Michele Malkasian. If there is a request delivered in person, a dated stamped copy of the written request will be provided to the requesting party.
16. **Campus Law Enforcement Policies:** All institutions must include a statement of policy regarding campus law enforcement in their ASR.

This statement must contain the following elements:

- A description of the law enforcement authority of the campus security personnel.
- A description of the working relationship of campus security personnel with State and local law enforcement agencies, including whether the institution has agreements with such agencies, such written memoranda of understanding (MOU), for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.
- A statement of policies which encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- Students and employees should refer to the person or agency listed at the end of this report when reporting or seeking help on a criminal incident. Please note that any emergency that requires immediate attention should not wait to report to the Campus Director but rather should contact the appropriate agency by calling (911).

This Institution does not maintain any special relationship with State and local police and does not have an agreement with those police agencies (such as written memoranda of understanding) to investigate alleged crimes.

This Institution encourages students to complete a timely reporting of all crimes to the campus administrators, police, and appropriate law enforcement agencies

This institution encourages students to immediately report an incident where an emergency evacuation will be needed. All students should be familiar with the evacuation procedures posted in several key places around the campus.

This institution does not provide on-campus housing. Therefore, the following disclosures do not apply to this institution:

- Fire safety (668.49)
- Missing students (668.46(h))
- Emergency notifications 668.46(g))
- Hate crimes 668.46(c))

Peer to Peer file sharing: Students authorized to utilize the institutional electronic equipment for purposes of conducting research, practical work, writing essays, doing homework assignments or in any general use of the equipment for course related work, are strictly unauthorized to copy or distribute any copyrighted material and any violations will subject the individual violator (staff member, non-staff member or student) to civil and criminal liabilities. The first violation will be punished by removing any authorized privileged use of any institutional equipment, if the violation includes the use of individually owned equipment, the individual will not be allowed to bring in his/her personal equipment into the school premises. Second violation the staff member may be terminated, or the student may be expelled from school. This decision will be taken by the Campus Director or designee. The Institution conducts annual evaluations of the procedures in place to prevent any violations of copyrighted materials observing the need of the students to have access to the institutional network. The institution will keep a log summarizing violation reported and disciplinary actions taken.

Students and employees should refer to the following person or agency when reporting or seeking help on a criminal incident. Please note that any emergency that requires immediate attention should not wait to report to the Campus Director but rather should contact the appropriate agency by calling (911).

A school may withhold one or more of the required pieces of information if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would:

- ◆ jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual,
- ◆ cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or
- ◆ result in the destruction of evidence.

However, the Institution must disclose any information withheld for any of these reasons once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur. The school must make the crime log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours. The school must make any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

Name of institution's Representative	Ms. Michele Malkasian
Title	Vice President
School Name	Coba Academy
Street address	663 N. Euclid Street
City, State Zip	Anaheim, California 92801
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Definitions

“Affirmative consent” is the affirmative, knowing, conscious, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent can only exist free from intimidation, force, threat of force or coercion. Under this policy, “No” always means “No,” and “Yes” may not always mean “Yes.” Anything but voluntary, conscious, affirmative consent to any sexual activity is equivalent to “no” for purposes of this policy. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other, or others, to engage in the sexual activity. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. While the legal definition of consent varies by jurisdiction (See “Related Information” for link to consent statutes by state), the following general rules apply when assessing whether consent has been/was given.

- Consent can never be assumed.

- The lack of protest or resistance does not constitute consent, nor does silence.
- Where there is use of threat, force or restraint by the accused, the lack of verbal or physical resistance or the submission by the victim does not constitute consent.
- The manner of dress of the victim does not constitute consent.
- The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never, by itself, be assumed to be an indicator of consent.
- Consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to sexual activity with another person.
- A person who initially consents to sexual contact including penetration may withdraw continued consent at any time while that interaction. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, engagement in sexual activity must stop.
- Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot automatically be taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: the person is incapacitated due to use or influence of alcohol or drugs; the person is asleep or unconscious; the person is underage; or the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.
- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating sexual activity is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- A power differential between people engaged in a sexual act presumes the inability to consent for the less powerful person (e.g., the student in a student-colleague interaction; the supervisee in a direct report-supervisor interaction).

It is not a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the Respondent believed the victim consented to sexual activity if the:

- Respondent's belief arose from the Respondent's own intoxication or recklessness;
- Respondent did not take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or
- Respondent knew, or a reasonable person should have known, that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was asleep, unconscious, incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, or was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

“Rape” is any penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with anybody part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim and/or by force.

Rape may involve strangers or people who know one another (e.g., friend, classmate, relative, spouse or coworker). In these instances, rape is often referred to as “acquaintance rape.” Rape is a crime regardless of a relationship or lack thereof between individuals.

“Sexual assault” is non-consensual sexual contact defined as physical contact of a sexual nature against the victim's will or without the victim's consent. It includes any intentional sexual touching, however slight, by direct physical contact or by use of any object, by a person upon another person, without consent and/or by force. Rape is a severe form of sexual assault.

“Sexual contact” means the deliberate touching of a person's intimate body parts (including lips, genitalia, groin, breast or buttocks, or clothing covering any of those areas), or using force to cause self-touching by another person of intimate body parts.

“Sexual exploitation” occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for the advantage or benefit of themselves or any other person that is not the person being exploited by the behaviors. Examples include but are not limited to invasion of sexual privacy; prostitution; nonconsensual recording of nudity or sexual activity; voyeurism; knowingly exposing someone to an STI, STD or HIV; intentional exposure of genitals in non-consensual circumstances; and sex- based stalking or bullying.

“Sexual harassment” refers to unwelcomed sex or gender-based advances, requests for favors or other verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct. Sexual harassment occurs when a person is the recipient of conduct of a sexual nature where: (1) Submission to, or toleration of, such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of the student’s education or colleague’s employment; or (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic decisions about the student or professional decisions about the colleague; or (3) Such conduct is sufficiently severe or persistently pervasive and objectively offensive thereby having the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from Coba’s educational, employment, social or other related programs.

“Sex and gender-based misconduct” is a broad term used to refer to all conduct prohibited by this policy. This encompasses sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking. Sex and gender-based misconduct can occur between strangers or acquaintances, including people involved in an intimate or sexual relationship. Sex and gender-based misconduct can be committed by any person regardless of sex, gender or sexual orientation of the victim or perpetrator.

“Stalking” is a course of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for personal safety, or repetitive, menacing pursuit, following, harassing and/or interfering with the peace and/or safety of another.

“VAWA” refers to the Violence Against Women Act, 34 CFR Part 668. VAWA supports community resources for victims of rape, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence and articulates expectations regarding the management of related concerns when a report is made to representatives of U.S. colleges and universities.

“Dating violence” refers to a violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

“Domestic violence” refers to a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- 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
- 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.

“Hate crime” refers to a crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that shows evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. In their recording, schools must identify the actual or perceived category of the victim that motivated the crime. The categories are race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Policy Statement

This policy applies to complaints or reports of alleged sex and/or gender-based misconduct. Coba expressly prohibits sex and/or gender-based misconduct which includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, and gender-based harassment. Any acts that meet this policy’s definitions of sex and/or gender-based misconduct are a violation of Coba policy, and potentially applicable state and federal law. Coba is committed to fostering an environment where any alleged violation of this policy is promptly reported, and complaints are resolved in a fair and timely manner.

Creating a safe environment is the responsibility of all members of the community. Regardless of the definitions provided below, anyone who believes they are a victim of sex and/or gender-based misconduct should report the incident as soon as possible to the Title IX Coordinator (See “Coordinator” under “Definitions” below for contact information) or the campus complaint administrator in addition to seeking immediate medical and/or safety assistance.

Scope

This policy applies to all members of the Coba community, and includes, but is not exclusive to faculty, staff, students, Coba visitors, volunteers, vendors, and persons related to, receiving, or seeking to receive services, or otherwise pursuing studies with the organization. It also applies, as appropriate, to any alleged act of sex and/or gender-based misconduct that adversely impacts the Coba community, whether those acts occur on or off campus.

Bystander Intervention Strategies

Intervention by classmates, colleagues, and others within proximity to the precursors or signs of possible sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking can significantly impact the course of an interaction between a latent perpetrator and victim. Bystanders may also encourage friends, classmates and colleagues who are already experiencing victimization to seek assistance sooner than they may have without encouragement, support, or acknowledgement.

Community members are encouraged to recognize warning signs and to consider possible methods of interference in various scenarios before opportunities to intervene arise. By planning ahead, we all maximize the likelihood of being empowered to take safe actions to either prevent sexual misconduct or offer paths to eliminate ongoing victimization.

When a member of the Coba community observes threatening, coercive, forceful, aggressive or harassing behavior, it is important to assess the situation to determine the best possible course of action for all concerned. Some forms of intervention are direct, while others will be less apparent to the perpetrator or others within range of the interaction. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Making up an excuse to get someone out of a dangerous situation.
- Stepping in to change the course of an interaction.
- Warning potential or perceived perpetrators that their actions may lead to severe consequences.
- Refusing to leave the company of a potential victim despite efforts by an aggressor or pursuer to get the potential victim alone.

- Remaining on the scene of observed misconduct and offering to make a statement or act as a witness after intervention by security, administration, or the police.
- Taking steps to reduce alcohol or drug consumption within a potentially dangerous social situation.
- Calling and cooperating with security, administration, the police, or others to assist with intervention and accountability.
- Expressing concern or offering resources when you notice someone with unexplained or frequent injuries.
- Refusing to consider sex and/or gender-based misconduct a personal or private matter between the victim and the perpetrator.

Procedures to Follow After a Sexual Misconduct Incident

Victims of any sexual misconduct that might constitute a crime, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and rape (including acquaintance rape) that impacts the Coba community have the option and are encouraged to contact local law enforcement authorities. Whenever possible, victims should report a violation of this policy as soon as possible and preserve evidence as may be necessary to prove that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred, or to obtain a protection order. Victims of sexual assault or rape are strongly encouraged to report the incident as described in this policy to deter future assaults and to ensure that victims receive the services they need. Steps should be taken to help deal with physical and emotional trauma associated with the violation.

Recommended steps include:

1. Go to a safe place; go somewhere to get emotional support.
2. Consider reporting the incident to the police. If requested, Coba will assist with notification.
3. Report the misconduct to the Operations Manager/Title IX Coordinator, or Human Resources.
4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important especially in the case of rape and other forms of sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination at no charge. To preserve evidence, it is recommended that, if possible, you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before that exam. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care. Additionally, you are encouraged to gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. Secure them in a clean paper bag or clean sheet.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking professional counseling and the support of local and specialized support agencies such as sexual assault recovery centers and domestic violence safe houses. This can help to recover from psychological effects and provide a safe environment for recovery.
6. Contact student services, Operations Manager/Title IX coordinator if you need assistance with Coba related concerns, such as implementing no-contact orders or other protective measures. Coba may also liaise with local authorities to assist an individual who wishes to obtain protective or restraining orders.

Victims are not required to report an incident to law enforcement authorities, but campus authorities will assist victims who wish to do so. Anyone with knowledge about a sexual assault or other sex or gender-based misconduct is encouraged to report it immediately to the Title IX Coordinator in order to permit a coordinated report to the applicable law enforcement authorities when appropriate. Nothing in this policy prohibits a student or colleague from reporting a crime directly to local authorities. Please refer to the “Related Information” section of this document for a link to local resources for advice and assistance to victims.

Risk Reduction and Awareness

Coba's commitment to raising awareness of the dangers of sexual misconduct includes offering ongoing education through annual training. We periodically educate and train employees and supervisors regarding the Title IX, HEA policy and conduct that could constitute a violation of the policy. As noted above, preventive education and training programs are provided to employees and students and include information about risk reduction, including safe and positive options for bystander intervention.

While it is impossible to prevent all crimes, we believe that persons can be made aware of ways to reduce their chances of becoming victims and increase their chances of staying safe. Students and employees should be assertive, trust their instincts, don't prop open self-locking doors, maintain possession of keys, watch out for unwanted visitors, be wary of isolated spots, travel in groups or pairs, stay or walk in well lighted areas, report suspicious activities or persons, lock vehicles and personal belongings and know where local police and Campus Security Authorities can be reached at any time.

Coba place great importance on the safety and security of its students. Please review the following tips to reduce your risk of becoming a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking or any crime.

- Be alert and aware of your surroundings.
- Walk with confidence and purpose, and limit distractions, such as talking on your cell phone or texting.
- Avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, then leave immediately.
- Charge your cell phone and have it with you.
- Walk in well-lit areas and try not to walk alone. Be wary of isolated spots, like parking garages, stairwells, offices after business hours and apartment laundry rooms.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Avoid walking or jogging alone, especially at night. Vary your route. Stay in well-traveled, well-lit areas.
- Always have your keys out and ready before you reach your door – home, work or the car. Look inside the car before you get in.
- Lock all entrances (windows, doors and always sliding glass doors) into your home.
- Never open the door to strangers. Install a wide-angle peephole in the door and require salespeople or repair people to show identification.
- If strangers call or come to your door, don't admit that you are alone.
- Know your neighbors so that you can call on them if you need help.
- If you're in a social situation, watch out for your friends and vice versa.
- Never leave your drink unattended, and don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS INSTITUTION DOES NOT HAVE ON CAMPUS HOUSING, AND THAT THERE NO POLICE RECORDS THAT PERTAIN DIRECTLY TO THE PROPERTY USED BY THE INSTITUTION, THEREFORE, THE STATISTICS BELOW REPORT ONLY THOSE INCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND/OR TO THE LOCAL POLICE.

Report Distribution Date: October 1, 2022
Occurrences REPORTED within the 2019, 2020 and 2021 Calendar Years

Crimes Reported	2019	2020	2021	Location: C=Campus N=Non-campus P=Public Area	* Hate Crime? (see note)
(i) Criminal homicide:					
(A) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0		
(B) Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0		
(ii) Sex Offenses:					
(A) Rape	0	0	0		
(B) Fondling	0	0	0		
(C) Incest	0	0	0		
(D) Statutory Rape	0	0	0		
(iii) Robbery	0	0	0		
(iv) Aggravated assault	0	0	0		
(v) Burglary	0	0	0		
(vi) Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0		
(vii) Arson	0	0	0		
Arrest and referrals for disciplinary actions including:					
(A) Arrests for liquor law violations, Drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.	0	0	0		
(B) Persons not included in 34 CFR 668.46(c)(1)(ii)(A) who were referred to campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession	0	0	0		
Hate crimes: As listed under 34 CFR 668.46 (c)(1)(i)					
(A) Larceny-theft	0	0	0		
(B) Simple Assault	0	0	0		
(C) Intimidation	0	0	0		
(D) Destruction, Damage or Vandalism of Property	0	0	0		
(viii) Liquor law violations	0	0	0		
VAWA New reporting as of 10/01/2021					
Incidents of sexual assault		0	0	0	
Domestic Violence		0	0	0	
Dating Violence		0	0	0	
Stalking		0	0	0	

NOTE - Crimes reported under any of the category listed in this section that show evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistical Act.