

PRINCESS BEAUTY SCHOOL, INC.
25861 Ford Road, Dearborn Heights, Michigan 48217, (313) 274-5544

2017 Campus Security Report

Campus Security

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, Generally referred to as the Clery act (Clery Act) of 1998 which amended the Campus Security Act of 1990, requires all institutions that participate in HEA's (Higher Education Act) Title IV student financial assistance programs to keep and disclose information about crime that occurred on and near their respective campuses. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to require institutions to disclose statistics for the number of incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and to disclose statistics of new categories of Hate Crimes as well as to include certain policies, procedures and programs pertaining to these incidents in this report.

Princess Beauty School does not have any off-campus locations and therefore all monitoring and recording of any criminal activity is conducted at the campus location of: 25861 Ford Road, Dearborn Heights, Michigan 48127.

Princess Beauty School will provide students, faculty and staff with a copy of the Annual Security Report from the previous calendar year by October 1ST of the following year. Statistics will be gathered from the local police and compiled in the annual report. This report is kept in the Campus Director's office. Princess Beauty School will update this report annually and will post on campus' bulletin board to notify that the updated report is available. It is also provided to prospective students prior to starting class and to new employees. The report is also available online at www.princessbeautyschool.com

This report includes the institution Drug-Free Campus/Workplace policy and it also includes statistics for 2014, 2015 & 2016 calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the school.

Princess Beauty School is committed to providing safety to all of its students, faculty and staff and urges everyone to be aware of their environment.

Although the school does not employ security officers, Princess Beauty School has a working relationship with the local police who are able to support and provide services promptly in the event of an accident. We encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the local police.

Contact

If a crime happens to you or your property, or if there is an emergency occurring on campus, contact Noha Taleb, **Campus Director**, or any other available staff member.

Phone Number: 313-274-5544

Email: nora48108@gmail.com

Emergency Response & Evacuation

An emergency is defined as a situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of someone in at Princess Beauty School or that significantly disrupts its programs and activities.

Emergency Response - In an emergency, dangerous or otherwise high-risk situation, Princess Beauty School has established a mass notification response plan, which includes plans and instructions to be followed by campus administrator, faculty, staff, students and guests. We report to local media television, Local 4 News and clickondearbornheights.com, to report any emergency which our students and staff. Our students are notified of this before enrollment within reading of our school catalog.

Princess Beauty School facility must have an emergency evacuation plan. It is the responsibility of the school owner to post the evacuation plan. If an evacuation is necessary, the students as well as the staff must leave the building in an orderly fashion, so to not injure anyone else in the process of leaving the building. In the event of an evacuation:

Campus Evacuation:

- All persons are required to evacuate the building when notified by staff members.
- Remain calm.
- Know at least two exits from the building.
- If time permits, take personal belongings with you.
- Leave through the nearest exit.
- Alert others as you leave.
- Help others in need of assistance.
- As soon as it is safe to do so dial 911.
- Move away from the building.
- Do not re-enter building until authorized by the fire or police department.

Timely warning

In addition to the required annual security report, Princess Beauty School will provide a timely warning to students of any occurrences of the following crimes that are reported to local police agency and are considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. As soon as the school becomes aware of the crimes, students and employees will be notified in their next class. These crimes are: criminal homicide, forcible and nonforcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes including crimes involving bodily injury reported to local police agency that shows evidence of prejudice based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability, arrests for violations of liquor and drug law violations and illegal weapons possession, and persons not arrested but referred for disciplinary action for liquor, drug and weapons law violations.

Note: Princess Beauty School is not required to provide timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Access to facility

Access to the building is only given to students and visitors during the normal class day. Any students seeking access outside normal class time must make prior arrangement and be accompanied by authorized staff. Maintenance is done in-house; therefore, no outside entity has access to the building at any time.

Crime Prevention and risk Reduction

Prevention exertions can be a major achievement in reducing criminal activity. The following list is dedicated to crime prevention and risk reduction:

- Do not leave books or personal property unattended in the school
- Report suspicious individuals to the School Director
- Always lock your vehicle and secure your valubles
- Have your keys in your hand before you reach your vehicle
- If you believe you are being followed, do not drive home. Stay on busy streets and drive to the police department
- Keep lockers locked at all times
- Always carry your picture ID
- Do not carry large amounts of cash
- Be aware of your surroundings and what is going on around you
- Avoid dangerous situations
- Report all thefts immediately
- if you observe an individual in an improper restroom, leave immediately and call police and/or the School Director as soon as possible.

Crime Log

The campus maintains a Crime Log to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Campus School Director.

The log includes:

- The Date the Crime was Reported
- The Date and Time the Crime Occurred
- The Nature of the Crime
- The General Location of the Crime

The campus must make an entry or an addition to an entry on the log within two business days of the reporting of the information to the Campus Director, unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or the disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

The Campus Director is responsible for maintain the crime log.

Reporting crimes

1. During school hours students should report crimes to the Campus Director.
2. Reporting crimes is on a voluntary, confidential basis.
3. The Campus Director is responsible to document any criminal acts, as well as reporting crimes to the local police department.
4. The Campus Director is required to make timely warning to members of the campus community regarding the occurrence of crimes.
4. The statistics are collected by the Campus Director and reported to the Department of Education annually.

Sex offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions to disclose to its students the location of sex offender registries and the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

Individuals wishing to learn additional information or the identity of registered sex offenders on or near a campus, or anywhere in the United States, visit the Sex Offender databases at <http://www.sexoffender.com> , <http://nsopr.gov> or go to the Michigan State Police Sex Offender Registry at: <http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1589-1878-24961---,00.html>

Sexual Misconduct Policy

Members of Princess Beauty School community and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of sexual or gender-based discrimination, include acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual exploitation and stalking. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. This policy applies to all students, and staff regardless of the person's gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, race, nationality, religion or other protected status. Princess Beauty School encourages victims of sexual violence to talk to somebody about what happened-so victims can get the support they need, and so the school can respond appropriately.

Any intentional sexual touching or activity without the other person's consent is sexual assault, which is a form of sexual misconduct under this policy.

Sexual harassment and sexual exploitation, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence are also forms of sexual misconduct. Intimidation for one of these purposes is sexual misconduct, as is retaliation following an incident of alleged sexual misconduct or attempted sexual misconduct.

Title IX

Pursuant to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 and 34 C.F.R. Part 106, Princess Beauty School's Title IX Coordinator is the designated representative with primary responsibility for coordinating Title IX compliance efforts. The responsibilities of this position are critical to the advancement, execution, and monitoring of Princess Beauty School efforts to comply with Title IX legislation, regulation, and case law. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible to oversee and monitor Title IX related policies and developments; the implementation and oversight of grievance processes and procedures, including notification, investigation and disposition of complaints; provision of educational materials and training for the campus community; conducting and/or coordinating investigations of complaints received pursuant to Title IX; ensuring a fair and neutral process for all parties; and monitoring all other aspects of the Title IX compliance.

Princess Beauty School's Title IX Coordinator is:

Shervonne Colvin

Instructor

Princess Beauty School

25861 Ford Road, Suite A

Dearborn Heights, Michigan 48127

(313) 274-5544

Pursuant to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 and other applicable state law it is illegal to harass or discriminate against any individual (staff, student or visitor) on the basis of sex. Specifically Title IX states no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, and sexual misconduct. Title IX also prohibits retaliation against an individual who, in good faith, asserts his or her rights under Title IX or other applicable federal laws and state laws prohibiting illegal discrimination.

Any student who experiences sexual harassment (including sexual misconduct, sexual assault or sexual violence), harassment or discrimination on the basis of sex is encourage to contact the Title IX Coordinator or the Campus Director. Students are also encouraged to contact the Police Department, to report alleged sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual violence, or sexual assault or any other criminal behavior based upon their sex.

Any administrator or supervisor or person in a position with power over a student who receives notice of a student's complaint of alleged prohibited harassment, including sexual misconduct, sexual violence, sexual assault or any other criminal behavior based upon sex or discrimination, must immediately contact the Title IX Coordinator. Failure to immediately report any Title IX matter may result in disciplinary action against any person, (administrators or staff member) in a position of power over a student.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)

A student or an employee who reports that he or she has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of rights and options. Immediately report all sex offenses to the title IX Coordinator or any instructor, administrator or supervisor. Physical evidence is crucial for the successful prosecution of all sex offenders and therefore should be preserved for proof of a criminal offense. Victims of sexual assault should avoid using the toilet, washing, changing clothes, etc. prior to a medical/legal exam. Staff members will assist sexual offense victims if asked to do so by the victim or when the victim is unable to do so him/herself. The occurrence of the sexual offense will be included on the school's annual campus Security Report. Princess Beauty School does not have professionally trained on-campus counseling to sex offense victims. However, the staff will provide whatever assistance it can.

School Policy on Confidentiality

The institution maintains confidentiality with victims in accordance with applicable professional standards. It is the policy of the institution to protect the confidentiality of victims to the extent that it is reasonable practicable. Specifically, the identity of the victim and information relating to the situation will be provided only to those individuals who have a legitimate need to know, or a reasonably necessary for the purpose of investigating or resolving the situation. The institution will not utilize identifying information about the victim in records about the situation any more than is reasonably necessary, and the institution will not reveal the victim's identifying information before disclosing such records publicly to the extent permissible by law.

Drug-Free campus and Workplace Alcohol & Drug Policy

Princess Beauty School is in compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226). All students and employees should refer to the “Drug & Alcohol Prevention Information” given to each student at orientation for information concerning the campus policies and individual responsibilities required under the act.

The campus will provide to each student upon enrollment a clear written notice with information on the penalties associated with drug-related offenses. This information is stated in our school catalog.

Standards of Conduct for a Drug Free Campus

1. Princess Beauty School hereafter referred to as “this institution” has a policy of maintaining a Drug-Free Workplace. All students and employees are hereby notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of controlled substances (drugs and alcohol) is prohibited in this institution’s campus/workplace.
2. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 this institution’s “Campus/Workplace” consists of the following locations:
 - a) The entire school/salon facility and its parking lot.
 - b) Any location used for an off-site school function, i.e., competition, hair show, etc.
 - c) Students and employees must comply with the policy while off-site if they are participating in any activities with or on behalf of this institution in any capacity.
3. Non-compliance with the terms in paragraph 1 (above) will result in the following actions being taken by this institution.
 - a) Notification to the proper law enforcement authorities.
 - b) Termination of enrollment/employment.
4. All students and employees must read and understand the following statement:
 - a) I understand that Princess Beauty School, by participating in Title IV Federal Aid, must establish a policy of a Drug-Free Campus/Workplace, and as a student/employee of Princess Beauty School, I must acknowledge and agree to abide by the terms of paragraph 1(above).
 - b) I must notify the school Director/Owner of any criminal drug statute conviction of a violation occurring on the campus/workplace within five calendar days after such conviction.
 - c) I understand that this institution has established a Drug-Free Awareness Program to inform students and employees about:
 - The dangers of drug abuse in the campus/workplace.
 - This institution’s policy of maintaining a Drug-Free Campus/Workplace.
 - Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and student/employee assistance programs.
 - The penalties that may be imposed upon student/employee for drug abuse violations occurring in the campus/workplace (see paragraph 3 above).

If a student is convicted of any criminal drug activities, enrollment will be terminated at that time. If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any activity with Princess Beauty School, the student must report the conviction, in writing, within five calendar days of the conviction to the Director of Princess Beauty School.

Description of Health Risks Associated With Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood of an accident. Low-to-moderate doses of alcohol may also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate-to-high doses of alcohol may cause marked impairments to higher mental functions severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses may cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Sanctions

In all of its actions, Princess Beauty School seeks to uphold the laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates. Also, as it is permitted by the laws of these political entities, including statutory and case law and the regulations of lawful agencies of these entities, Princess Beauty School will apply sanctions that could lead to a student being fined, suspended, expelled or referred for prosecution or an employee being disciplined, suspended, dismissed or referred for prosecution for violations of the school standards of conduct contained herein or violation of laws concerning unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs and alcohol.

Applicable Federal and State Laws

The Federal Penalties & Sanctions for illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance are as follows:

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After one year drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both

After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both if:

- a. First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams.
- b. Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams.
- c. Third & subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceed one gram

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Forfeiture of vehicle, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844a

Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 853a

Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offense.

18 U.S.C. 922(g)

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, for example, pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., which are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

State of Michigan Sanctions for Violation of Drug Laws

Narcotic Drug and Cocaine:

Delivery and Possession-felony, Mandatory 10 years to life.

Use less than 50 grams-misdemeanor, up to 1 year and/or 42,000 fine.

Hallucinogens:

Delivery-felony, up to 7 years and/or \$5,000 fine.

Possession-misdemeanor, up to 1 year and/or \$1,000 fine.

Use-Misdemeanor, up to 6 months and/or \$100 fine.

Marijuana:

Delivery-Felony, up to 4 years and/or \$2,000 fine.

Possession-Misdemeanor, up to 1 year and/or \$1,000 fine.

Use-misdemeanor, up to 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Other Controlled substances:

Delivery-felony, up to 7 years and/or \$1,000-\$5,000 fine.

Possession-misdemeanor or felony, up to 2 years and/or \$1,000-\$2,000 fine.

Use-misdemeanor, up to 1 year and/or \$1,00-\$1,000 fine.

State of Michigan Sanctions for Violation of Alcohol Laws Sale to Minors:

Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Minor Possessing or Transporting in Motor Vehicle:

Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Furnishing Fraudulent ID to Minor/Use of fraudulent ID by Minor;
Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Consumption on/in Public Highways, Parks or Places of amusement:
Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Open Alcohol in vehicles on Highways:
Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

Purchase, Possession or Consumption by Minor:
(Civil Citation): First violation not more than \$25.00; Second violation not more than \$50.00 (or participate in a substance abuse program); Third and subsequent violation not more than \$100.00 (or participate in a substance abuse program).

**Alcohol
Selling Without a license:**
Misdemeanor, 1 year and/or \$1,000 fine.

Selling or Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor:
Misdemeanor, 90 days and/or \$100 fine.

State of Michigan Sanctions for Drinking/Driving Offenses Operating a Motor Vehicle with Ability Impaired: (depends on number of offenses).

Operating a Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of Intoxicating:
Operating a motor vehicle with unlawful blood alcohol level of 0.10 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood: Up to \$1,000 fine, up to 1 year in jail, 10 to 90 days community service, license suspended for 90 days to 2 years or 5 year revoked license. If death caused, offense becomes a felony.

Health Risks from Substance Abuse and Alcohol
Malnutrition; high blood pressure; damage to liver, heart and pancreas; neurological brain damage; birth defect.

Alcohol Health Risks
Increased risk of accidents, injuries, Nausea, Gastritis, Vomiting, Blackouts, Fatal Overdose

Amphetamines (“Speed,” “Bennys,” “Crystal):
Insomnia; loss of appetite; “crash” when effects wear off; paranoia; destruction of nerve cells in the brain; heart attack and stroke.

Cocaine (Coke):
Sinus problems; mood swings; depression; paranoia; severe “crash” when effects wear off; nausea; vomiting and sore throat; fatigue; insomnia; nosebleeds; nasal ulcers; strokes and epileptic seizures.

Crack (“Rock”):

Instant addiction or within one to several weeks; rapid heartbeat; high blood pressure; lung problems; seizures; death.

Heroin (“Junk,” “Smack”):

Respiratory depression and death from anesthetics; fatal aplastic anemia, liver and brain damage from glue or benzene sniffing; “sudden sniffing death” (LSD) from aerosol propellants; acute psychological effects and brain damage from volatile inhalants.

LSD (“Acid”):

Emotional imbalance and dreamlike states while awake; distortion of vision; impaired judgment; altered perception of time and space; brain damage.

Marijuana (“Grass,” “Pot,” “Weed”):

Weakened immune system; impaired psychomotor functions; impaired learning ability and memory; lung damage; birth defects.

PCP (“Angel Dust”):

Occurrence of accidents and injuries; inducements of a catatonic state; inducement of a psychotic state; brain damage.

Where to go if you need help

Alcoholics Anonymous (313) 831-5550 – 24 Hour Help Line – Call for Alcoholic Chemical Support Group.

Narcotics Anonymous of Michigan – (248)543-7200 – 25 Hour Help Line and meeting information.

Boys Town National Hotline (800) 448-3000 – 24 Hour Help Line, 365 days a year, and is trained by specially trained Boys Town Counselors. Contact for assistance with chemical dependency, suicide prevention, and anger problems.

On Campus Geography

Princess Beauty School must disclose statistics for reported Clery Act crimes that occur on campus and on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus. The definitions for these geographic categories are Clery Act-specific. - The on-campus Geography includes: The building controlled by the institution used in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes. - Public property includes: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crime Information

The Clery Act requires institutions to include the following crime statistics that occur on-campus and on public property adjacent to or accessible from the campus:

1. **Criminal Homicide**
 - A)Murder and non-negligent Manslaughter
 - B)Manslaughter by negligence
2. **Sexual Assault**
3. **A) Forcible Sex offenses**
 - Forcible Rape
 - Forcible Sodomy
 - Sexual Assault with an Object
 - Forcible Fondling
- B) Non-Forcible Sex Offenses**
 - Incest
 - Statutory Rape
4. **Consent**
5. **Bystander Intervention**
6. **Robbery**
7. **Aggrevated Assault**
8. **Burglary**
9. **Motor Vehicle Theft**
10. **Arson**
11. **Hate Crime**
 - Larceny-Theft
 - Simple assault
 - Intimidation
 - Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property
12. **Law Violations:**
 - Weeapons: Carrying, Possessing
 - Drug Abuse Violations
 - Liquor Law violations
13. **Domestic Violence**
14. **Dating violence**
15. **Stalking**

DEFINITIONS FOR CRIMES

- 1.**CRIMINAL HOMOCIDE:** These offenses are separated into two categories: Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter, and Negligent Manslaughter.
 - A)**Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - B)**Negligent Manslaughter:** Killing of another person through gross negligence.
2. **SEXUAL ASSAULT:** Any offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program.
3. **A)FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES:** Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; not forcibly or against the person’s will when the victim is incapable of giving consent.without. There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

- Forcible Rape – The penetrations, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Forcible Sodomy-Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and or against the person’s will.
- Sexual Assault with an object- The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or onal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity
- Forcible Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

B)NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. There are two types of offenses included in this definition;

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

4. CONSENT: Consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. The absence of “no” is not consent. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent. A verbalized “yes” that is coerced does not constitute a freely given “yes”. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. A person may not be able to give consent if: they are under the age of 16, if they are legally mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless. This may include impairment due to drug or alcohol use. Someone who is incapacitated cannot consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the condition of) sexual activity. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other form of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent does not imply consent to further sexual acts. Consent to engage sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Coercion, force or threat of either invalidates consent.

5. BYSTANDER INTERVENTION: The term bystander intervention refers to safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the individual. Effective bystander intervention training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm, overcome barriers to intervening, identify safe and effective intervention options, and take action.

6. ROBBERY: 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.

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

8. BURGLARY: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

9. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

11. HATE CRIMES: A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Bias is a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

- . **LARCENY/THEFT:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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

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

- . **DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

12. LAW VIOLATIONS:

- . **WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.:** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

- **DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
- **LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS:** The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by any of the following individuals:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; or
- A person with whom the victim has a child in common; or
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or
- A similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

14. 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.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

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

For purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by an action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Crime Statistics

The federal law requires that institutions disclose crime statistics on the previous three years for and contains crime data that may occur on-campus, and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from school.

Crime Statistics

Summary Report for Crimes

Criminal Offenses – On Campus

Criminal Offense – On Campus	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Murder/Non - Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
2. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible			
3. Rape	0	0	0
4. Fondling	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible			
5. Incest	0	0	0
6. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
7. Robbery	0	0	0
8. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
9. Burglary	0	0	0
10. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
11. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

Criminal Offense – Public Property	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Murder/Non - Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
2. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible			
3. Rape	0	0	0
4. Fondling	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible			
5. Incest	0	0	0
6. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
7. Robbery	0	0	0
8. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
9. Burglary	0	0	0
10. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
11. Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

Hate Crime-Criminal Offense - On Campus	2014 2015 2016	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
1. Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense-Forcible									
2. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense-Non Forcible									
4. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property

Hate Crime-Criminal Offense – Public Property	2014 2015 2016	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
1. Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense – Forcible									
2. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense – Non-Forcible									
4. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) – Criminal Offense- On Campus	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
2. Dating Violence	0	0	0
3. Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) – Criminal Offense- Public Property	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
2. Dating Violence	0	0	0
3. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

Arrests – On Campus	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Weapons: carrying, possession, etc.	0	0	0
2. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
3. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

Arrests – Public Property	2014 September – December	2015	2016
1. Weapons: carrying, possession, etc.	0	0	0
2. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
3. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

Disciplinary Actions – On campus	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
2. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
3. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property	2014 September - December	2015	2016
1. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
2. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
3. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Unfounded Crimes	2014 September - December	2015	2016
Total Unfounded Crime	0	0	0

