PACIFIC COLLEGE of HEALTH AND SCIENCE

Crime Awareness & Campus Security Report

Jeanne Clery Act

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE | SAN DIEGO CAMPUS

PACIFIC COLLEGE *of* HEALTH AND SCIENCE

SAN DIEGO CAMPUS

Crime Awareness & Campus Security Report | September 2024

Introduction

The Clery Act is a consumer protection law geared toward providing transparency about campus crime statistics and campus safety policies. Among other things, the Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal student aid programs to disclose information about specific campus policies, and to publish crime statistics reported to campus authorities that occur in a specific campus geography.

This brochure establishes policies and procedures for the San Diego campus of Pacific College of Health and Science. Additional information about the Jeanne Clery Act can be found at the U.S. Department of Education website:
http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html

Pacific College of Health and Science is committed to maintaining a safe environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors of the college. This brochure provides guidelines and advice that can contribute to this aim and encourage trust and effective communication in our educational community.

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I. Campus Security and Reporting Crimes

Crime awareness and prevention starts with effective communication. Students and staff are encouraged to report dangerous conditions, suspicious activity and criminal acts on or near campus to the appropriate authorities. This section provides guidelines for reporting crimes and emergencies.

Campus Security Authorities

The Pacific College Campus Director is the school official to whom all reports related to actual or potential criminal activity should be directed. Campus directors have in turn designated other senior managers to serve as Campus Security Authorities in their absence. The below charts provide the names and contact information of the Campus Director and designated Campus Security Authorities.

Main Campus Security Officials

Name	Job Title	Contact #	Contact Email
April Paniagua	Campus Director	619-574-6909	apaniagua@pacificcollege.edu
Leng Ritchie	VP of Clinical Services & Campus Safety Officer	619-574-6909	lritchie@pacificcollege.edu

Other Campus Security Authorities

Name	Job Title	Contact #	Contact Email
Marcy Madix	VP of Human Resources	619-574-6909	mmadix@pacificcollege.edu
Valerie Razutis	Academic Dean	619-574-6909	vrazutis@paicificcollege.edu
Deb Reuss	Academic Dean	619-574-6909	dreuss@pacificcollege.edu
Jose Contreras	Facilities Manager	619-574-6909	jcontreras@pacificcollege.edu

Additionally, any faculty member teaching a course or supervising in clinic before 9am or after 5:30pm, when the Campus Information Center/Reception Office closes, is acting as the designated Campus Security Authority for his or her students.

Campus Security

The Campus Director is usually available on campus or easily accessed through the Campus Information Center/Reception desk. However, even if the Campus Director is not available, one of the above mentioned Campus Security Authorities is almost always available during the hours listed below. Also, the Campus Information Center/ Reception desk, as well as the Clinic Reception desk, maintains emergency contact numbers for police, fire and medical emergencies.

A third-party emergency security service, Able Patrol and Guard (information listed below), is on call for any security issue that arises. The campus also relies on security precautions taken by the landlords of the properties, such as the provision of adequate lighting in parking areas and walkways. Additionally, local police agencies typically maintain regular patrol routes near the Pacific College campus. More information about security services can be obtained through the Campus Director. Students are encouraged to learn more about these services particularly if attending class before or after normal business hours. The campus does not have any security personnel outside of the 24-hour security staff maintained by building management.

Able Patrol and Guard
4616 Mission Gorge Place
San Diego, CA 92120
(619) 229-6100

Campus Facilities - Hours of Operation

Clinic Facilities

Monday - Thursday	8:30 am to 9:00pm
Friday	8:30 am to 5:00pm
Saturday	9:00 am to 1:00pm
Sunday	Closed

Administrative Facilities

Monday - Friday	8:30 am to 5:30pm
Saturday	Closed
Sunday	Closed

Classroom Facilities

Monday through Friday	8:30 am to 9:30 pm
Saturday	8:30 am to 6:00 pm
Sunday	Closed

No one is allowed to enter the facility after closing or before opening without authorization from a school official. Administration personnel and specified faculty members are responsible for the opening and closing procedures. The building facilities and janitorial staff ensure the building is empty and locked at night.

Pacific College does not employ security personnel to monitor activities inside the building or in the parking area. Each student and employee is encouraged to be vigilant of criminal activity and to report any such activity or other emergency to Able Patrol and Guard, the local law enforcement agency, or call 911 immediately and to alert a member of the administration of the activity as soon as possible.

The college does not have any on or off-campus residence buildings.

Reporting Crimes

Should a student, faculty or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/her designee. Reporting of crimes is voluntary and confidential but highly encouraged in order to ensure accurate statistical information that we are required to report annually to the government, and, to help ensure campus safety. "PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Full

details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. The college will work with local, county, and state law enforcement to resolve any crime or emergency and will alert the campus community of safety issues that may arise. Students or staff members providing the report will be expected to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action and will encourage victims to notify police authorities.

During the school orientation, new students are informed about campus security procedures and policies and encouraged to incorporate habits that foster safety and security them and for others. In the event of any criminal activity or emergency local law enforcement officials should be contacted by calling 9-1-1.

Contact information for local authorities is available below:

Reporting Emergencies

Emergencies include crimes that are in progress or about to happen, and ones that have resulted in serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss. They also include situations in which the suspect may still be at the scene and some suspicious activities. By calling 9-1-1 you will be linked to the appropriate police as well as firefighting, medical, and ambulance services.

Reporting Non-Emergencies

To report some non-emergency crimes, you can file a police report online, or you can call the SDPD's 24-hour number for non-emergency calls and general information at (**619) 531-2000** (PLEASE USE **(858) 484-3154** IF YOU LIVE IN THE 858 Area Code). Crimes and suspicious activities that fall into this category are: (a) those that don't involve serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss; (b) ones in which there is no possibility that the suspect is still at the scene or is likely to return to the scene; and (c) ones for which an immediate response is not needed. If there is any doubt as to whether the situation is an emergency, it is always better to be on the safe side and call **9-1-1**.

San Diego Police Department: Neighborhood Divisions - Western Division

The Western Division serves the neighborhoods of Hillcrest, La Playa, Linda Vista, Loma Portal, Midtown, Midway District, Mission Hills, Mission Valley West, Morena, Ocean Beach, Old Town, Point Loma Heights, Roseville-Fleetridge, Sunset Cliffs, University Heights and Wooded Area.

Western Division serves a population of 129,709 people and encompasses 22.7 square miles.

Address: 5215 Gaines Street, San Diego, CA 92110

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Email: sdpdwestern@pd.sandiego.gov **Phone:** (619) 692-4800, TTY: (619) 692-4978

Timely Warning

Should a potentially dangerous situation exist due to actual or potential criminal activity, campus officials will provide timely notice to students and staff. This includes situations involving the commission of a crime on or near campus such as robbery, theft from vehicles, sexual assault, threats of violence and similar activities. It can also include awareness of the possibility of students or outsiders carrying weapons or of drug sale or use on or near campus.

When the Campus Director or designated CSA school officials are notified of such a potentially dangerous situation from students, staff, police or nearby merchants or offices, notices will be promptly and visibly displayed in the glass display cases at the entrances to the campus, as well as on all bulletin boards around campus. Furthermore, an e-mail notice will be sent by the Campus Director or designated CSA to all members of the Pacific College community: students, faculty, and staff. These notices will provide relevant information and encourage vigilance and common sense precautions. Students who are at the campus at this time will be notified of the situation by staff, which will visit classrooms and lounges.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Should a significant emergency or dangerous situation arise involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus, Campus Director or other designated CSA campus officials will initiate the emergency response and evacuation procedure. An "immediate" threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as an approaching forest fire, as well as a fire currently raging in one of your buildings.

Some other examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations are:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake
- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Armed intruder
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Explosion

- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency response under Clery:

- Power outage
- Snow closure
- String of larcenies

In the event of an actual emergency, determined to be a valid emergency by the Campus Director, most likely by communicating with the local police department, the entire campus community will be notified of the emergency situation and the response and evacuation procedures necessary. The Campus Director will compose the message and determine who should get it. Although, the entire Pacific College community will be notified, the emergency may only affect a specific population (For example: The emergency may only affect the students on campus on a Monday)

The Campus Director or designated CSA, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notification System

The first respondents to an emergency situation will be the Campus Director and/or any or all Campus Security Authorities (see chart above) that are on campus at the time of the imminent threat. The Campus Director and Campus Security Authorities will work to appoint other, designated administrators, staff and faculty, to verbally inform students in class and clinic, as well as other staff and faculty members. Information dissemination will additionally occur by broadcasting the emergency on the phone intercom system, through e-mail and CampusVue, and an alert on the front page of the Pacific College website.

Students should take responsibility for regularly checking their e-mail. In order to receive campus-wide e-mail announcements, students must have a Pacific College e-mail account, which is automatically set up upon entrance to the College, but can be confirmed from the Information Technology (IT) department. Furthermore, automatic forwarding of e-mail messages from a Pacific College account to another account is available through communication with the College's IT department.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

Following the notification of an emergency, all constituents on-campus that are threatened by the emergency situation are to be immediately evacuated if evacuation will distance the constituents from the immediate threat. Students, administrators, staff, and faculty are to follow the fire safety exit strategies and evacuation routes, indicating the nearest exits,

posted all around the campus. However, evacuation would not be the immediate response to an emergency situation if the safest place to avoid the imminent threat were the campus itself. The specific response to be communicated and enacted during an emergency situation would be determined by the Campus Director first, and secondly by any or all Campus Security Authorities.

A test and subsequent evaluation of Pacific College's emergency response and evacuation procedure, including its notification system, will be conducted once a year and documentation of the test will be kept in the office of the Campus Director.

Campus Crime Reports

The Clery Act requires that schools and colleges maintain records of crimes reported to campus officials and/or local police authorities. This includes on campus reports as well as reports of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus, if available through local authorities. Statistics are compiled by type of crime and reported annually to the U.S. Department of Education. Schools are further required to make statistics covering the last three calendar years of reporting available to current and prospective students. Pacific College of Health and Science abides by all of the above policies when preparing the annual report prior to October 1st. The Appendix to this handbook contains reported crime statistics for individual campuses. *Of note, Pacific College of Health and Science - San Diego Campus made attempts through the local authorities, the San Diego Police Department - Western Division, to access and report the numbers of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus. However, the Western Division was unable, and still is at this time, to isolate crimes adjacent to the campus, as the Western Division serves a population of approximately 130,000 and encompasses 22.7 miles.*

In addition to compiling data on reports of crimes, schools and colleges must separately report arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action with regard to: 1- liquor law or federal campus alcohol policy violations; 2- drug law or federal campus drug policy violations; weapons possession law or campus weapons policy violations. The annual campus crime statistics report covers, then, the following:

Crime Reports

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Negligent manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery (if involves confrontational circumstances
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

- Hate crimes
- Vandalism (if hate crime related)
- VAWA (Violence Against Woman Act) Offenses

Arrest and Referral for Disciplinary Action Reports

- Liquor law
- Drug law
- Weapons possession
- Law Violations resulting in arrest

New students are informed about campus security procedures and policies during the New Student Orientation and are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Staff members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected staff meetings and are also encouraged
to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others. Faculty members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected faculty and/or departmental meetings and are also encouraged to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others.

In addition to the annual publication of the campus security information found in this report and brochure, constituents are exposed to campus security policies, procedures, and practices through email communications throughout the year.

Further information about campus crime reports is available through the campus director. Crime definitions and campus crime reporting methodology are available through the U.S. Dept. of Education website: https://www.ed.gov/teaching-and-administration/safe-learning-environments/school-safety-and-security/campus-security

This site also provides access to the campus crime statistics for all U.S. schools and colleges.

Crime statistics reported by the San Diego Police Department: https://www.sandiego.gov/police/data-transparency/crime-statistics/campus-crime-reports

II. Crime Prevention

The best way to deal with crime is to prevent it. Everyone can play a part by using common sense precautions, maintaining vigilance and cooperating with others. This section of the report provides basic advice for crime prevention and how to access further general crime prevention resources.

What is Crime Prevention?

Crime prevention is defined as "*the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it."* The first step in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility. It is not a school or college problem or a police problem. It is a societal problem that can only be properly addressed by the entire campus community. On a college campus that includes, students, faculty, staff, visitors and neighbors. Therefore, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility.

Three elements must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the crime triangle. A person may "want" to commit a crime and have the "ability" to commit a crime, but if we deny them the "opportunity," then no crime can be committed. Historically, the primary goal of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. Our goal is to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, whether on campus or not.

Colleges and schools throughout the United States are concerned about providing campus settings that are safe and secure. Understanding campus crime prevention and how you can personally increase your chances of having a safe and enjoyable college experience will mutually benefit you and your campus.

Personal Safety Tips

The following are general safety and security tips provided by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers. Tips relating to sex, drug and alcohol offenses are addressed in sections IV and V of this handbook.

Know how to contact campus staff and the police:

- Know the telephone number of your school and local police precinct.
- Keep the emergency phone numbers near your phones (stickers, magnets, etc.).
- Program emergency phones numbers into your personal cell phone.

Walking around or near campus:

- Familiarize yourself with the layout of the campus. Survey the campus while classes are in session and after dark to see that academic buildings, walkways, facilities, and parking lots are adequately secured and well-lighted.
- Plan the safest route to your destination; choose well-lighted, busy pathways and streets.
- Share your class schedule with your parents and trusted friends and give them your telephone numbers.
- At night, stick to well-lighted areas whenever possible and avoid alleyways or "short cuts" through isolated areas.
- Travel in groups and avoid going out alone at night.
- If you are being followed, change direction and go to the nearest business or home; knock on the door, and request that someone call the police. Note the description of the person following you.
- Walk near the curb and avoid shrubbery or other places of potential concealment.
- Tell a friend or roommate where you are going and what time you expect to return.
- Stay alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
- Carry your purse or backpack close to your body and keep a firm grip on it; carry your wallet in an inside coat pocket or your front pant pocket.
- Keep your keys separate from your purse or backpack.
- Don't overload yourself with bags or packages and avoid wearing shoes that restrict your movements.
- Walk with a confident stride; keep your head up and look around.
- If a motorist stops and asks for directions, keep your distance from the car.
- Dress in clothes and shoes that will not hamper movement.
- Report suspicious activity or noises immediately.

Motor vehicle safety:

- Park in well lighted areas, where your vehicle is visible; avoid parking next to vans or trucks.
- Keep all items out of sight, especially valuables. Remove or place CD players/ cases, etc. in the truck.
- Service your vehicle regularly to avoid breakdowns.
- Keep your vehicle always locked.
- Consider "The CLUB" or an alarm system.
- When leaving your car for service, remove your other keys.
- Have your key ready when you approach your car. Before getting in, check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding.

When driving:

- Carry a cell phone.
- Never let fuel level get below ¼ tank.
- Drive on well-traveled streets and keep your car in gear while it is stopped. Allow at least one car length space between your car and the car in front of you so that you can escape should someone try to get into your car.
- Always be aware of your surroundings and check your rear-view mirror often.
- Keep doors locked and windows shut and keep valuables out of sight; either covered or in the trunk.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood and stay inside. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but have him or her call for assistance.
- If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
- Beware of people who yell, honk, and point at your car as if something is wrong; if your car breaks down, stay inside and lock the doors. If anyone approaches to help, crack the window and ask them to call the police. Ask uniformed people to show identification.
- Beware of people who motion and ask you to stop and lend assistance; if you want to assist someone whose car has broken down, go to the nearest phone or use your cell phone and call the police.
- If a person with a weapon confronts you and wants your vehicle, give it up. No car is worth being injured or losing your life over.

Using public transportation:

- Try to avoid isolated bus or train stops and times when few people are around.
- Stay away from the curb until bus/train arrives.
- If possible, sit near the driver and notify him or her of any problems.
- A crowded bus is a prime target for pick pockets; carry your bags close and carry your wallet in your coat of front pant pocket.
- If someone is bothering or harassing you, move to another seat location and/or tell the person in a loud voice to "STAY AWAY".
- Remain on the bus/train if you are uncomfortable with getting off.

If you sense trouble:

- Move away from the potential threat if possible; cross the street and increase your pace.
- Join a group of people nearby.
- If a threatening situation is imminent and people are close by, yell, scream or do whatever you can to get their attention. Remember, dialing 9-1-1 and or/ activating a fire alarm are both part of the personal safety system. 911 calls are free from most pay phones.
- If you are facing an armed criminal, you may minimize the risk of injury to yourself if you comply with the criminal's demands. However, if your life is in immediate danger, use any defense you can to get away.

- Dial 9-1-1 immediately and give a description of the suspect.

If you are attacked:

- Go with your instincts but be realistic about your ability to fight off someone; your instinct may be to run, scream, kick, hit or bite.
- If a weapon is displayed, don't resist. Give up your property and save your life.
- Do what you are told and don't make any sudden moves.
- Try to remember as many details as possible and alert the school or the police as soon as possible.
- Your goal should be to escape safety and survive; cooperate if you think that resisting may lead to further harm.
- Remember every situation is different; you are the only one who can decide the appropriate course of action.
- Constantly play the "what if" game to think about what you would do in a particular threatening situation. This will help prepare you to respond instinctively when a threat is encountered.
- After an event, never feel guilty about what you did or did not do.

Active shooter (workplace or school violence):

If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area and started shooting; the following are a list of actions that are recommended:

- If possible, exit the building/area immediately, but only if it can be done safely.
- Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building immediately.
- Notify Public Safety or Police.
- Give the following information:
  a. Your name
  b. Your phone number
  c. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
  d. Number of shooters
  e. Identification of shooter
  f. Number of persons who may be involved
  g. Your location

If exiting the building/area is not possible, the following is recommended:

- Go to the nearest room or office.
- Close and lock the door.
- If unable to lock the door, use a wedge device or heavy to block the door; a belt or other objects may be able to wedge the door shut.
- Cover the door windows.
- Depending upon the shooter's location, exit out the window quietly and quickly.
- Stay low, move away from the door, keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room.
- DO NOT answer the door.
- Notify the police.

- Wait for the Police to assist your exit from the building.
- If you are trapped with the shooter, you need to decide whether to:
  - Stay still and play dead.
  - Run for an exit in a zigzagging pattern, or
  - Attack the shooter.

Describing a suspect or a vehicle:

- Date, Time, Location, Direction of Travel, Weapon
- Suspect Information
  - Male/Female
  - Adult/Juvenile/Approximate Age
  - Race
  - Height/Weight
  - Hair Color
  - Eye Color
  - Mustache, beard, sideburns or other facial hair
  - Tattoos, scars or other identifying marks
  - Gait, limp or amputations
- Clothing
  - Hat
  - Glasses
  - Shirt type/color
  - Pants type/color
  - Shoes
- Automobile
  - Make/Model
  - Color
  - Year
  - Body style (2-door, 4-door, convertible, truck, etc.)
  - License plate number
  - Distinguishing features (spoiler, racing stripes, tinting, damage, etc.)

Cybersecurity:

- Never give your password to anyone.
- Provide your social security number only to secure sites you trust.
- Change your passwords regularly.
- Do not allow others access to your email account.
- Do not put personal information or photos on your web page and do not give personal information that can identify where you live to social networking sites.
- Never leave your computer/laptop unattended.
- Engrave markings on your computer.
- Do not download files sent to you by strangers or click on hyperlinks from people you don't know.

- Computer phishing is a crime. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire credit card details and other sensitive personal data via bogus emails or pop-up windows. It may look like a legitimate email from a legitimate institution but beware of unsolicited requests for information.
- Financial or payment institutions will never request that you send them personal sensitive data via email or popup windows.
- If you receive a suspicious looking email from any bank, lending, or payment institution, it is best to delete and not respond. If, by coincidence, you have an account with the entity mentioned in the email, call your legitimate institution using the number on your physical bill or via the telephone book or through telephone information.
- Make certain that all your personal information is deleted from your computer prior to disposing of it.

Cell phone protection:

- Carry your phone with you whenever possible and make sure it is in a safe place whenever you leave it behind. If you are leaving your phone in your car, be sure it is hidden from view.
- Turn off your phone when you are not using it.
- Request a personal identification number.
- Use the "lock" feature on your phone.
- Report a stolen cellular telephone immediately to the cellular telephone carrier and police.
- Check your monthly bills carefully, and report unfamiliar calls to your cellular phone company.
- Do not give out your electronic serial number or even your phone number to strangers, including callers who represent themselves as technicians testing your line.
- Keep your subscriber agreement, which includes your electronic serial number, in a secure location.

Crime Prevention Resources and Programs

The college emails this report to students and staff once a year and informs perspective students and employees about the report as part of our crime prevention program. In addition, portions of the report that emphasize prevention are emailed to the community during the year, as well as a power point on Crime Prevention. The following resources are also listed to help educate the campus in the area of crime prevention.

Local Website Links

San Diego Crime Stoppers - Solving Crime in San Diego:
www.sdcrimestoppers.com

San Diego Police Department - Crime Prevention and Education
www.sandiego.gov/police/services/prevention/index.shtml
San Diego Sheriff's Department - Crime Prevention
www.sdsheriff.net/co_crimeprevention.html

National Website Links

National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC): www.ncpc.org
Security on Campus, Inc.: www.securityoncampus.org

III. Drug and Alcohol Policy

Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) requires colleges and schools to certify to the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

This program must include the following:

1. Standards of conduct concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, and the illegal use of alcohol by students and employees on school property or at any school activity.
2. Description of legal sanctions.
3. Clear statement of the school's sanctions for violations.
4. Description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services.
5. Description of the health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol.

Pacific College Alcohol and Drug Use Policy Statement

Pacific College is dedicated not only to teaching and to the advancement of knowledge but also to the development of ethical and responsible individuals.
The College seeks to achieve these goals through a sound educational program and policies that encourage maturity and independence. The regulations that govern student and employee conduct have been formulated with those objectives in mind. The U.S. Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. These regulations require that a college distribute information annually about the possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at that college. Members of the Pacific College community are bound by federal, state, and municipal laws as well as by the regulations of the Board of Trustees of Pacific College of Health and Science.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances and the unauthorized use of alcohol by students on campus and by College employees at work is prohibited. Student clubs and organizations may petition the Campus Director in advance of a planned event for the use of beer or wine at "duly authorized functions." Organizations must adhere to stringent guidelines that comply with California Alcoholic Beverage Control Law prohibiting the sale, delivery, or providing of alcoholic beverages to people under the age of 21. In addition, organizations granted permission to

serve alcoholic beverages must provide adequate supervision for distribution and consumption.

Any person found to have violated the College policy on alcohol and drug use is subject to discipline by Pacific College officials. The legal age for drinking alcohol in California is 21, and state laws deal harshly with underage drinking. As stated earlier, it is also against the law in California to sell or give away alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.

The possession or use of illegal drugs is a crime in the State of California. Anyone found in possession of or using such drugs on College property will be dealt with severely and may be suspended from the College, in addition to facing criminal charges and arrest.

Drug or alcohol possession or use: Should a student or staff member be found in possession of, using or under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while on campus or at a school function (not including the use of beer or wine by those of legal drinking age at "duly authorized functions"), he or she will be subject to disciplinary action based upon violation of the school's code of professional conduct. He or she may be warned, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled/ disqualified. Disciplinary actions are at the discretion of the Campus Director and the Admissions/Administrative/ Advancement Committee. Pacific College' policy regarding disciplinary actions and the College's policy on Professional Conduct are published in the School Catalog.

Health and Safety Information Concerning Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse

Alcohol and Health

Alcohol goes directly into the bloodstream, physically affecting the whole body. Some illnesses and health problems caused by excessive alcohol use include:

- **Hangovers.** Headaches, nausea, vomiting, aches and pains all result from drinking too much. Drinking to the point of drunkenness makes you sick.
- **Weight gain.** Alcohol is not water. A beer has about 150 "empty" calories that provide few if any nutrients.
- **High blood pressure.** Along with being overweight, high blood pressure is associated with many serious health problems.
- **Depressed immune system.** Impaired immunity makes you more likely to contract viral illnesses such as flu and infections.
- **Cancer.** 2-4% of all cancer cases are related to alcohol. Upper digestive tract cancers are the most common, hitting the esophagus, mouth, larynx, and pharynx. Women who drink prior to menopause are more likely to develop breast cancer. Your risk of

skin cancer doubles if you drink slightly more than "moderate levels." Some studies implicate alcohol in colon, stomach, pancreas and lung cancer. And let's not forget the liver...

- **Liver disease.** Heavy drinking can cause fatty liver, hepatitis, cirrhosis and cancer of the liver. The liver breaks down alcohol at the rate of only one drink per hour.
- **Alcohol poisoning.** Drinking large amounts can result in alcohol poisoning, which causes unconsciousness and even death. Breathing slows, and the skin becomes cold and may look blue. Don't let a person in this condition "sleep it off." Call 9-1-1.
- **Heart or respiratory failure.** Excessive drinking can have serious results. Heart or respiratory failure often means death.
- **Alcoholism.** Alcoholism is a disease to which some people seem predisposed. Alcoholics are unable to control their drinking—how much, when, and if. Alcoholism puts you at great risk for other health problems, and it can shorten your life by more than 10 years. Alcoholism cannot be cured, but it can be treated. Through education, treatment, and self-help support such as AA, people can learn to live alcohol-free and feel good.
- **Other long-term effects.** Loss of appetite, vitamin deficiencies, stomach ailments, sexual impotence, central nervous system damage, and memory loss.

For more information visit the website for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): www.niaaa.nih.gov.

Drugs and Health

Like many prescription drugs, "recreational" drugs come with potentially harmful side effects that can have serious and long-term effects on your health. High doses of many of the drugs, or impure or more dangerous substitutes for these drugs, can cause immediate life-threatening health problems such as heart attack, respiratory failure, and coma. Combining drugs with each other or with alcohol is especially dangerous.

- **Barbiturates and tranquilizers** are commonly abused prescription drugs. They can cause hangover-like symptoms, nausea, seizures, and coma. Overdose or mixing these drugs with alcohol can be fatal.
- **Cocaine** can cause such long-term problems as tremors, seizures, psychosis, and heart or respiratory failure.
- **LSD** can cause nausea, rapid heart rate, depression, and disorientation. Long term effects include paranoia and psychosis.
- **Marijuana and hashish** can cause rapid heart rate and memory impairment soon after use. Long-term effects include cognitive problems, infertility, weakened immune system, and possible lung damage.
- **Narcotics** such as heroin can bring on respiratory and circulatory depression,

dizziness, impotence, constipation, and withdrawal sickness. Overdoses can lead to seizures and death.

- **PCP**, in addition to triggering unpredictable and violent behavior, can cause dizziness, numbness, high heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, and in high amounts fatal heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels.
- **Stimulants** such as amphetamines have health effects that include high heart rate and blood pressure, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, impotence, skin disorders, tremors, seizures, and psychosis.

For more information, visit the National Institute for Chemical Dependency:
http://www.nicd.us

For more details on health risks of specific agents:
http://www.nicd.us/drugclassifications.html

Drugs, Alcohol and Safety

Alcohol and other drugs interfere with messages to your brain and alter your perceptions, emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination. Alcohol and drugs affect your judgment and can lead to dangerous behavior that puts you at risk for:

- **Accidental injuries.** More than half of drowning accidents and fatal falls are alcohol- or drug-related. 45% of emergency room visits are alcohol related. 80% of patients in special units like burn centers have injuries related to alcohol use. Half of all physical injuries sustained on college campuses stem from alcohol use.
- **Car crashes.** Even small amounts of alcohol make driving unsafe. Drunk driving is not only unsafe it's illegal. Even a blood alcohol level of .05% (below the legal limit for driving in most states) makes you twice as likely to have a car crash. Almost half of all fatal auto crashes are alcohol- or drug- related. Drinking and boating can be a dangerous combination as well. One-third of boating fatalities are alcohol related, and drunk boating is just as illegal as drunk driving.
- **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including AIDS.** You are more likely to ignore safety precautions such as condoms if you are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- **Unwanted pregnancy.** For the same reasons that alcohol and other drugs put people at greater risk for STDs, it also makes pregnancy a risk of substance abuse.
- **Fights.** Barroom brawls don't just happen in movies. Not only can you get hurt, you can get arrested. Two-thirds of violent behavior on college campuses involves alcohol.
- **Trouble with the law.** Illegal drugs, underage drinking, drunk driving, public consumption—even giving guests alcohol—can get you into trouble.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Services

County of San Diego - Alcohol and Drug Services (ADS):
http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/hhsa/programs/bhs/alcohol_drug_services/prevention_services.html

> San Diego County's alcohol and drug prevention strategy uses a community change model to prevent alcohol and drug problems throughout the region. The prevention strategy focuses on four primary countywide initiatives: the Underage Drinking Initiative (1995), which addresses underage drinking issues in our communities and across the Border; Methamphetamine Strike Force (1996), which addresses the personal, community and environmental impact of methamphetamine; the Marijuana Initiative (2005) to focus on youth use of marijuana, and the Prescription Drug Task Force (2008) to address the illicit use of prescription drugs in the region. Providing a targeted focus on these issues allows the County to develop long term, strategic and sustainable prevention plans for each initiative, provides coordination and shared resources where possible, and provides flexible prioritization in each region regarding how each initiative will be tailored to individual community needs.

Mental Health Systems' Alcohol and Drug Services:
http://www.mhsinc.org/alcohol-drug-services

Additional resources are at the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention: http://www.higheredcenter.org/prevention

III. Sex Offenses, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes, and Sexual Harassment Policies

Pacific College takes sexual harassment, criminal sex offenses, and violence against women seriously and has policies and procedures covering student-student, student-employee and employee-employee situations. This handbook covers the general policies. Furthermore, the school employee handbook discusses the topic as an aspect of the terms and conditions of employment for faculty and administrative staff. The college prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking within the campus-determined geographical area.

The Clery Act requires schools to have policies regarding sex offenses, programs for sex offense prevention and information available to students concerning community sex offender registries. Furthermore, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents.

Sexual Assault and Other Criminal Sex Offenses

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the *UCR* defines a sex offense in general 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.*

Under California law, an individual is only consenting if he or she engages in the activity freely and willingly, and if he or she understands the nature of the act. A relationship of any kind does not automatically qualify as consent.

Sex crimes are further defined by the FBI as forcible and non-forcible:

Sex Offenses—Forcible 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.* There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

Forcible Rape is *the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth)*. This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females.

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

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

Sexual Assault with an Object is *the use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a finger, bottle, handgun, stick, etc.*

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

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible are incidents of *unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse*. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

Incest is *non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.*

Statutory Rape is *non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.*

Violence Against Women Crime Categories

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as follows:

Domestic violence means 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."*

Dating violence means *"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."*

Stalking means *"engaging in 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."*

Reporting a Criminal Sex Offense or VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offense

Procedures for reporting criminal sex offenses or VAWA crimes are the same as for campus crime in general. Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a sex related or VAWA crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/ her designee. Reports by victims or bystanders who witness an offense, or the threat of an offense will be kept confidential to the best of the CSA's ability to ensure safety, and to encourage reporting of these offenses

"PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. Reports may also be sent to the Campus Director or any of the Campus Security Authorities via email. Anonymity and confidentiality of the victim or third-party bystander are protected to the best of the college's ability to do so. A CSA will respond and provide necessary information to an individual who reports an incident within 12 hours of receiving the report.

Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Students or staff members providing the report will be encouraged to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action. The college encourages but does not require victims to notify police authorities and provides resources for victims to obtain a confidential advisor/advocate (see below). In addition, Moreover, victims are informed of **the importance of preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense**. Contact information for local authorities is listed above in Section I. **Institutional personnel *will* assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.**

Victims of alleged sex offenses or VAWA crimes are encouraged to use the school's

counseling services, WellConnect by Student Resource Services. A professional counselor is available by phone at 866-640-4777, 24-hours a day. In-person appointments can be scheduled for day, evening, or Saturday hours at a location convenient for the student.

Furthermore, Student Advisors at the college will change a victim's academic situation after an alleged sex offense or VAWA crime (even if not officially reported), if necessary, requested, and reasonably available.

Timely warning and other procedures and policies relating to campus security in general (Also in Section I) are applicable in criminal sex offenses and VAWA crimes, including disciplinary actions. Sanctions may include appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action, warning, censure, suspension, or dismissal from employment or from the program.

Pacific College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, a non-forcible sex offense, or a VAWA crime, 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, Pacific College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Pacific College Policy on Sexual Harassment

Pacific College has created a policy to foster equitable treatment of all members of the College community and to create an environment conducive to learning.

- A student should feel safe and comfortable at his or her school. It is first and foremost a supportive place for learning and growing.
- Staff and faculty members should also expect a safe work environment where all may function effectively.

Prohibited Romantic and Sexual Relationships with Students Policy
**Effective September 3, 2024*
(Faculty, Clinic Supervisors, and Teaching Assistants)

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is committed to maintaining a safe, positive, and respectful environment in which students can study and learn without conflicts of interest, exploitation, and favoritism.

The integrity of the faculty-student relationship is essential and incredibly important to PCHS. Students look to their faculty, clinic supervisors, and other faculty mentors such as teaching assistants for guidance and depend upon them for advice, assessment, and advancement. Faculty-student romantic or sexual consensual relationships create the potential for abuse of authority and conflict of interest that can be actual, potential, and apparent.

Faculty-student romantic or sexual relationships are problematic under any circumstance. The inherent power differential between faculty and students undermines the possibility of meaningful consent. Such relationships introduce dynamics that detract from the educational mission of PCHS.

Prohibited Relationships with Students:
PCHS prohibits all sexual or amorous relationships between students and faculty, clinic supervisors, or teaching assistants. Faculty, clinic supervisors, and teaching assistants are restricted from teaching, evaluating, coaching, mentoring, counseling, advising, employing, or supervising a student with whom they may have or previously had a sexual or amorous relationship.

Pre-Existing Relationships:
If there is a pre-existing sexual or amorous relationship that pre-dates one or both parties' affiliation with the College, the person in the position of greater authority within the College is required to immediately inform their respective Academic Dean or Campus Director of the relationship.

The Campus Director, in consultation with the respective Academic Dean, Human Resources, and Student Services will promptly implement a recusal from the institutional relationship in a manner that results in the least harm to the student. This will include monitoring the recusal Improving Lives Exponentially Acupuncture | Chinese Medicine | Massage Therapy | Holistic Nursing | Health & Human Performance | Medical Cannabis and appropriate future recusals, signing a consensual relationship agreement, and implementing appropriate remedial measures to minimize the conflict of interest or appearance thereof.

Exceptions:
No exceptions will be made to this policy especially when a faculty, clinic supervisor, or teaching assistant has educational oversight of the student.

Violations:
Violations of this policy may result in sanctions, including mandatory training or counseling, corrective action, suspension, loss of privileges, demotion, removal of title(s), or termination. An ad hoc committee involving the Academic Dean, Campus Director, Human Resources, and Student Services shall determine sanctions for violations. Appeals to the committee's decision on the sanction can be made in writing within 30 days to the PCHS President & CEO.

Questions or Concerns:
Individuals who are or may be parties to a sexual or amorous relationship that is prohibited under this policy and have questions about this policy are encouraged to contact their respective Academic Dean or Campus Director.

Suspected violations of this policy should be reported to the respective Academic Dean, Campus Director, or Student Services.

Campus Director: April Paniagua
(619) 574-6909 or (858) 290-7111
7445 Mission Valley Rd

San Diego, CA 92108
apaniagua@pacificcollege.edu

Additional Enforcement Information

In addition to PCHS's internal complaint procedure, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education and the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) investigate and prosecute complaints of sexual harassment.

Sexual Harassment, Sex Offense, and VAWA Crime Prevention

Sexual Harassment Prevention

Prevention is the best tool to eliminate harassment on campus. Clear communication that harassment will not be tolerated and providing anti-harassment training is essential. Pacific College's goal and commitment is to provide campus-wide awareness of the complaint procedure, to ensure that the college takes immediate and appropriate action, and that each student/staff member feels comfortable bringing any issue to the school's attention when necessary.

Sex Offense Prevention

Be aware that there are no perfect protection strategies. There is no way to predict all possible situations. These safety tips are intended to reduce, not eliminate the risk of assault. Getting informed about sex crimes is also very important:

- **The primary responsibility** for any sexual assault rests with the offender and not the victim.
- **Knowledge is power.** Though many sex offenders are NOT known to law enforcement, you can educate yourself about those known offenders who reside in your city or county.
- **Remember** most sexual assaults are committed by people known by the victim. The stranger does not pose the highest risk to you. Up to 90% of sex offenders are known to their victims and include relatives, friends and authority figures. If you feel uncomfortable in someone's presence, trust your feelings and take steps to distance yourself from him or her. Don't be afraid to make a scene if necessary. Tell someone!
- **Avoid high-risk situations.** Be observant and aware of your surroundings. Avoid poorly lit areas where an attacker might hide. Identify safe people in your neighborhood that you or your children can go to if you need help. Be thoughtful and use good judgment in choosing your friends and partners. Be careful of your use of alcohol and drugs; you are more vulnerable to attack if you are intoxicated. Do not leave your food or drink unattended at a

party or in a public place. Don't be embarrassed to use security staff at work or when shopping, to walk you to your car. Do not pick up hitchhikers or stop to help a stranger in a stalled vehicle; use a phone in a safe location to call for help. Be cautious about making personal contact with those you meet on the Internet or in other similar environments.

- **Do not harass the offender.** The purpose behind community notification is to reduce the changes of future victimization of persons by this offender. The information presented through this notification should assist you and your family in avoiding situations that allow easy victimization. Initiating contact with the Sexually Violent Predator can increase the risk of you or your family being victimized or may drive the offender underground, placing others at greater risk.

- **Sex offender characteristics***:*
  - Most offenders commit multiple crimes against multiple types of victims with whom they have varying types of relationships (adults, children, male, female, known and unknown.) This behavior is known as crossover.
  - Sex offenders rarely commit just one type of offense. Many offenders have NO criminal history or sex crime history of any kind.
  - There is no such thing as a "typical" sex offender; however, all tend to be manipulative, deceptive, and secretive. Sex offenders come from all backgrounds, ages, income levels and professions.
  - The majority of offenses are committed by someone the victim knows.
  - Sexual deviancy often begins in mid to late adolescence.
  - Sex offenders do not usually commit their crimes impulsively. They usually employ careful planning and preliminary steps that, if interrupted, can prevent an actual crime.
  - The vast majority of sex offenders are male; only 20% of child sex offenses are committed by women.

Know the facts about sex offending.

- From the Rape, Abuse and Incest Network and the U.S. Department of Justice: https://www.nsopw.gov/
- According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Criminal Victimization Survey (https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs)
  - In 2023, there were 22.5 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the United States, which was similar to the 2022 rate.
  - The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault for males decreased from 9.5 per 1,000 persons in 2022 to 6.9 per 1,000 in 2023.
  - A smaller percentage of robbery victimizations that occurred in 2023 (42%) than in 2022 (64%) were reported to police.
  - The percentage of motor vehicle thefts reported to police decreased from 81% in 2022 to 72% in 2023.

Sex Offender Registries

The Clery Act requires schools and colleges to inform applicants and students of how to obtain information about sex offenders in the community in association with Megan's Act requirements that communities keep registries of sex offenders in their area.

Information about Megan's Law:
https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/AboutMegansLaw/SummaryOfMegansLaw

Megan's Law Disclaimer:

https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/Disclaimer

Megan's Law Searchable Registry:

https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/

Domestic Violence Crime Prevention

San Diego Police Department- Domestic Violence Resources:
https://www.sandiego.gov/police/services/domestic-violence

Becky's House® Domestic Violence Program and Resources:
https://www.ywcasandiego.org/help/services/

Information about local support for domestic violence:
https://www.ccssd.org/

San Diego Domestic Violence Council:
https://www.sddvc.org/

ADDENDUM

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE
San Diego
Campus Statistics of Criminal Offense
On-Campus/Non-Campus Buildings/Public Property
January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023

These statistics below are gathered from the campus crime log kept by the lead CSA (Campus Director). They comprise the data reported here and reported to the DOE. Information has been gathered regarding reportable crimes from the San Diego police department website.

Criminal Offenses - On-Campus

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible rape	0	0	0
c. Fondling	0	0	0
d. Incest	0	0	0
e. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	0	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible rape	0	0	0
c. Fondling	0	0	0
d. Incest	0	0	0
e. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	0	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Public Property *includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or*

immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Criminal Offenses - Non-Campus

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible rape	0	0	0
c. Fondling	0	0	0
d. Incest	0	0	0
c. Statutory rape	0	0	0
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	0	0	0
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
h. Arson	0	0	0
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Non-Campus *includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.*

Criminal Offenses – Mission Valley West (larger area)

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Forcible rape	0	0	5
c. Fondling	0	0	3
d. Incest	0	0	0
c. Statutory rape	0	0	1
d. Robbery	0	0	0
e. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
f. Burglary	0	0	20
g. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	6
h. Arson	0	0	1
i. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - On-Campus

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0

g. Simple assault (including larceny-theft, intimidation or vandalism	0	0	0

Hate Offenses – Public Property

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Simple assault (including larceny-theft, intimidation or vandalism	0	0	0

Public Property *includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.*

Hate Offenses - Non-Campus

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
c. Forcible rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Arson	0	0	0
h. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
i. Simple assault (including larceny-theft, intimidation or vandalism	0	0	0

Non-Campus *includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.*

Hate Offenses - Mission Valley West (larger area)

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Aggravated assault	0	0	70
c. Forcible rape	0	0	5
d. Fondling	0	0	3
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	1

g. Arson	0	0	0
a. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
i. Simple assault (including larceny-theft, intimidation or vandalism	0	0	115

Arrests - On-Campus

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Public Property *includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.*

Arrests - Non-Campus

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Non-Campus *includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.*

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - On-Campus

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals – Public Property

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Public Property *includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.*

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - Non-Campus

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

Non-Campus *includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.*

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - Mission Valley West (larger area)

Crime	2021	2022	2023
a. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	96
c. Illegal weapons possessions	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses (On campus/public property-Cleary Act Geography Area)

	2021	2022	2023
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

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