



**2026-2027 Annual Disclosure
Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security (Clery Act)
Annual Security Report
Sex and Gender Based Misconduct Response and
Prevention Policy Alcohol & Substance Abuse Policy**

**This document includes information for:
Phoenix Tech, AZ**

October 1, 2026

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CAMPUS WATCH

It's Your Campus -Protect it!

A truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of students, faculty, and staff. As a member of the College & San Joaquin Valley College (SJVC) community, it is your responsibility to report a crime, suspicious activity, or other emergencies on campus to the appropriate school official. Should you become a witness to or victim of a crime, immediately report the incident to local law enforcement officials, the Campus Director, the Student Success Center, or the campus Incident Commander (IC). All crimes will be investigated and, when appropriate, brought to the attention of the Student Affairs office for disciplinary hearings.

Purpose of the Annual Disclosure Report

The College prepares this report to comply with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act*. The full text of this document can also be found at <https://carrington.edu/admissions/student-consumer-information/> or by visiting your local front desk. This report was prepared with the assistance of local law enforcement agencies. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those that were reported to local law enforcement and campus faculty and staff. This data may also include crimes that have occurred in private residences or businesses adjacent to the campus.

REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

When making your report of an incident, you will be asked to provide the following information:

- Description of the incident
- Date, time, and location of the incident
- Description of the persons or vehicles involved in the incident
- Detail regarding who was notified about the incident

Upon receipt of this report, The College will determine the appropriate response, which could include disciplinary action against the offender(s), notification to local law enforcement, notification to the campus community, or other public safety alternatives deemed appropriate given the circumstances. Please note that your identity may not be confidential when reporting an incident. The College does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes.

Once each semester, The College will contact local law enforcement and property management to monitor and record crimes that have been reported to the local police within the designated area surrounding the campus.

All Emergencies –Dial 911

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION CONFIRMATION, DETERMINATION, AND TESTING CONFIRMATION OF A SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY OR DANGEROUS SITUATION

The College will **confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees** as promptly as possible, taking into account the safety of the campus community.

Confirmation may be made by College officials with responsibility for campus safety, emergency management, or operational oversight, which may include the Executive Vice President of Operations, Vice President of Operations, Campus President or Director, or campus security personnel. When appropriate, confirmation may also be made in coordination with **local or state emergency responders or law-enforcement agencies** that have jurisdiction on campus. Once a significant emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed, the Executive Vice President of Operations, or in his or her absence the Vice President of Operations, will **determine, without delay**, whether an emergency notification is warranted, and will initiate an emergency notification as appropriate. This College official will determine if the emergency notification will be for the entire College community, the campus community as a whole, or an appropriate segment of the campus community, unless issuing the notification would, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, **compromise efforts to assist victims or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency**.

When an emergency or dangerous situation may also pose a threat to individuals beyond the campus community, the College may disseminate emergency information to the larger community. This may occur through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, or other emergency management authorities, who may issue public alerts

through their own communication systems.

Emergency Notification Content, Responsibility, and Dissemination

Emergency notifications will include sufficient information to enable recipients to take appropriate protective actions, consistent with the nature of the emergency. Notifications may be issued to the entire College, the campus community as a whole, or to a specific segment of the campus community, depending on the circumstances.

The responsibility for initiating emergency notifications rests with the Executive President of Operations. Notifications may be disseminated through one or more communication methods, which may include email, text message alerts, the College's learning management system, campus public address systems, posted notices, or other communication platforms used by the College. The College may also provide emergency information through publicly accessible channels, which may include the College website or other appropriate communication platforms, when doing so will assist in protecting the health and safety of the surrounding community.

Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College conducts **tests of its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually**. These tests may be announced or unannounced and may include tabletop exercises, functional drills, or full-scale exercises, as determined appropriate by the College.

Each test is designed to assess the effectiveness of the College's emergency response capabilities, including emergency notification systems, evacuation procedures, and internal coordination among College departments and, when applicable, external emergency responders.

Testing and exercises are **documented**, and documentation records include, at a minimum:

- A description of the exercise conducted
- The date and time of the exercise
- Whether the exercise was announced or unannounced

The College evaluates emergency response and evacuation procedures following testing and makes improvements as necessary based on lessons learned.

Evacuation Procedures

In the event of an emergency requiring evacuation, the College will provide guidance to the necessary segments of its community regarding evacuation routes, assembly areas, and safety measures. Evacuation instructions may be communicated through emergency notification systems, in-person direction by College personnel, or emergency responders with jurisdiction on campus.

Members of the campus community are expected to follow all instructions issued by College officials and emergency responders during an evacuation.

Everbridge Emergency Alert System

In the event of an emergency or a potentially dangerous threat to the campus or center arises, students, faculty and staff will receive timely notification via the Everbridge system, on campus flyers, and/or email announcements. This includes any Clery Act crimes that are reported to the campus IC or local police and are considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty, and staff. Please make sure to keep contact information updated in Everbridge through the student portal at <https://my.the College.edu> for students.

Area Police/Fire Non-Emergency Numbers:

Location Address	Campus	Police	Fire Paramedic	After Hours
8836 N. 23rd Ave Building B130, Phoenix, AZ 85029	(602) 427-0722	(602) 262-6151	(602) 495-5555	911

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY AND RELATIONSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Phoenix Tech Campus Access and Safety

The campus has a maintenance staff that cleans the buildings each day. The campus is open to faculty, students, and the general public alike but all visitors must sign in and obtain a visitor badge or sticker in order to be on campus. The campus lists the open hours on all major entrances to both buildings. Admittance to the campus during closed hours must be arranged with the Campus Director, or with the program director of each individual program offered on campus. Access to classroom facilities and computer laboratories is limited to those enrolled in courses and is under the direction of each program director or their designated instructor per programmatic specific policies.

Students, faculty, and staff can assist the facility staff by calling to report concerns.

Facilities staff inspect the facility regularly, promptly make repairs affecting safety and security hazards, and respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows, locks, etc.

There are fire alarms and pull stations throughout the facility that should be used only in the event of an emergency. If an emergency requires evacuation, signs are clearly posted throughout the building indicating the best routes for evacuation.

The building is generally open from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Friday. When the building is closed, it is locked and monitored by a security company. Access to classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Access to on- and off-campus activities is limited to actively enrolled students and their guests. Students are responsible for the behavior of their guests at all times at campus-arranged events. The College reserves the right to require that identification cards be presented for admittance to certain locations and events. The College may also require students to register their guests at the front desk prior to attendance. Student, faculty, and staff identification cards should be worn at all times.

The College colleagues serve as escorts and on-campus security Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Any College colleague has the authority to ask questions and request identification at any time.

The College does not have any off-campus student housing facilities. However, it encourages students who are the victims of off-campus crimes to immediately report the crime to the Police department with jurisdiction over the area where the student lives.

The campus Incident Commander maintains a policy concerning the monitoring and recording, through local police departments, of criminal activity in which students engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution, including student organizations.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY AND RELATIONSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Phoenix Campus Security Personnel Authority

The College maintains a campus security function to assist in promoting a safe and secure environment for students, employees, and visitors. College security personnel do not have the authority to make arrests. Their responsibilities include monitoring campus facilities, responding to security-related incidents, providing escorts where available, documenting reported incidents, and contacting local law enforcement when appropriate.

Security personnel are not sworn law enforcement officers and do not possess police powers. Any criminal activity requiring law-enforcement action is referred to the appropriate local or state police agency, which has full authority to investigate crimes and make arrests on campus.

Security personnel do not encourage nor prohibit pastoral counselors and professional counselors. Such persons are not considered campus security personnel, nor does the College employ personnel with these titles. Should a pastoral counselor or professional counselor contact the College regarding a potential crime, security personnel will inform such persons of the procedures by which the persons they are counseling may submit a voluntary, confidential report through Campus Security or other designated College officials for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Law Enforcement Jurisdiction and Cooperation

Although the College does not maintain a **formal written memorandum of understanding (MOU)** with local or state police agencies, **local and state law-enforcement agencies have jurisdiction on campus** and routinely respond to calls for service as needed. These agencies have full authority to investigate criminal incidents occurring on campus property and to make arrests in accordance with applicable law.

The College cooperates with local and state law-enforcement authorities as necessary, including by promptly reporting serious incidents, assisting officers during investigations, and providing access to campus facilities when legally required.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

All members of the campus community are strongly encouraged to report crimes and emergencies to **local law enforcement by calling 911**, as well as to College security personnel. Prompt reporting allows law enforcement to respond quickly and enables the College to issue timely warnings or emergency notifications when required.

Crimes reported to College security personnel are documented and, when appropriate, referred to local law enforcement for investigation. The College makes a good-faith effort to obtain crime information from law-enforcement agencies for purposes of compiling the Annual Security Report.

Monitoring and Recording Criminal Activity

College security personnel do not routinely patrol or monitor off-campus locations owned or controlled by recognized student organizations. Criminal activity occurring at non-campus locations that falls within Clery Act reporting requirements is included in the College's crime statistics when the information is reported to a Campus Security Authority or obtained from local law-enforcement agencies.

Encouragement of Accurate and Prompt Crime Reporting

The College encourages students, employees, and visitors to accurately and promptly report all crimes and suspicious behavior to College security personnel and local law enforcement. This reporting assists in maintaining accurate crime statistics and enhances campus safety through prompt response and appropriate follow-up.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Campus safety and security is the shared responsibility of students, faculty and staff. To enhance student, faculty and staff awareness of their responsibility for personal safety, various information and services, including but not limited to, the following are provided throughout the year:

- Pamphlets on personal safety
- Emergency safety information
- Safety/security displays in the library and/or student success center
- Use of institution publications as a forum for personal safety topics
- College inspections to consider security precautions
- Escort services provided by on-duty security officer

Safety and Security Tips Personal

- Stay alert and tuned in to your surroundings.
- Communicate that you are calm, confident and know where you are going.
- Stay away from isolated areas.
- Stay on the part of sidewalks furthest away from shrubs, dark doorways and alleys.
- Walk with a companion whenever possible.
- Check the back seat before getting into a car. Keep doors locked while driving.
- Don't overload yourself with packages or wear shoes or clothing that restricts movement.
- Avoid displaying large amounts of cash or jewelry.
- Carry a purse close to your body.
- Carry a wallet in an inside coat or front trouser pocket.
- If you think someone is following you, abruptly switch directions and walk toward an open store, restaurant or lighted home.
- Don't hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers.
- Park in well-lighted areas.
- Avoid isolated bus stops at times when few other people are around.
- Do not reveal your name, phone number or address to strangers.
- Never admit that you are alone or that you will be away from home.
- Keep an eye on neighbors' homes or apartments while they are away and have them do the same for you.
- Keep your local police department's phone number next to your phone

Residence

- Keep doors locked at all times
- Draw shades and curtains whether or not you are at home
- Keep money and jewelry locked in a safe place
- Leave a light on while you are away or use a timer
- Secure sliding glass doors with commercially available locks or a rigid wooden dowel in the track
- Don't hide spare keys in mailboxes, planters or under doormats
- Make a record of your valuables and keep it in a safe spot
- Don't leave a note that says you are not in
- Never prop doors open
- Keep ladders and tools in a locked area
- Have someone cut your lawn while you're on vacation

Vehicle

- Always lock your car and remove the keys
- Make sure the windows are closed
- Lock all valuables in the trunk

- Never leave an ID tag on your key ring
- Leave only the ignition key with parking attendants Park in well-lit areas

Office

- Keep your purse, wallet and other valuable items with you always or locked in a drawer or closet
- Never leave keys lying out
- Never leave change or cash on the desk or in a top drawer
- Notify security personnel of any suspicious persons or vehicles Lock doors when working after normal hours
- Report any broken or flickering lights, and doors that don't lock properly

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ARE INCLUDED AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT.

SEX & GENDER-BASED MISCONDUCT RESPONSE & PREVENTION POLICY

Policy Statement

This policy applies to complaints or reports of alleged sex and/or gender-based misconduct. The College (“The College”) expressly prohibits sex and/or gender-based misconduct, which includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, and gender-based harassment. Any acts that meet this policy’s definitions of sex and/or gender-based misconduct are a violation of The College’s policy, and potentially applicable state and federal law.

The College is committed to fostering an environment where any alleged violation of this policy is promptly reported and complaints are resolved in a fair and timely manner.

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

Scope

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

Definitions

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

- Consent can never be assumed.
- The lack of protest or resistance does not constitute consent, nor does silence.
- Where there is use of threat, force or restraint by the accused, the lack of verbal or physical resistance or the submission by the victim does not constitute consent.
- The manner of dress of the victim does not constitute consent.
- The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never, by itself, be assumed to be an indicator of consent.
- Consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to sexual activity with another person.
- A person who initially consents to sexual contact including penetration may withdraw continued consent at any time during the course of that interaction. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, engagement in sexual activity must stop.
- Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot automatically be taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: the person is incapacitated due to use or influence of alcohol or drugs; the person is asleep or unconscious; the person is underage; or the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating sexual activity is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- A power differential between people engaged in a sexual act presumes the inability to consent for the less powerful person (e.g. the student in a student-colleague interaction; the supervisee in a direct report-supervisor interaction).
- It is not a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the Respondent believed the victim consented to sexual activity if the:
 - Respondent's belief arose from the Respondent's own intoxication or recklessness.
 - Respondent did not take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or
 - Respondent knew, or a reasonable person should have known, that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was asleep, unconscious, incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, or was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

“Clery Act” refers to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f); 34 C.F.R. Part 668.46. The Clery Act requires that institutions annually disclose certain crimes which have occurred within a geography that includes campus buildings and adjacent locations. Annual disclosures are released on or by the 1st day of October each year.

“Complaint administrator” is a The College colleague representative responsible for conducting an investigation when a complaint of sex and/or gender-based misconduct is raised. To find the complaint administrator at any given location or for a particular complaint, consult the location's student handbook, student services, or the Title IX Coordinator.

“Conduct administrator” is an official authorized to administer disciplinary proceedings for respondents who may have violated the Code of Conduct applicable to students. A conduct administrator may serve as the sole member or as a participant in the conduct panel. Nothing shall prevent The College from authorizing the same conduct administrator to impose sanctions in all cases at a single or multiple locations.

“Conduct panel” means any person or persons authorized by the conduct administrator to determine whether a respondent has violated the Code of Conduct applicable to students and to determine appropriate sanctions.

“Coordinator” refers to the Title IX Coordinator. Who is responsible for overseeing compliance with all aspects of this policy and designated to receive and monitor resolution for all Title IX reports.

“Dating violence” means sex or gender-based violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. While no form of violence is ultimately desirable, a distinction should be made between violent acts representing an effort to exert power and control within a dating relationship and defensive acts taken in response to ongoing verbal, psychological or physical abuse by a dating partner.

“Domestic violence” refers to sex or gender-based violence committed by either a current or former spouse of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse; a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the jurisdictional domestic or family violence laws; or any other person against a victim who is protected from that person's acts under the jurisdictional domestic or family violence laws. Based on jurisdictional definitions, domestic violence may constitute a felony or misdemeanor crime. While no form of violence is ultimately desirable, a distinction should be made between violent acts representing an effort to exert power and control within a domestic relationship and defensive acts taken in response to ongoing verbal, psychological or physical abuse by a domestic partner

“FERPA” means the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99. FERPA sets certain limits on the disclosure of student records. This policy is designed to work in tandem with FERPA, and nothing in this policy is intended to require or encourage non-compliance with FERPA.

“Gender-based misconduct” refers to unwelcome conduct, including harassment, of an unacceptable nature based on actual or perceived biological sex including behaviors based on gender identity, expression and nonconformity with gender stereotypes.

“Member of the College community” includes students, faculty members or staff, and any other individuals associated with The College. The conduct administrator or complaint administrator shall determine a person's status in a particular

situation.

“Notice” refers to any information regardless of whether it is direct, indirect, partial or complete received by a colleague that indicates possible sex or gender-based misconduct. When notice is received, colleagues are required to inform the Title IX Coordinator or their supervisor who in turn must make a report to the Title IX Coordinator.

“One-up manager” is a colleague’s manager’s manager. It is the person responsible for receiving a colleague’s complaint when his/her direct manager is implicated in that complaint.

“Policy” is defined as a general administrative or operational direction with broad application throughout The College.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Code of Conduct applicable to students” refers to the policy titled “Code of Conduct” which is accessible in the student handbook. It outlines students’ rights and responsibilities, as well as the process by which action may be taken against a student for Code violations.

“Student complaint procedure” is the vehicle by which students can bring to The College’s attention any complaint relating to their experience with The College or a member of the College community. It is the mechanism for investigating and attempting to resolve complaints raised by students. The student complaint procedure can be found in the student handbook (<http://students.the College.edu/student- handbook/>)

“Stranger” and **“Non-stranger”** are terms to describe the association between a Complainant of sexual harassment or

sexual misconduct, and the Respondent. A “Stranger” is a person(s) not known by the Complainant at the time of the alleged sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. A “Non-stranger” is a person(s) known by the Complainant, whether the person(s) is known casually, intimately, or for a short or long period, at the time of the alleged sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. The College’s Sex and Gender-Based Misconduct Response and Prevention Policy applies to misconduct involving both Strangers and Non-strangers, occurring on- or off-campus.

“Title IX” is a federal law that prohibits sex and gender discrimination in U.S. education. Under Title IX, sex and gender-based misconduct are forms of discrimination that require investigation and appropriate remediation when students, colleagues, or other members of the educational institution’s community are impacted. The U.S. Department of Education enforces Title IX.

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

“The College” means The College.

Policy Statement

Prevention and Awareness

Acts that are deemed to fall within the scope of this policy are violations of the Codes of Conduct, as well as the expectations of members of the College community. These acts may also be crimes. In an effort to increase the likelihood of intervention and reduce the risk of sex and/or gender-based misconduct from occurring among its students and colleagues, The College is committed to providing primary and ongoing awareness and prevention programming.

Primary and ongoing awareness and prevention programs will cover the continuum of issues contemplated by this policy. Themes will include situational awareness and prevention strategies such as bystander intervention and other forms of risk reduction. While by stander intervention specifically refers to the safe and effective ways in which third parties can intervene to thwart sex and/or gender-based misconduct, risk reduction also encompasses various strategies to eliminate or reduce risk of harm by avoiding or removing oneself from situations that are dangerous or uncomfortable.

Awareness Prevention

Are events that occur online or in person that request active engagement of community members. It is the expectation and responsibility of each member of the College community to participate in programming which will assist with ongoing prevention efforts, as well as effective and efficient identification and response when sex and/or gender-based misconduct does occur.

Primary prevention and awareness programming will include a comprehensive online education platform intended for viewing by all colleagues and students, as well as student-facing vendors if necessary and appropriate. The program will be completed by:

- New students and transfer students: within the student’s first six week of education
- Returning and continuing students who did not take the training as a new or transfer student: within the student’s first six weeks of return to education.
- Colleagues by the date stated in email notification.
- Specific vendors by the date stated in email notification

Access to the primary prevention program and its contents will be ongoing throughout the participant’s relationship with The College. Members of the College community are encouraged to visit this resource regularly for personal, professional and academic purposes.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are public service announcements and campaigns, as well as messages and activities integrated into the day-to-day fabric of the academic community. These initiatives are intended to reinforce increased awareness regarding sex and/or gender-based misconduct and prevention strategies throughout the

year. The College will continually seek formal and informal ways to incorporate additional awareness and prevention strategies, e.g., active and passive educational campaigns such as social norms poster campaigns, newsletter articles, presentations and volunteerism with local community resource agencies. When additional ongoing education is provided, the organizer will report that event, activity, or effort to the Title IX Coordinator for recordkeeping and quality assurance purposes. Toolkits including ideas and resources that support ongoing efforts and are related to the primary prevention and awareness programming will be made available to any campus upon request.

Additional training will be delivered to colleagues responsible for responding to reports of sex and/or gender-based misconduct, including but not limited to complaint administrators, conduct administrators, conduct panelists, and appeal reviewers. These colleagues are required to receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as on how to conduct investigations and hearing processes that protect the safety of victims and promote accountability.

These colleagues will complete the primary prevention and awareness programming described above and will participate in annual remote or in-person training and/or consultation with the Title IX Coordinator before and during management of an allegation within the scope of this policy. Training may include topics such as trauma-informed response, impartial investigations, hearing procedures, due process, and applicable federal and state regulations.

The College will ensure that individuals involved in the investigation or resolution of reports of sex and/or gender-based misconduct receive ongoing and annual training to maintain compliance with applicable laws and institutional policies

Reporting

Victims may file a formal complaint with a designated local campus administrator or through the Title IX Coordinator.

Carrington College
Crystal VanderTuig
Crystal.VanderTuig@carrington.edu

SJVC
Irene Benero
Irene.Benero@sjvc.edu

If a victim wishes to access local community agencies and/or law enforcement for support, The College will assist the victim in making these contacts.

Anyone may make a report regarding any information pertaining to violations of this policy. All The College colleagues (faculty, staff, administrators, and student workers) are required to immediately provide any information received about any actual or suspected sex and/or gender-based misconduct impacting the

The College community to appropriate officials with some very narrow exceptions discussed elsewhere in this policy (see “Confidentiality”).

Regardless of how notice is received, reports may prompt a need for The College to investigate. Any individual wishing to discuss a situation within the scope of this policy without triggering an immediate investigation should seek referral to mental health counseling services.

Individuals experiencing misconduct in violation of this policy are also always free to notify the U.S. Department of Education:

Office of Civil Rights (OCR) Headquarters
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington DC 20202-1100
Customer Service Hotline #: (800) 421-3481
TDD#: (800) 877-8339
Email: OCR@ed.gov
Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Support and Resources

The College official who receives notification of alleged sexual and/or gender-based misconduct will offer appropriate support or refer the victim directly to immediate assistance. Assistance may initially require supported access to local medical, mental health, legal or law enforcement resources and could include academic accommodations, changes in housing for the victim or a respondent student, changes in working situations and other arrangements as may be appropriate and available (such as limiting orders, campus escorts, transportation assistance, or targeted interventions). No victim is required to take advantage of these services and resources, but The College provides them in the hope of offering help and supporting minimal disruption to access to academic programming or the workplace. If circumstances related to an incident change over time, these and other supportive accommodation options may be revisited. The College may also provide referrals to counseling services, at the victim's option, including but not limited to the confidential colleague and student support services outlined above (See "Reporting"). Local resource lists can also be found through the Student Success Center. A brief list of national and international referral sites can be found at the end of this policy.

Disciplinary Review and Action

Acts of sex and/or gender-based misconduct are subject to disciplinary action. Disciplinary action is not intended to determine criminal responsibility. Rather, it is intended to identify and respond to violations of College policy and community standards. Separate and distinct disciplinary action may also be considered in instances of retaliation against those who, in good faith, report or disclose an alleged violation of this policy, file a complaint, or otherwise participate in the complaint resolution procedure.

The College will utilize the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine whether a violation of the Sex and Gender-Based Misconduct Response and Prevention Policy occurred. The preponderance of the evidence standard means that, based on all of the information available, it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred. When the victim chooses, or the College believes it is necessary, a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation will be initiated. All proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and the College's investigation and hearing processes. Officials conducting investigations, hearings, sanctions proceedings, or appeals will be free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or for or against any individual complainant or respondent.

The College will provide the complainant and respondent with timely written notice of meetings, interviews, and hearings at which either party, or both parties, may be present. Such notice will include sufficient information to allow the parties a meaningful opportunity to participate in the process.

The College will provide the complainant, respondent, and appropriate officials with timely and equal access to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings, including investigative reports, witness statements, and other evidence directly related to the allegations, subject to applicable privacy laws. Investigation and response to allegations of sex or gender-based misconduct will include, without limitation, trauma-informed assistance to the complainant as appropriate; interviews with involved parties; identification and location of witnesses; collection and review of relevant evidence; and cooperation with law enforcement, when applicable. In any complaint of sex or gender-based misconduct, the complainant and respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have a support person or advisor of their choice present throughout the process, consistent with applicable College procedures.

Once the process is complete, both parties will be informed simultaneously, and in writing, of the outcome, including findings, sanctions or disciplinary actions (where permitted by law), available appeal procedures, any changes to the results that occur prior to finalization, and when the results become final.

The College's internal review processes shall run concurrently with any criminal justice investigation and proceeding,

except for temporary delays requested by law enforcement for evidence-gathering purposes. Any such delays will be limited to the period necessary to fulfill the law enforcement request.

Internal mediation between the complainant and respondent will not be used to resolve allegations of sexual assault or other forms of sex- or gender-based misconduct where prohibited by law.

Sanctions for Student Misconduct

Appropriate disciplinary sanctions for substantiated violations of this policy by students, up to and including expulsion, will be imposed in accordance with the Code of Conduct applicable to students. The full list of available sanctions is provided in the Code of Conduct applicable to students. This policy statement is not intended to replace or substitute for the Code of Conduct applicable to students. This policy is a supplement to the community standards that the Code of Conduct applicable to students sets forth. Alleged violations of this policy will be referred to the applicable complaint administrator and/or conduct administrator for appropriate review. All parties in a student conduct proceeding will be informed at the same time and in the same manner of any final determinations, as well as The College's appeal process, and their rights to request an appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization (e.g., a re-hearing ordered upon appeal), all parties will be informed at the same time and in the same manner and will be notified when the results of the conduct process are finalized. In addition, violations of this policy may trigger application of sanctions to a student imposed under local, state, or federal law.

Sanctions for Colleague Misconduct

Alleged violations of this policy by colleagues will be referred to Human Resources for appropriate review. Disciplinary sanctions for a colleague's violation of this policy may include written reprimand, warning, probation, suspension, housing suspension, housing expulsion, limiting order, change in job assignment, office relocation, reduction of awards under the management incentive plan, or termination of employment or contract, and will be imposed in accordance with applicable The College policies and procedures. The College reserves the right to impose further and/or different sanctions appropriate to an individual situation. In addition, violations of this policy may trigger application of sanctions to a colleague imposed under local, state, or federal law.

Reporting by Colleagues to External Authorities

Colleagues who are made aware of a possible violation of this policy are required to contact their manager or one-up manager and also the Title IX Coordinator. Colleagues should contact the Title IX Coordinator with any questions about whether a report to law enforcement is appropriate. Nothing in this policy prohibits a student or colleague from reporting a crime directly to local authorities.

Disciplinary procedures are independent of any and all procedures and proceedings under local, state, or federal criminal or civil law. In all cases, The College reserves the right to refer cases for parallel criminal prosecution or to pursue sanctions regardless of criminal prosecution. Violations of this policy by a visitor, volunteer, vendor, agents, or other third parties affiliated with The College may also result in the termination of pre-existing or future relationships.

Victim Rights

The College will take interim steps to protect victims of sex and gender-based misconduct and maintain a positive learning and working environment by minimizing or eliminating contact between a complainant and a respondent and providing reasonable academic, employment, and administrative accommodations in accordance with the Clery Act and Title IX. Students who are victims of sex and/or gender-based misconduct may request a change in their academic arrangements by contacting student services, the Title IX Coordinator, or local leadership. Colleagues who are victims of sex and/or gender-based misconduct may request a change in their employment arrangements by contacting their one-up manager, Human Resources the Title IX Coordinator, or local leadership.

Victim's rights include:

- The right to notify or not notify law enforcement, and to request and receive assistance from The College in making a report if desired.
- The right to summary information on all available response options, such as complaint resolution procedures,

including the necessary steps and potential consequences of each option whether or not a formal report is made to the institution.

- The right to be free from undue coercion from The College to pursue or not pursue any course of action.
- The right to be informed of the institution's role regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a civil, criminal, or tribal court (when applicable).
- The right to request and receive information on how to make a confidential report for the purposes of tracking campus crime without otherwise divulging details that would require or permit The College to investigate and respond (when the incident has not yet been reported to a colleague required to notify the Title IX Coordinator).
- The right to contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, available confidential advisors, community-based resources (sexual assault crisis centers or other appropriate support services), campus security and/or local law enforcement.
- The right to be fully informed of any applicable disciplinary conduct process and procedures.
- The same rights as the accused to attend and have a support person of their choice and/or witnesses present at student conduct hearings and any meetings leading up to such a hearing.
- The right to be informed of the outcome of any student or colleague conduct process involving alleged sex or gender-based misconduct regardless of participation in the process leading to that outcome. In the case of student conduct proceedings, victims have the right to appeal the outcome.
- The right to request interim protective measures and accommodations including a change in academic, employment, on-campus living, transportation or other arrangements after the alleged sex or gender-based misconduct and to be informed of the reasonably available options for those changes.
- The right to obtain and have enforced a campus-issued limiting instruction or no contact order or a court issued order of protection or no contact order.
- The right to be informed about The College's ability to provide assistance, upon request, in accessing and navigating campus and/or community resources for health, mental health, advocacy, and/or other services for survivors of sexual assault, relationship violence and other forms of sexual misconduct.
- The right to be free from any suggestion that they are at fault or should have acted in a different manner to avoid reported sex or gender-based misconduct.
- The right to not be required to describe the incident to more representatives than absolutely necessary for proper investigation and response and under no circumstances will a victim be required to repeat details of the incident to secure appropriate accommodations.
- The right to make an impact statement during the point in any conduct review process where the decision maker is prepared to deliberate on appropriate sanctions.

For all colleagues: If a violation of this policy is reported to you, the victim should be provided with the above-listed options and a copy of this policy. For more specific instructions on how to properly comply with this policy, please consult the Title IX Coordinator.

Amnesty for Victims and Witnesses

The College will investigate allegations of sex and gender-based misconduct, including when drugs or alcohol may have been involved. The College encourages the reporting of sex and gender-based misconduct by victims and witnesses who are sometimes hesitant to report to The College officials or participate in the resolution processes because of concern that they may be accused of policy violations, such as underage drinking or drug use at the time of the incident. It is in the best interest of the community that victims and witnesses come forward to share what they know regarding violations of this policy. To encourage reporting, The College grants victims and witnesses amnesty, when appropriate, for potential The College policy violations and provides all parties and witnesses other interim measures, as appropriate or needed.

Similarly, The College encourages direct assistance to those in need as a result of sex or gender-based misconduct. In instances where minor policy violations are revealed as a result of a person providing assistance to a victim, policy violations should not be overlooked, however the College may provide educational options, rather than punitive sanctions, to those who offer their assistance.

Retaliation

The College prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports an incident of sex and gender-based misconduct or any person who assists or participates in a proceeding, investigation or hearing relating to such allegations. Any allegation of retaliation related to the investigation or resolution of a sex or gender-based misconduct allegation will be treated as an

independent Title IX complaint requiring consideration of appropriate reparative interim action, as well as investigation and resolution as described in this policy. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, any form of intimidation, reprisal, or harassment. All complaints of retaliation should be reported in accordance with The College's complaint procedures. If The College's procedures would result in students or colleagues being required to submit a complaint to the person whom they believe is retaliating, students or colleagues may submit the retaliation complaint directly to the Title IX Coordinator, or to the campus or location leader or one-up manager, who should also inform the Title IX Coordinator.

Submission of a good-faith complaint or report of sexual or gender-based misconduct will not adversely affect the complainant's future academic or work environment. The College will discipline or take other appropriate action against anyone who retaliates against any person who reports an incident of alleged sexual or gender-based misconduct or who retaliates against any person who assists or participates in a proceeding, investigation or hearing related to such allegations.

Confidentiality

The College wishes to create an environment in which individuals feel free to discuss concerns and make complaints. The College understands that complainants, witnesses, and others involved in the investigation process may be concerned about the confidentiality of the information they are sharing. In some cases, however, The College may be obligated to take action when it becomes aware of information relating to a complaint.

Confidentiality in cases of sex and/or gender-based misconduct will be maintained to the extent permissible by law and consistent with The College's obligations in investigating complaints. Once an individual discloses identifying information to The College through the processes described above and in the applicable complaint procedures, that person will be considered to have filed a complaint with The College. While the confidentiality of information received, the privacy of individuals involved, and compliance with the wishes of the complainant or witnesses cannot be guaranteed, they will be respected to the extent possible and appropriate.

RESOURCES & TOOLS

Risk Reduction Tips

Responsibility for sexual misconduct rests with those who commit such acts. Risk reduction tips are not intended to blame the victim. There are precautions we all can take which may limit our exposure to situations which may result in non-consensual sexual acts.

- Communicate limits/ boundaries and respect the limits/ boundaries of others.
- Clearly and firmly say "No" to a sexual aggressor.
- If possible, leave the physical presence of a sexual aggressor or otherwise violently aggressive person.
- If someone is nearby, ask for help.
- Take responsibility for your alcohol/ drug use. Acknowledge that alcohol/ drugs lower sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who sees an impaired person as a sexual opportunity.
- Do not take advantage of someone's intoxication or altered state even if alcohol or drugs were consumed willingly.
- If you choose to share intimate images, pictures, videos or content with others, even those you trust, be clear about your expectations regarding how the information may be used, shared or disseminated. If such information is shared with you, do not share it with others.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you.
- As a sexual initiator, clearly communicate your intentions and give your sexual partner the opportunity to clearly communicate the same.
- Do not make assumptions about consent, sexual availability, sexual attraction, how far an interaction can go, or about physical and/or mental ability to consent. Remember that consent should be affirmative and continuous. If there is any question or ambiguity, you should proceed as if you do not have consent.
- Consider mixed messages from a partner to be an indication that sexual conduct should stop so that better communication can occur.
- Recognize the potential for a sexual partner to feel intimidated or coerced by you as a result of a power advantage, your gender, your demeanor or your physical presence. Do not use or abuse that power

Bystander Intervention Strategies

Intervention by classmates, colleagues and others within proximity to the precursors or signs of possible sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking can significantly impact the course of an interaction between a latent perpetrator and victim. Bystanders may also encourage friends, classmates, and colleagues who are already experiencing victimization to seek assistance sooner than they may have without encouragement, support, or acknowledgment. Community members are encouraged to recognize warning signs and to consider possible methods of interference in various scenarios before opportunities to intervene arise. By planning ahead, we all maximize the likelihood of being empowered to take safe actions to either prevent sexual misconduct or offer paths to eliminate ongoing victimization.

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

- Making up an excuse to get someone out of a dangerous situation.
- Stepping in to change the course of an interaction.
- Warning potential or perceived perpetrators that their actions may lead to severe consequences.
- Refusing to leave the company of a potential victim despite efforts by an aggressor or pursuer to get the potential victim alone.
- Remaining on the scene of observed misconduct and offering to make a statement or act as a witness subsequent to intervention by security, administration or the police.
- Taking steps to reduce alcohol or drug consumption within a potentially dangerous social situation.
- Calling and cooperating with security, administration, the police or others to assist with intervention and accountability.
- Expressing concern or offering resources when you notice someone with unexplained or frequent injuries.
- Refusing to consider sex and/or gender-based misconduct a personal or private matter between the victim and the perpetrator.

Procedures to Follow After a Sexual Misconduct Incident

Victims of any sexual misconduct that might constitute a crime, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and rape (including acquaintance rape) that impacts the College community have the option and are encouraged to contact local law enforcement authorities.

Whenever possible, victims should report a violation of this policy as soon as possible and preserve evidence as may be necessary to prove that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred, or to obtain a protection order. Victims of sexual assault or rape are strongly encouraged to report the incident as described in this policy to deter future assaults and to ensure that victims receive the services they need. Steps should be taken to help deal with physical and emotional trauma associated with the violation. Recommended steps include:

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

liaise with local authorities to assist an individual who wishes to obtain protective or restraining orders.

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

Please refer to the “Related Information” section of this document for a link to local resources for advice and assistance to victims.

RELATED INFORMATION

Resources for Victims of Sexual Misconduct

Local Resources can be found in the Annual Disclosure reports distributed to each campus community and posted on the Student Consumer Information page of The College’s web site. The reports are available by location in a drop-down menu and contain lists of local resources available to victims of sex and gender-based misconduct. The resource lists are updated annually.

To access this information, go to: <https://the College.edu/admissions/student-consumer-information/>. Additionally, the following resources exist to provide information and links to local assistance:

<http://www.loveisrespect.org/>

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

<https://www.rainn.org/>

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-7233

(TTY) 1-800-787-3224

<http://www.thehotline.org/>

National Network to End Domestic Violence

<https://nnedv.org/content/womenslaw/>

National Stalking Resource Center

<http://victimsofcrime.org/>

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline

1-866-331-9474

1-866-331-8453 (TTY)

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

988

<https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

School and College Organization for Prevention Educators Consent Statutes Listed by State:

<https://apps.rainn.org/policy/compare/consent-laws.cfm>

Child Welfare Information Gateway

<https://www.childwelfare.gov>

State Statutes Including Mandatory Reporting Laws

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/resources/states-territories-tribes/state-statutes/>

State Resources

Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence

2700 N. Central Ave. Suite 1100

Phoenix, AZ 85004

Phone (602) 279-2900

Toll-free (800) 782-6400

Website: <https://www.acesdv.org/>

Southwest Indigenous Women's Coalition

PO Box 42276

Phoenix, AZ 85274

Phone: (480) 818-7518

Website: <http://www.swiwc.org/>

Hopi-Tewa Women’s Coalition to End Abuse

PO Box 239

Second Phoenix, AZ, 86043

Phone: (928) 225-7029 or (928) 225-6950

Website: <https://www.htwcea.org>

Arizona Sexual Assault Network (602) 258-1195
Sexual Assault Victims Crisis Services (602) 254-9000

Arizona Stop Domestic Violence Crisis Line (800) STOPDV-0

Adult Abuse Hotline 1-877-815-8390

AZ Coalition Against Domestic Violence 1-800-782-6400

Voices for Crime Victims (480) 600-2661

C.A.S.A.-Center Against Sexual Abuse and Violence

(602) 254-6400

CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. The act requires that state procedures ensure this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems. These changes became effective two years after enactment of the law (2002).

This act amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to issue a statement, in addition to other disclosures required under that Act, advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. This change takes effect two years after enactment (2002).

This act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders; requires the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted.

To check registered sex offenders, see the State Sexual Offender Registry List section.

STATE SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRY LIST

ARIZONA

Website: <https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender> Phone Number: 602-223-2000

CALIFORNIA

Website: <https://oag.ca.gov/sex-offender-reg> Phone Number: 916-227-4974

IDAHO

Website: http://www.isp.idaho.gov/sor_id/ Phone Number: 208-884-7305

NEW MEXICO

Website: https://sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=55290&fwd=aHR0cDovL2NvbW11bml0eW5vdGlm
Phone Number: 505-476-2444

OREGON

Website: <http://sexoffenders.oregon.gov/> Phone Number: 503-934-1258

UTAH

Website: http://sheriffalerts.com/cap_main.php?office=54438 Phone Number: 801-495-7700

WASHINGTON

Website: <http://www.icrimewatch.net/washington.php> Phone Number: 360-486-2386

STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT (SCHA)

Policy Statement

This Policy conforms to the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) regulations, which took effect January 1, 2025. The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require colleges and universities to disclose hazing incidents in their annual security reports. It mandates institutions to define hazing, compile statistics on reported cases, and establish transparent policies for reporting and prevention. The Act also requires institutions to implement research-based prevention programs and ensure compliance with local, state, and tribal laws, enhancing student safety and accountability.

Upon receiving a complaint of hazing (see definition below), The College will take reasonable and prompt steps to stop any such conduct, prevent its recurrence, determine what occurred, and remedy any subsequent effects. The College provides all parties with opportunities to present facts, identify witnesses, and reach reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected. The College will take appropriate action against those engaging in hazing, including disciplinary measures when warranted, up to and including permanent separation from the institution and/or employment.

The College will maintain and publicly report findings of hazing violations by any student organization. The report will include any violations of the code of conduct, anti-hazing policies, or state or federal laws relating to hazing or offenses related to alcohol, drugs, sexual assault, or physical assault.

Definition

Hazing: Hazing is any expressed or implied action, activity, or expectation of someone seeking to join or participate in a group or student organization that humiliates, degrades, abuses, or endangers a person, regardless of the person's willingness to participate.

Hazing includes any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person or group, regardless of whether the victim consents, that:

1. Occurs during initiation, affiliation, or membership maintenance in a student organization, whether the organization is established or recognized by the institution.
2. Creates a risk (beyond ordinary activities) of physical or psychological injury, including:
 - Physical Abuse.
 - Forced consumption of substances.
 - Sleep deprivation, exposure to elements, or extreme calisthenics.
 - Sexual exploitation or coercion.
 - Threats and/or intimidation.
3. Any act violating local, state, tribal, or federal laws
This includes participating in, condoning, encouraging, requiring, observing, or allowing an opportunity for hazing.
(b) any violation of Hazing prohibitions in the Student Conduct Code of Conduct or state law, and (c) any act of Hazing as defined in the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Schools must create a Campus Hazing Transparency Report, listing organizations found responsible for hazing and detailing violations, sanctions, and key investigation dates.

The key requirement of the Stop Campus Hazing Act, the Campus Hazing Transparency Report, is designed to enhance public awareness of hazing incidents in higher education and help create a system of accountability. It mandates that colleges and universities participating in federal financial aid programs collect and publicly disclose information about student organizations found responsible for hazing violations.

Key Features of the Report:

1. Collection of Information:

- Institutions must begin gathering hazing incident data by July 1, 2025.
- Incidents concerning student organizations that are established or recognized by the institution are found to violate the institution's standards of conduct relating to hazing

2. Public Availability:

- The report must be made available on the institution's public website within 12 months of the Act's enactment.
- It must be updated at least twice a year to reflect new incidents.
- The report must remain publicly available for at least five years after publication.

3. Contents of the Report:

For each hazing violation, the report must include:

- Name of the student organization involved.
- A general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility, including whether the violation involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs, the findings of the institution, and any sanctions placed on the student organization by the institution, as applicable. Institution's findings and any sanctions imposed on the organization.

Key dates, including:

- o When the alleged incident occurred.
- o When the investigation started and concluded.
- o When the institution notified the organization of the findings.

The report must not include personally identifiable information about individual students, ensuring compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Reporting

All members of the college community have a duty to promptly report good-faith concerns about potential hazing that may impact another member of the campus community. Specifically, if any such individual holds firsthand knowledge about hazing, whether that hazing has already occurred or is set to occur in the future, they must make a reasonable effort to report the hazing-related information immediately.

A victim or witness of hazing has the right to file a Formal Complaint against anyone engaging in hazing. To initiate a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must submit an email to StudentAffairs@carrington.edu.

Good Faith Reporting and Amnesty

Students who report hazing in good faith will not face disciplinary action for minor policy violations (e.g., drinking on campus) uncovered as part of the investigation. This provision aims to encourage reporting and prioritize student safety.

Retaliation

Submission of a good-faith complaint of hazing will not affect the complainant's future grades, learning, or academic environment. The College will discipline or take appropriate action against anyone who retaliates against any person who reports an incident of hazing, who testifies, assists or participates in a proceeding, investigation or hearing related to such hazing.

Compliance With This Policy

Hazing perpetrators will face disciplinary action in accordance with applicable policies and procedures, up to and including termination from the College.

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICY

The College expects all members of its community, students, faculty, and staff, to be familiar with and to abide by applicable state, federal, and local laws regarding alcohol and drugs. The College forbids the use, possession, distribution, or sale of drugs, except permitted substances, when taken under a doctor's prescription and consistent with a doctor's instructions. The College specifically prohibits the use, possession, distribution, or sale of medical marijuana on its premises or at any The College-sponsored event. The unauthorized possession, distribution, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages anywhere on The College property or at The College-sponsored events is also forbidden. Violation of state, federal or other local regulations with respect to illegal drugs or alcohol are subject to both criminal prosecution and campus disciplinary action. Please refer to the following sections for additional information: Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Laws Regarding Alcohol and Drugs, School Sanctions, and Local Treatment Resources, and the Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook.

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT

Educational Guidelines Pertaining to Drug Free Schools & Communities Act

The College expects all members of its community, including students, faculty, and staff, to be familiar with and abide by applicable state, federal, and local laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Students are also responsible for knowing school regulations concerning alcohol use on campus. The College forbids the unauthorized use, possession, distribution, or sale of drugs or alcohol by a student anywhere on The College property. Violating these laws or regulations may subject a student to criminal prosecution and campus disciplinary action.

The use of illicit drugs and abuse of prescription drugs pose a serious threat to mental and physical health. Alcohol is a drug. Its use in even the smallest amounts may be harmful to some people, and when used to excess, alcohol is harmful to everyone. For this reason, responsible drinking is essential and is expected of those who choose to drink.

Substance

Alcohol (at .08 Blood Alcohol Concentration & Above)

Impaired motor abilities; reduced judgment; sleepiness; increased sexual desire but reduced ability to perform; nausea, vomiting; liver disorders-alcoholic hepatitis, alcoholic cirrhosis; cancer of the- tongue, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, breast; fetal alcohol syndrome (most common symptom is mental retardation).

Cannabis Marijuana Hash/Hash Oil THC

Diminished-short term memory, motivation & cognition, coordination & concentration, oral communication, reaction time; anxiety & panic reactions; carcinogenic elements in smoke; damaged lungs & respiratory system.

Cocaine (includes Crack Cocaine)

Increased likelihood of risk taking; seizures; sleeplessness; paranoia; irregular heartbeat; can cause sudden death by stroke or heart failure, even in young users; cocaine psychosis (paranoia & hallucinations); ulceration of mucous membranes in the nose; sexual dysfunction; during pregnancy can cause severe physical & emotional problems in babies.

Depressants, Tranquilizers, Barbiturates, Methaqualone

Dangerous effects when mixed with alcohol; calmness & relaxed muscles; slurred speech, staggering gait, loss of motor coordination; altered perceptions; respiratory depression which can result in coma or death; disruption of normal sleep cycle; during pregnancy-birth defects, brain tumors in children; tolerance develops severe withdrawal symptoms; physical & psychological dependence.

Other Stimulants (Excluding Cocaine), Amphetamines, Methamphetamines

Increased heart & respiratory rates; elevated blood; decreased appetite; headaches; blurred vision; dizziness; sleeplessness; anxiety; amphetamine psychosis-violent behavior, hallucinations, delusions, paranoia; drug tolerance & dependency; mood swings; ulcers; mental confusion.

Psychedelics, LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, Phencyclidine (PCP), MDMA (Ecstasy), MDA

Distorted sense of distance, space and time; blockage of pain sensations; nausea, vomiting & diarrhea; severe mood disorders, panic depression, anxiety; greater suggestibility & feelings of invulnerability; unpredictable reactions if drugs are "cut" with impurities; tolerance after (3-4 daily doses-higher doses are required to produce same effects).

Narcotics, Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Heroin, Methadone, Darvon, Demerol

Feeling of euphoria followed by drowsiness; nausea & vomiting; respiratory depression; central nervous system depression; use of unsterile needles promotes AIDS, hepatitis B, endocarditis (infection in the heart); women dependent on opiates have multiple pregnancy complications-spontaneous abortions, still births, anemia, diabetes.

LAWS REGARDING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Arizona Statutes

Laws relating to Alcohol and drug possession and consumption in Arizona may be accessed at <https://www.azleg.gov/ARStitle/>. State laws are subject to change and citizens of Arizona are encouraged to review this site for additional details. An excerpt of some Arizona Revised Statutes include, but are not limited to, the following:

It is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to possess alcoholic beverages with intent to consume them, and for anyone to falsify or misrepresent his or her age or another person's age to obtain alcohol. It is illegal in most circumstances to obtain or give alcohol to a person under the age of 21. Arizona law (ARS & 8-323) provides for the following penalties for a minor who purchases, possesses, or consumes spirituous liquor.

- 1.) Probation
- 2.) A juvenile court hearing
- 3.) Driving privileges suspended for 180 days
- 4.) Attendance at a counseling or education program
- 5.) A fine up to \$500
- 6.) Community service work

Arizona law also makes it a misdemeanor to be intoxicated in public and cause a public disturbance, or to be intoxicated and endanger the safety of another person or of property. This carries a fine of up to \$1000 and up to 90 day imprisonment.

4-241. Selling or giving liquor to underage person; illegally obtaining liquor by underage person; violation; classification; definitions

L. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who misrepresents the person's age to any person by means of a written instrument of identification with the intent to induce a person to sell, serve, give or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

M. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.

N. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person

28-1381. Driving or actual physical control while under the influence; trial by jury; presumptions; admissible evidence; sentencing; classification

A. It is unlawful for a person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle in this state under any of the following circumstances:

1. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance or any combination of liquor, drugs or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree.
2. If the person has an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed either before or while driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle.
3. While there is any drug defined in section 13-3401 or its metabolite in the person's body.

13-3405. Possession, use, production, sale or transportation of marijuana; classification; exceptions

Possession or use of an amount of marijuana not possessed for sale having a weight of less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony.

13-3407. Possession, use, administration, acquisition, sale, manufacture or transportation of dangerous drugs; classification

- A. A person shall not knowingly:
1. Possess or use a dangerous drug.
 2. Possess a dangerous drug for sale.
 3. Possess equipment or chemicals, or both, for the purpose of manufacturing a dangerous drug.
 4. Manufacture a dangerous drug.
 5. Administer a dangerous drug to another person.
 6. Obtain or procure the administration of a dangerous drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge.
 7. Transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a dangerous drug.

B. A person who violates:

1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 4 felony.
- E. If the person is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 7 of this section and the drug involved is methamphetamine, the person shall be sentenced as follows:

Minimum	Presumptive	Maximum
5 Calendar years	10 Calendar years	15 Calendar years

A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 7 of this section involving methamphetamine or section 13-3407.01 shall be sentenced as follows:

Minimum	Presumptive	Maximum
10 Calendar years	15 Calendar years	20 Calendar years

13-3410. Serious drug offender; sentencing; definitions

- A. A person who is at least eighteen years of age or who has been tried as an adult and who stands convicted of a serious drug offense and who committed the offense as part of a pattern of engaging in conduct prohibited by this chapter, which constituted a significant source of the person's income, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment and is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served not less than twenty-five years or the sentence is commuted.
- B. A person who is at least eighteen years of age or who has been tried as an adult and who stands convicted of a serious drug offense and who committed the offense as part of the person's association with and participation in the conduct of an enterprise as defined in section 13-2301, subsection D, paragraph 2, 26 which is engaged in dealing in substances controlled by this chapter, and who organized, managed, directed, supervised or financed the enterprise with the intent to promote or further its criminal objectives shall be sentenced to life imprisonment and is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served not less than twenty-five years or the sentence is commuted.
- C. A person commits an offense as part of a pattern of engaging in conduct prohibited by this chapter if the person's conduct involves at least three criminal acts that have the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims or methods of commission, or otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated events.

Federal Statutes

Federal law penalizes the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, use, sale, and possession of controlled substances. The penalties vary based on many factors, including the type and amount of the drug involved, and whether there is intent to distribute. Federal law sets penalties for first offenses ranging from less than one year to life imprisonment and/or fines up to \$10 million. Penalties may include forfeiture of property, including vehicles used to possess, transport, or conceal a controlled substance; the denial of professional licenses or Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, and contracts; successful completion of a drug treatment program; community service; and ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm.

Federal law holds that any person who distributes, possesses with intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance on or within one thousand feet of an educational facility is subject to a doubling of the applicable maximum punishments and fines. See the Federal Controlled Substances Act at 21 USC 800.

LOCAL TREATMENT RESOURCES

The following is a sampling of information on the local area and treatment resources. A more comprehensive listing of available counseling and treatment programs can be obtained in the Student Success Center.

Alcoholics Anonymous	(602) 264-1341
Assisted Recovery Centers of America	(602) 264-7897
Valley Hope Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services	(480) 831-9533
Phoenix House	(888) 671-9392
Narcotics Anonymous	(602) 279-3838
Nationwide Addiction Assistance Helpline	(800) 662-4357
Online Resources for Drugs and Alcohol	www.aa.org

SCHOOL SANCTIONS

(Applied to all categories of substances)

The following are prohibited under the Code of Conduct applicable to students:

- *Substance abuse: unlawful possession, use, or sale of alcohol or illegal drugs, as set forth in the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy.*

The sanctions listed below may be imposed upon any covered person who violates the Code of Conduct. The listing of the sanctions should not be construed to imply that covered persons are entitled to progressive discipline. The sanctions may be used in any order and/or combination that the College deems appropriate for the conduct in question.

Verbal and/or Written Warning

A verbal and/or written warning may be imposed when a student's conduct merits an official reprimand. The student will be warned that further misconduct may result in more severe disciplinary action.

Restitution and Fines

Students may be required to make payment to the College or to another specific person(s) or group(s) for damages incurred as a result of a violation of any provision of the Student Code of Conduct. Restitution fines may be demanded by the College in addition to any other penalty applied.

Suspension

Campus leadership, or designee, may immediately suspend a student when required to protect the safety of others and to ensure the maintenance of order. A student may also be suspended during, or as the result of, an investigation. College personnel will assess the circumstances prompting the suspension and may interview the parties involved in order to arrive at a decision regarding the student's future with the College. During suspension, the student is barred from College activities and premises. Suspension will not exceed fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days. Suspension indicates to the student that further violations of any College policy or regulation will result in more stringent disciplinary action, including termination from the College.

Termination

Termination is involuntary separation from the College. Notice of termination will appear on the student's academic history and transcript. The student will also be barred from College activities and premises.

Colleagues of the institution are prohibited from:

- While performing school business under the influence of a controlled substance
- Possession, use, sale of a controlled substance
- Furnishing a controlled substance to a minor.

Sanctions for this violation could lead up to termination of employment.

***These sanctions are in addition to any criminal sanctions that may be imposed. Student colleagues are subject to both colleague and student sanctions*

UNAUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS

Copyright Infringement

Carrington College respects the intellectual property rights of others and is committed to complying with federal copyright laws. Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, downloading, uploading, sharing, or use of copyrighted materials is prohibited. This includes the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials through peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing applications or other electronic means.

Students, faculty, and staff are expected to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local copyright laws, licensing agreements, and College policies when using copyrighted materials or College technology resources.

Federal Copyright Law

Federal copyright law protects original works of authorship, including books, articles, software, music, movies, photographs, videos, and other creative works. Copyright protection generally exists automatically upon creation of an original work.

Unauthorized use or distribution of copyrighted material may subject an individual to both civil and criminal liability.

Civil Penalties

Under federal law, copyright owners may pursue civil remedies against individuals who infringe their copyrights. Civil penalties may include:

- Actual damages and any profits attributable to the infringement;
- Statutory damages generally ranging from \$750 to \$30,000 for each infringed work;
- Statutory damages of up to \$150,000 per infringed work for willful infringement;
- Court costs and attorney's fees where authorized by law.

Criminal Penalties

Willful copyright infringement may result in criminal prosecution, including substantial fines and imprisonment.

Additional information regarding federal copyright law is available from the U.S. Copyright Office at www.copyright.gov.

Institutional Policies and Sanctions

The College prohibits the unauthorized use, reproduction, distribution, downloading, uploading, sharing, or copying of copyrighted materials using College-owned devices, networks, systems, or internet resources.

Violations of this policy may result in disciplinary action in accordance with applicable College policies, including but not limited to:

- Warning or disciplinary probation;
- Suspension or loss of College network or technology privileges;
- Suspension or dismissal from the College;
- Termination of employment;
- Referral to law enforcement or other governmental authorities when appropriate.

The College reserves the right to suspend or terminate network access for any user whose activities violate this policy or interfere with the operation or security of College information technology systems.

Legal Alternatives to Illegal Downloading

Students and employees are encouraged to obtain digital content through lawful sources, including:

- College library databases and licensed electronic resources;
- Open Educational Resources (OER);
- Public domain materials;
- Licensed music and video streaming services;
- Authorized software vendors;
- Public library digital collections.

Questions regarding the appropriate use of copyrighted materials should be directed to the College Librarian or your Campus leadership.

PHOENIX TECH ANNUAL CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Reported in accordance with Uniform Crime Reporting procedures and the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

	<u>On-Campus</u>			<u>Public Property</u>		
Total Crimes Reported for:	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
<u>Criminal Offenses (includes attempts)</u>						
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>HATE CRIMES</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
If there are any hate crimes to report, please enter count here and narrative description below.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>VAWA Offenses</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Arrests</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Referral for Disciplinary Actions</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Prejudice Categories:						
Race, Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender, Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Campus or Public Property	2023	2024	2025			
<u>Total Unfounded Crimes</u>	0	0	0			