SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY
OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Annual Security Report

2025

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Message from Campus Safety:

We would like to welcome all new and returning faculty, staff, and students to SCU. As members of our campus community, each of us shares the responsibility to promote and maintain a safe and secure environment. Ensuring the viability of such an environment is the chief concern of the Campus Safety Department. The chief manner by which we communicate our safety services, policies, and prevention data is this *Annual Security Report*. The document contains a host of information, and we encourage you to read it thoroughly and contact us with any and all questions at CampusSafety@scuhs.edu or come by our office located at the east-side of Building F. Further, we strongly encourage all members of the campus community to download the *In Case of Crisis* Manager mobile app. This app has been customized by the SCU Campus Safety Department and provides a host of resources as well as additional methods by which individuals may make contact with the department. The policies and procedures in this document apply to all students and all campuses, unless otherwise stated.

Sincerely,

The SCU Campus Safety Department

Taking Action Following Sexual Violence/Assault

These steps & resources are meant to immediately assist an individual involved in a sexual violence or sexual assault situation.

A. Seek Medical Attention

If you need immediate medical attention call 911

Links provide directions from SCU campus

St. Jude Medical Center
714-871-3280
101 E. Valencia Mesa Drive, Fullerton CA, 92835

Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital
562-698-0811
12401 Washington Blvd, Whittier CA, 90602

UCLA Medical Center, Rape Treatment Center
310-319-4000
1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404

B. Seek Available Assistance

Los Angeles Area Community Sexual Assault Crisis Center
408-843-7138

Peace Over Violence (24/7 hotline)
310-392-8381
213-626-3393
626-793-3385
www.peaceoverviolence.org

Cleveland Rape Crisis Center (24/7 hotline)
216-619-6192
www.clevelandrapecrisis.org

RAINN (Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network)
1-800-656-HOPE
www.rainn.org

C. Preserve

Do everything possible to not disturb the crime scene;
Preserve all evidence in paper bag (plastic can contaminate evidence);
Try NOT to: Bathe, Urinate, Douche, Brush Teeth, or Drink Liquids.
This may assist in proving that the alleged offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

D. Pursue University conduct charges & policy violations

Per the details found in this document.

E. Pursue criminal prosecution of the offender

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department – Norwalk Station
562-863-8711
12335 Civic Center Dr., Norwalk, CA 90650

F. File a formal complaint with the:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

415-486-5555

ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov

www.ed.gov/ocr

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

800-669-4000

www.eeoc.gov

G. Contact

Contact the appropriate Title IX Coordinator, (see previous page);

Call the All One Counseling Center at (800) 756-3124)

The Jeanne Clery Act and Violence Against Women Re-Authorization Act:

Originally known as the Campus Security Act, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The Act is enforced by the Department of Education's (ED) Federal Student Aid (FSA) Office and requires institutions to: publish an Annual Security Report, maintain a crime log, issue timely warnings about crimes which poses a serious or ongoing threat to the students and employees, devise an emergency response notification and testing policy, and disclose criminal statistic concerning incidents related to the on campus property, the public property surrounding and accessible from campus, and at certain non-campus property.

More information on the Clery Act can be found at: http://clerycenter.org/summary-jeanne-clery-act

Additionally, Section 304(b) of the Violence Against Women Re-Authorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4), signed by President Obama in March of 2013, adds three new crime classifications that must be reported in an institution's Annual Security Report. These new definitions are: "dating violence," "domestic violence," and "stalking." Section 304 and the Final Regulations of VAWA also amend certain portions of the Annual Security Report related to sexual assault and requires that all institutions report the contact information for their lead Title IX coordinator in the Campus Safety and Security Survey as well as the Annual Security Report (ASR). Additionally, the final regulations require institutions to report how many crimes are found to be "unfounded" in both the ASR and on the Campus Safety and Security Survey beginning with 2014 calendar year statistics.

More information on VAWA & Section 304(b) can be found at:

http://www.ifap.ed.gov/dpcletters/GEN1515.html

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PREPARATION OF ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS AND AVAILABILITY OF ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 8

2. REPORTING CRIMES OR OTHER INCIDENTS & CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES 8

3. PROMPT AND ACCURATE REPORTING OF CRIMES 10

4. TIMELY WARNING REPORTS 11

5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 12

6. SECURITY, ACCESS, AND MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES 15

7. CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT 16

8. ADVISEMENT OF CAMPUS SECURITY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES 17

9. CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING 19

10. SCU POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS 20

A. DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS 20

11. DISCLOSURE OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE OUTCOMES 21

12. AWARENESS & PREVENTION (SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, & STALKING) 21

A. DEFINITIONS 21
B. PRIMARY PREVENTION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS 23

13. POLICIES & PROCEDURES (DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING) 26

A. TITLE IX OFFICE 27
B. DESCRIPTIONS OF POLICIES 28
C. DISCLOSURE AND RESOURCES 28
D. IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOLLOWING A SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED VIOLENCE 31
E. SUPPORTIVE MEASURES 32
F. TIMELINES 34
G. HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT 34
H. INITIAL RESPONSE AND ASSESSMENT BY THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR 35
I. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS 36
J. OUTCOME NOTIFICATION 38
K. STANDARD OF EVIDENCE 38
L. SANCTIONS 38

14. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY 40

15. MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES 41

16. FIRE SAFETY LOG, FIRE SAFETY STATISTICS, & ANNUAL FIRE REPORT. 41

17. DEFINITIONS 41

18. DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS – 58

WHITTIER CAMPUS 58

A. HATE CRIMES 64
B. UNFOUNDED CRIMES 64
C. NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY/BUILDINGS 65
D. ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY 65
E. PUBLIC PROPERTY 65

1. Preparation of Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics and Availability of Annual Security Report

The Campus Safety Department collects information about reported crimes from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) on an on-going and timely basis. Each trimester, CSAs are required to complete a document certifying that all crimes they have been made aware of were properly reported or, alternatively, that they were not made aware of any crimes during the trimester. The information gathered from the CSAs is combined with the Incident Reports recorded by members of the Campus Safety department throughout the year as well as any incidents communicated via the "Report It" tool on MySCU. The Campus Safety Lieutenant and AVP for Auxiliary Operations review and classify the information contained within the reports to determine the crime statistics for the campus. Once the statistics have been determined, the AVP for Auxiliary Operations drafts the Annual Security Report itself, which is then approved for distribution by the Vice President for Operations/COS.

The Annual Security Report is made available by October 1st each year to all members of the campus community. It is distributed via email to all employees and students. The most recent report, as well as the last six reports, is available on the "Annual Security Reports and Daily Crime Log" page on MySCU. Hard copies of the Annual Security Report can be attained at the Campus Safety office located in Bldg. F and the HR office, located in Bldg. C. The Annual Security Report is made available to prospective students and employees by communicating where to locate the Annual Security Report online on our employment page and student marketing communications.

In addition, all credible documentation that substantiates the institution's crime statistics are housed inside the Campus Safety Office located in F Bldg.

2. Reporting Crimes or other Incidents & Campus Security Authorities

The University encourages all campus community members to report any criminal activity or suspicious behavior to the Campus Safety office. Please preserve all evidence if possible so as to allow for an effective investigation. The University encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to Campus Safety as well as local law enforcement when the victim elects to or is unable to make such a report.

Campus Security Authority is a defined term that covers members of Campus Safety as well as others who are contracted to provide security for the University, faculty and staff who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, and any other person or organization who is designated by the University as someone to whom Clery Act crimes should be reported.

Campus Safety officers can be reached at (562) 902-3333, by dialing extension 333 from any campus phone, or by utilizing the yellow emergency phones located throughout campus or the Code Blue Emergency Poles located in the parking lots. Additionally, individuals may utilize the "Report It" tool located on the "Campus Safety" page on MySCU.

Crimes can be reported voluntarily by any member of the campus community or the general public and may be done so confidentially. However, it should be noted that the University cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the obligation to investigate meaningfully and, where warranted, take disciplinary action.

The procedure for victims or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary and confidential basis is to utilize the "Report It" tool (mentioned above) and simply type in the crime or incident into the text box and hit submit. The tool is intentionally designed to submit information confidentially by default. In order to have your contact information made available to University officials, victims or witnesses would need to check the box marked "Check To Include Your SCU E-Mail" before pressing submit.

Additionally, members of the campus community may use the In Case of Crisis app, customized by SCU Campus Safety to contact the department, report crimes, and provide safety tips.

This following list of CSAs (Campus Security Authorities) is provided below. These individuals provide information for the annual crime report and assist the Campus Safety department and law enforcement (when appropriate) to issue timely warnings and provide resources to victims.

CSAs

Title	Name	Contact Information
VP of Operations; Chief of Staff	Chuck Sweet	chucksweet@scuhs.edu; 562-902-3305
Assistant Provost	Dr. Jonathon Egan	jonathonegan@scuhs.edu; 562-902-3433
Assistant Provost	Dr. Michael Ramcharan	michaelramcharan@scuhs.edu; 562-902-3144
AVP for Student Services; Title IX Coordinator	Shelby Gugel	shelbygugel@scuhs.edu; 562-947-8755
AVP for Auxiliary Operations;	Joseph Eggleston	josepheggleston@scuhs.edu; 562-902-3357
Director for People + Culture	Siti Williams	SitiWilliams@scuhs.edu; 562-947-8755
ASO Dean	Sam Sadri	samanehsadri@scuhs.edu; 562-947-8755

3. Prompt and Accurate Reporting of Crimes

The University intends to provide a safe environment consistent with that required in an academic institution. Consequently, the Campus Safety department communicates openly with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department concerning any crimes witnessed or reported to them (for more information on the Campus Safety department, see 7.0 below). Even though the University takes such efforts to provide for a secure and safe environment, it must be recognized that ultimately each individual is also responsible for their own safety and security as well as the security of others. Within these guidelines, the following protocols are encouraged:

- Report all crimes immediately to Campus Safety at extension 333 from a campus phone or (562) 902-3333.
- *Prompt reporting may assist in the apprehension and prevention of future crimes. Preserve all evidence.*

- Campus Safety can also assist in notifying the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department or individuals can independently report crimes directly to the Sheriff's Department at (562) 868-8711.

- Report all suspicious persons, circumstances, or situations to Campus Safety officers or CSAs (see 2.0 above) as soon as feasible.

- Utilize the "Report It" tool to confidentially report suspect, concerning, or criminal behavior.

- Please provide as many specific details that may be relevant to the crime/incident/ issue (who, where, what, when, etc.) and preserve any evidence if possible.

- Counselors and the Reporting of Crimes

  The University offers counseling resources through an external institution [All One Health (800) 756-3124)] and encourages all counselors to, if and when they deem it appropriate, inform any individuals they are counseling about their right to pursue charges as well as the ability to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. Consequently, only aggregate data provided by counselors is considered for the inclusion of the incident(s) in the annual publication of crime statistics.

  The University does not have pastoral counselors.

4. Timely Warning Reports

In accordance with Clery Act requirements, the University will issue timely warnings in the event that Clery Act crime, occurring within University Clery Act geography, is reported to a CSA or local law enforcement and, in the judgment of the Campus Safety office, University Administration, and/or local law enforcement, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the University community. The warning will be issued through the University email system and MySCU portal "News Feed" feature. In the event a given Clery Act crime jeopardizes the technological infrastructure, a hard copy of the warning will be posted throughout the campus.

Timely warnings are issued for "Clery Crimes." The primary goal of timely warnings is to aid in the prevention of additional occurrences and – if issued – will withhold the names of victims (if any) as confidential. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to the Campus Safety office, by phone (562 902-3333), in person (F Bldg, room 20), or by utilizing any of the yellow phone boxes located throughout campus or Code Blue Emergency Poles located in the parking lots.

The primary individuals responsible for issuing Timely Warnings are: the Vice-President for Operations and the AVP for Auxiliary Operations. Other individuals may send out timely warnings as appropriate, including senior ranking officers of the Campus Safety Department or University Administration.

Timely Warnings will not be issued for crimes reported to confidential counseling professionals who receive disclosures in their professional capacities. The University does not have pastoral counselors. If an emergency notification is issued, the University may not also issue a timely warning regarding the same facts but may do so if there is important information required to update the community.

Reports documenting timely warnings issued by the University (for crimes defined by the Clery Act and all other incidents) are available on the "Campus Safety" page of MySCU and at the Campus Safety office.

While no formal agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) exist between the University and local law enforcement, SCU does maintain contact with high ranking officials in the Sheriff's Department concerning escalating situations in the region that may warrant the issuance of timely warnings.

5. Emergency Response and Evacuation Policies and Procedures

The groups authorized to implement the below documented emergency response and evacuation procedures are the University Cabinet and the Campus Safety Department. The University Cabinet is comprised of: University President/CEO, Vice-President for Operations/COS, Vice-President for Finance and Business Affairs/CFO, University Provost, and the Vice-President for University Health System/CCO. The Campus Safety Department is

comprised of the AVP for Auxiliary Operations and security professionals supplied by an outside business partner.

Each week, University administration issues an email documenting the upcoming week's designated Senior Administrator on Call (SAOC) to University Cabinet Members and campus first responders. This designation is per the Functional Annexes 2.8 and 2.13 of the University's Multi-Hazard Emergency and Crisis Operations Plan (MECOP). The SAOC takes primary responsibility for ensuring proper response to an incident. This may include the activation of all or part of the Emergency Management Team and/or Executive Policy Group during a crisis that will require multi-level decision-making. SAOCs are required to complete monthly "check-ins" in an effort to maintain their familiarity with relevant emergency response resources and procedures.

The Campus Safety department as well as the AVP for Auxiliary Operations and the Director of Physical Plant collectively serve as the campus' first responders. It is their responsibility to contact the designated SAOC if required by a given incident or emergency and/or to execute the commands given them by the SAOC.

Consequently, each of these individuals is authorized to issue an emergency alert via the University's Emergency Notification System (Informacast/Singlewire) – made up of a combination of text messages, phone calls, and emails. All members of the campus community are automatically enrolled into the Informacast/Singlewire database (either upon matriculation or hire) and are further encouraged to add/ensure the accuracy of additional contact methods by visiting the Emergency Notification section under Campus Safety's MySCU page

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

If possible, the first responder will consult with the SAOC before issuing such an alert to confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation, however, if contacting the SAOC is not feasible given the situation or if – in the opinion of the first responder – members of

the campus community are in immediate danger, an emergency alert may be issued independently as long as it does not conflict with the parameters detailed in the paragraph above.

In order to provide the most accurate information possible in the quickest manner possible, the Campus Safety department has pre-built over 12 different emergency messages (armed intruder, earthquake, evacuation, fire, gas leak, etc.) that can be sent within a matter of seconds. Follow up notifications with more information will then be sent out to help clarify the matter as more information becomes available. Alternatively, should a unique situation arise – or should a situation arise in which details are not immediately forthcoming – unique and custom notifications can also be sent in place of the pre-built ones. In either situation, follow up notifications will be issued to keep the campus informed of the situation and when the situation has concluded.

In the event the Emergency Notification System is utilized, SCU has determined – out of an abundance of caution to its campus community – that all registered users of the system will be notified. For the purposes of maintaining the most accurate user database, the University automatically enrolls students upon matriculation and maintains their account until 30 days after they have graduated or left the University. Similarly, employees are registered upon date of hire and their accounts remain active until 30 days after their departure from the University.

In an emergency situation, information will be disseminated to the external public in a timely manner as it becomes available. The Communications & Brand Management department is responsible for all means of external communication related to an emergency incident. The primary form of distribution will be from the University's main web page, www.scuhs.edu. The University will make use of its webpage and social media presence to alert the larger community of a given situation if warranted.

In order to prepare for emergency situations or other such crises the University has placed emergency supplies in each office/building with necessary survival supplies and first aid kits. Additionally, each classroom on campus has a similar kit. The first aid kits are checked monthly and refilled by Campus Safety personnel, while the emergency supplies are checked and refilled annually. These office/classroom kits are purposely placed so as to be able to support individuals that may be trapped inside a building during and after an emergency situation. The kits are the

responsibility of "Building Coordinators" who are to bring the kits with them if evacuation of the building is possible. In addition to the office/classroom kits, the University maintains an emergency supply area inside Building "B" which contains large quantities of water, food, flashlights, sanitary devices, and other survival items.

At least annually, students and employees are communicated with via email concerning the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures; the most recent information is always available on the "Campus Safety" MySCU page and on the University's "In Case of Crisis" mobile app. In the event of an evacuation, students and employees will be directed to safe locations away from the campus buildings. Full evacuation drills are conducted at least once each year in the Fall (the precise date/time of which may be either announced or unannounced). Additionally, the University conducts campus wide safety exercises in line with the "Standard Response Protocol" (Lockout, Lockdown, Shelter in Place) at least twice a year (the precise date/time of which may be either announced or unannounced). In summary, the University tests the emergency response procedures three (3) times, and the results of those tests are assessed and published. For each test, documentation will include a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

While no formal agreement exists between the University and local law enforcement, SCU does maintain contact with high-ranking officials in the Sheriff's Department concerning escalating situations in the region that may warrant an emergency response.

6. Security, Access, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The University campus is patrolled by Campus Safety personnel from 6:00am-10:30pm, seven days a week. From 10:30pm-6am, the campus is closed to normal business operations.

Each building on campus has an alarm system; security cameras and specialized digital locks are deployed in key areas throughout the campus as well.

The Physical Plant department is responsible for the general maintenance of the campus. Campus Safety personnel frequently make reports to Physical Plant concerning maintenance issues related to safety (e.g. aisle way lights, exit signs, etc.).

The Campus Safety department may, on its own or by request, conduct security and/or safety surveys of buildings and offices located on the campus. To report a safety concern, contact Campus Safety at any time.

At this time SCU does not maintain any on campus residences.

7. Campus Law Enforcement

The University's Campus Safety department is staffed by associates provided by a security vendor. They represent the on-site security force, but do not have the privileges of law enforcement personnel such as the ability to make an arrest. Their primary mission is to ensure the safety of all campus community members by reporting safety/security issues; conducting investigations, and monitoring security cameras. Campus Safety can be contacted by dialing extension 333 from any campus phone, calling (562) 902-3333, by utilizing any of the yellow emergency phones located throughout campus, or the Code Blue poles located in the parking lots.

The Campus Safety department also provides the following services:

- *Safety Escorts*
    - The department operates a safety escort service during business hours, 365 days a year. Escorts will only be provided within SCU's property and can be arranged by calling the department.
- *Lost and Found*
    - The Campus Safety office is the official clearing house for all property lost or found on university grounds. Found property is retained by the department for 90 days.
- *Daily Crime Log*
    - Campus Safety personnel are responsible for updating and making available upon request the Daily Crime Log.
        - Log is available for view inside the Campus Safety office in Building "F" or via the Campus Safety MySCU Department page.

- *Alarm Systems/Security Cameras*
    - Campus buildings have fire and burglar alarms as well as security cameras that are monitored by the department.
- *Security/Safety Survey*
    - Campus Safety officers conduct security/safety surveys concerning university grounds, buildings, and offices.
- *Parking Enforcement*
    - Campus Safety officers may investigate collisions occurring on campus. Officers may also issue citations for parking/driving violations.
- *Investigations*
    - The Campus Safety department conducts administrative investigations involving University rules and regulations. These investigations may involve students, employees, and visitors. Appropriate referrals necessitating further review and action may be made to Student Affairs, Human Resources, or local law enforcement.

The University's local law enforcement entity is the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Norwalk Station ((562) 863-8711). The Sheriffs work closely with our Campus Safety department when incidents arise. The University does not have a formal written MOU or MOA with the Sheriff's Department.

8. Advisement of Campus Security Procedures and Practices and the Prevention of Crimes

During each orientation, students are required to watch a Campus Safety presentation focused on the services offered by the department, how to easily file a report of a crime or other incident (via the "REPORT IT tool), specialized information on the campus' sexual misconduct policy, emergency contact numbers, the University's emergency alert system, and the University's "Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program." Students are encouraged to further explore the "Campus

Safety" page on MySCU and download the *In Case of Crisis* mobiles app for additional helpful information including the most recent Annual Security Report and the Daily Crime Logs maintained by Campus Safety.

The Daily Crime Logs are created, kept, and maintained by Campus Safety personnel and include all crimes reported to them including the nature, date of report and date of crime, time, and general location of each crime; and the disposition of the complaint, if known. The initial report as well as new information about an entry (where relevant) becoming available to Campus Safety, will be recorded in the log within two business days from the time Campus Safety was made aware. Entries on the Log are available for public inspection within two business days of the initial report being made; except where the disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim (if this is one). Entries older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request. Additionally, if the release of information from a Daily Crime Log would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information. Requests to view the Daily Crime Log can be made directly to a member of the Campus Safety staff or to the AVP for Auxiliary Operations.

All hires and incoming students and employees have a required training concerning Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act, which addresses sexual misconduct issues, prevention, and reporting (this training is required annually).

Newly hired employees are also provided with an in person Campus Safety information session which details the department's services, contact information, and procedures along with a specialized online training concerning "Preventing Workplace Violence" which needs to be completed annually.

Additionally, as necessary, the Campus Safety department and Student Affairs may send out notifications via campus email concerning crime awareness and tips for prevention (e.g. an email alert notifying the campus of an increase in reported theft inside the lecture halls and reminders to properly store and protect their individual property).

9. Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Policies and Programming

The International Association of Campus Law Enforcement defines crime prevention as "the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it." Consequently, the University has created a new online program to address one of the most serious crimes facing educational institutions: the Active Shooter scenario. Given that there is yet no tangible way to preclude such an incident, the online program offers a training video and other resources focused on mitigating an individual's personal exposure should such as incident occur. This program is made available to all students, staff, and faculty and is on the Campus Safety Department page at MySCU. Active Shooter preparedness and resources posters are also prominently displayed in all entry ways to classrooms and office.

Further, the University has put in place a mandatory "Preventing Violence in the Workplace" training for all employees. This online training is part of the on-boarding process and is required annually thereafter. The training covers topics such as: types of violence, risk factors, red flags, dealing with volatile situations, and reporting procedures.

The Campus Safety department also promotes crime prevention and safety awareness by way of its "Did You Know" campaign which utilizes the campus' digital signage displays and email system to highlight the various services provided by the department as well as address helpful tips on how to reduce the potential of becoming a victim of certain crimes. The information is presented in an image format which appears on "SCU.tv" multiple times each day of the week. At a minimum, there are twelve images in rotation (one per month). Direct advisement of less severe crime, frequency, and manners in which to prevent/preclude becoming a victim (such as petty theft, larceny, etc.) are distributed at the discretion of the Campus Safety department or at the request of HR or Student Affairs by email. Additionally, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

Off-Campus Monitoring of Criminal Activity

SCU does not recognize any student organizations that operate off-campus locations. Student clubs that participate as chapters of larger regional or national organizations are operated

from the main campus and are subject to the rules, regulations, and monitoring documented here as well as in the University Catalog.

10. SCU Policies and Procedures Related to Alcohol and Other Drugs

The University's policies and California State Law regarding alcohol and drugs are covered in the University Catalog. The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcohol on the University campus is governed by the above mentioned policies and California State Law. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC). However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on-campus is the responsibility of the Campus Safety department. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Campus Safety department. Campus Safety will assist any law enforcement agency conducting a narcotic or alcohol investigation on campus. Violators of the SCU policy on alcohol and drugs will be subject to various sanctions including termination or dismissal from the University, and may be referred to law enforcement, including for prosecution.

The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of SCU Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any private area of campus without prior University approval. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University.

A. Drug or Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

The University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program includes – minimally – written annual distribution to each student and employee stating the standards of conduct that clearly prohibits the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees; a description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state or federal law; a description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol; a description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs; relevant education and prevention programs on drug and alcohol use; a clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University will impose on students and employees; and a biennial review by the University of its program

to determine its program effectiveness and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. Additionally, the University is committed to upholding federal and state laws as they relate to the usage and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs and as such will immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency should any infractions that necessitate their involvement be observed.

The University has also established a referral resource for those employees or students who wish to avail themselves to any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs. All inquiries are held in the strictest of confidence and will not affect an employee's job security or a student's participation in the University.

The University does not subsidize any costs associated with such referral services or treatment programs. An employee may use sick leave to which they are entitled for the purpose of entering and participating in an alcohol or drug rehabilitation program. Once sick leave has been used, the employee may request a leave of absence as covered in the University's Leave of Absence Policy.

The University's complete Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) as well as related Biennial Reviews can be located at the Campus Safety MySCU Department page.

11. Disclosure of Disciplinary Procedure Outcomes

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or sex offense (including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the victim for purposes of this paragraph.

12. Awareness & Prevention (Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, & Stalking)

A. Definitions

- ✓ *Awareness programs*

- Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

✓ *Bystander Intervention*

- Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

✓ *Ongoing Prevention & Awareness Campaigns*

- Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

✓ *Primary Prevention Programs*

- Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

✓ *Risk Reduction*

- Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

B. Primary Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

SCU prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act (defined in Section 16.0 below). In an effort to inform our campus community about the prevention of these crimes, the University has developed the following ongoing prevention protocols and awareness campaigns:

✓ *Mandatory Online Training*

- SCU's primary and most sophisticated program is our mandatory 30 minute online training for all students and employees upon matriculation or hire, and annually thereafter. The training is titled "Lasting Choices (Title IX)." While Title IX and Clery specifically are two separate pieces of legislation, the content of the training, which focuses on key laws and policies to be aware of, why sexual misconduct (which includes domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault) is of concern, explanations on how to comply with our own policy, examples of inappropriate sexual behavior, and what to do if you are the victim of such behavior or observe it. In addition to the above mentioned training, SCU employees are also annually required to complete the 1-hour California State specific "Preventing Discrimination and Harassment."

✓ *Web Resources – Prevention & Awareness (VAWA)*

- In an effort to assist campus community members in easily identifying and accessing resources concerning sexual violence, the University created a unique site under MySCU titled "Prevention and Awareness (VAWA)."
  - The site features in depth information concerning:

- Awareness Programs;
- Bystander Intervention;
- Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns;
- Primary Prevention;
- Risk Reduction; and
- Special Materials for Faculty and Staff for consideration in preventing and addressing issues of sexual violence.
- Additionally, the site prominently displays the definitions of stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence.

- While the University hosts unique programs and campaigns, our "Prevention and Awareness (VAWA)" site is a vibrant source of additional information, links to other resources, and helpful tips to aid the campus community that can be accessed at any time without the confines of program dates or the assignment of the above mentioned mandatory training.

✓ *Awareness Wall*

- Twice a year, large paper is placed over the oversized bulletin board located behind the University's Campus Store (chosen for its centralized location) where students and staff an encouraged to post responses to questions such as "What does consent mean to you?" or "How can we discourage sexual assault on our campus?" as well as allowing individuals to write anything they feel pertinent to the discussion or sexual assault prevention in general.
  - The aim is to encourage a visible dialogue that provokes thought and encourages responses as well as action.
    - Addresses: Awareness, Bystander Intervention, & Risk Reduction

- ✓ *Sexual Assault Awareness Month*
  - Each April, SCU promotes practices that are apart of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, culminating in participation in in Denim Day whereby members of the campus (both employees and students) are encouraged to wear jeans in order to raise awareness of rape and sexual assault.
    - During the weeks leading up to the event, images related to misconceptions about consent and sexual assault are displayed on the SCU.tv digital signage system on campus (located inside both student lounges and the Campus Store).
    - Posters, coffee sleeves, pins, and other items help promote the concept of consent as well as how power impacts consent.
      - Addresses: Awareness, Bystander Intervention, Risk Reduction
- ✓ *Restroom Poster Campaign*
  - Inside every restroom on the SCU campus, including those inside the University Health Center are posters entitled "Protect Yourself Against Sexual Assault."
    - The posters empower individuals to say "NO" to unwanted or unsolicited sexual advances with examples of what does not constitute consent.
      - Addresses: Awareness, Risk Reduction
- ✓ *Restroom Mirror Campaign*
  - Each restroom mirror is outfitted with mirror decals stating "Break Through… Prevent Sexual Assault."
    - The decals – and the location of their placement – is meant to remind individuals on a consistent basis that sexual assault prevention is something everyone is responsible for and to further empower them to be

part of the change that the University is fostering by seeing their own reflection next to the image.

- Addresses: Awareness, Risk Reduction, Bystander Intervention

✓ *Circle of 6*

- Always available on the "Prevention and Awareness" site is information concerning the mobile phone app known as Circle of 6.
  - The app is free of charge and allows individuals to connect with friends quickly and easily in order to stay safe and prevent violence before it happens.
  - Students are also encouraged to add the direct line to the Campus Safety field radio as one of their 6 pre-programmed contacts in case they need immediate assistance while on campus.
    - Addresses: Risk Reduction, Bystander Intervention

13. Policies & Procedures (Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking)

The University maintains a Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking under Title IX and California Senate Bill 493 that may be accessed in full on the University website. Questions about the Policy, or whether a specific fact pattern is covered by the Policy may be asked to the Title IX Office at any time using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report.

The Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act requires that each institution include certain policy statements that are reflective of the University Policy. While those policy statements are included in this section, more information can be found in the full policy.

A. Title IX office

The University is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and non-discriminatory learning, living, and working environment free from Sexual Harassment (including Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking), Sexual Exploitation, and Retaliation (collectively, "Prohibited Conduct"). Prohibited Conduct will not be tolerated and will be grounds for disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the University and termination of employment. The primary purposes of the University Policy are to:

1. define, eliminate, prevent, and remedy the effects of Prohibited Conduct under federal and California law;
2. identify care, support, and reporting options for students and employees;
3. explain the obligations of employees to report Prohibited Conduct to the University; and
4. identify the grievance procedures the University will follow to thoroughly, equitably, and promptly investigate and resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct.

The University's Title IX Coordinator is

Title IX Coordinator

Shelby Gugel, AVP for Student, Alumni, and Career Services

ShelbyGugel@scuhs.edu

(562) 902-3384

16200 Amber Valley Drive

Whittier, CA 90604

Building "Library Resource Center/LRC"

You may also find contact information for the Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators at the Title IX website.

Title IX Coordinators are Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act. Violations reported to the Title IX office will, if required, be included in the Annual Security Report and considered for timely warnings and other notifications.

B. Descriptions of Policies

These policies and procedures apply to the conduct of University constituents, potential students, current students, student workers, faculty, staff, all other employees, alumni, vendors, interns, volunteers, invitees, and visitors when they are on campus or participating in a SCU program or activity, whether or not the individuals as stated above are considered temporary, full-time, parttime, adjunct, or any other sub-designation. This includes students and employees and others participating in or attempting to participate in programs and activities and sponsored events that occur off campus. For students and employees, they are also within the scope in any other place for which SCU would assert jurisdiction or disciplinary authority under other policies, where applicable, or where SCU determines that off-campus conduct affects a substantial institutional interest, including access to educational programs or activities, safety and security, compliance with applicable law, and/or meeting the educational mission.

While the policies and procedures apply equally to all those identified above, the University may be more or less able to effectuate the procedures listed below based upon its jurisdiction over any specific person or type of employee.

Among other conduct, the Policy prohibits sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation.

C. Disclosure and resources

Complainants and Respondents have a wide range of options for care, support, and reporting in response to Prohibited Conduct. Third parties should contact the University's Title IX Coordinator.

The University encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report.

The University understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The University encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, the Office of Campus Safety, or any of the other listed resources.

While the University encourages victims of crime to seek assistance with the Office of Campus Safety and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, University employees will notify law enforcement when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and University Policy, the victim of a crime has the right to:

- Notify University and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the University in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

The University encourages students who have experienced, have knowledge of, or have witnessed Prohibited Conduct to promptly report the incident to the police or the University. Those reporting options are not mutually exclusive. A student may report Prohibited Conduct to the University, to the police, to both, or to neither.

If a person reports an incident of Prohibited Conduct to the University, there is no requirement that the Complainant pursue criminal prosecution or University discipline against a Respondent. The University recognizes that a Complainant's decision on how to proceed after a report is filed is a process that may unfold over time; thus, at the time a report is made to the University, a Complainant does not have to decide whether to request any particular course of action.

A Title IX Official or the police can assist with arranging an appointment to discuss options for pursuing an order of protection and other legal remedies. This is a legal order issued by a court and differs from a no contact directive, which is an administrative order of the University.

Southern California University of Health Sciences (SCU) considers all complaints seriously and will diligently strive to remedy the situation and ensure the safety of complainants while respecting the rights of respondents. SCU encourages those who have experienced or observed any form of sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, assault, or analogous behavior to report the incident promptly per the following methods:

a) Complainants should report the incident to the either the Title IX Administrator or Title IX Coordinator, reports can be made at any time and any Title IX official can provide assistance with making a report, including information on reporting to law enforcement and different reporting options;
b) Reports may be made through an online form located on the SCU Title IX Website: https://my.scuhs.edu/ICS/Departments/Campus_Safety/Title_IXSexual_Misconduct.jnz
c) If the complainant is an employee, they may also notify their immediate supervisor, but are not obligated to do so prior to bringing the matter to the University Title IX Personnel;
    i. If an employee feels that they have been subjected to conduct that violates this policy, they should immediately report the matter to SCU's Title IX Coordinator. If the employee is unable for any reason to contact this person, or if the employee has not received a satisfactory response within five (5) business days after reporting any incident that the employee perceives to be harassment, the employee should contact Title IX Hearing Officer. If the person toward whom the complaint is directed is one of the individuals indicated above, the employee should contact any higher-level manager in their reporting hierarchy.
    ii. Employees may also contact the Office of People and Culture if they are uncomfortable for any reason using the above procedure.

iii. Every report of perceived harassment will be fully investigated, and corrective action will be taken where appropriate. All complaints will be kept confidential to the extent possible, but confidentiality cannot be guaranteed.
iv. In addition, SCU will not allow any form of retaliation against individuals who report unwelcome conduct to management or who cooperate in the investigations of such reports in accordance with this policy.

Investigations under this policy shall be conducted in a manner that will protect, to the extent possible, the confidentiality of all parties. The University, however, cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the University's obligation to investigate meaningfully and, where warranted, take disciplinary action

D. Immediate needs following a sexual assault and related violence

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic/dating violence, the harmed person should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. A list of confidential on and off campus resources, including hospital and medical resources, and hotlines where trained and confidential advocates can provide immediate assistance, is included at the front of this Annual Security Report. Incidents of sexual violence are traumatizing, and impact may differ. It is crucial that a harmed person seek medical attention as soon as possible, to assess any injuries, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and any other medical harm. The sooner one seeks medical attention, the better medical professionals can address their needs.

Harmed persons have some time to consider whether to seek a criminal investigation, and that decision does not need to be made immediately. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist law enforcement personnel. If possible, place each item of clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in a separate paper bag or cardboard box and do not shower, bathe, douche, wash, or clean any part of your body, including brushing your teeth, until you have had a forensic medical exam. If possible, do not clean the area or move anything around where the assault has occurred, in case law enforcement and detectives need access to the area. Individuals are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, direct messages, social networking

pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, as such evidence may be useful to the University process and the criminal justice process. Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the harmed person's choice whether to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police.

E. Supportive measures

The University will provide all students and employees who report they are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus, with written information regarding supportive measures, non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Further, supportive measures are available regardless of whether the incident is reported to law enforcement. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's Education Program or Activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the education environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive Measures may include counseling and mental health, health, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, student financial aid, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, visa and immigration options, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

The University will maintain the confidentiality of accommodations or supportive measures provided to those who report these incidents, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the University to provide the supportive measures. Further, while the University will include statistics of certain crimes in Clery Act geography within its Annual Security Report and analyze violations for potential warnings, it will complete this publicly available recordkeeping without the inclusion of personally identifying information about harmed persons.

The following are examples of Supportive Measures:

Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. The purpose of Supportive Measures is to restore or preserve a party's access to SCU education programs or activities, including measures designed to protect the safety of the parties or the educational environment, or to provide support during the University's grievance Procedures or during an alternative resolution process. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Supportive measures may include:

a) Counseling;
b) Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments;
c) Modifications of work or class schedules or, if applicable, housing arrangements were controlled by SCU;
d) Campus escort services;
e) No-contact directives (which may be mutual or unilateral at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator); Changes in work or housing locations;
f) Leaves of absence;
g) Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus;
h) Training and education programs related to sex-based harassment; and
i) Other similar measures.

A party may challenge SCU's decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate supportive measures when such measures are applicable to them. An impartial employee will be designated to consider modification or reversal of SCU's decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate supportive measures. When the individual providing Supportive Measures is a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or other individual identified by the Title IX Coordinator to provide Supportive Measures, the Title IX Coordinator will be designated to consider the challenge regarding supportive measures. The impartial employee will typically respond to the challenge within five (5) Days.

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to implement or modify supportive measures. Violation of the parameters of supportive measures may violate other University Policies.

F. Timelines

Although the University strives to adhere to the timelines described in the Policy, in each case, the University may extend the time frames for good cause. Good cause may include, without limitation: the complexity of the allegations; the complexity of the disciplinary proceeding; the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct; the number of parties, witnesses, and the types of other evidence (e.g., forensic evidence) involved; the availability of the parties, advisors, witnesses, and evidence (e.g., forensic evidence); concurrent law enforcement activity; intervening University holidays, breaks, or other closures; the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities; and/or other unforeseen circumstances. In the event that the need arises to adjust, the timelines described in the Policy or those previously communicated to the Complainant and the Respondent for good cause, the University will notify the Complainant and the Respondent in writing of the reason for the delay and the expected adjustment in timelines.

G. How to file a complaint

Reporting Prohibited Conduct enables the University to provide Supportive Measures and information regarding the University's grievance process. If an incident is not reported to the University, then the University will not be able to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures or the grievance process with the Complainant. Complainants are not required to report Prohibited Conduct if they do not want the University to respond to the incident or assist with Supportive Measures. A Complainant may opt to report an incident of Prohibited Conduct but decline to disclose the identity of the Respondent; in that case, a Title IX Official will offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant, but the University's ability to investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the Respondent or take other remedial action will be limited.

H. Initial Response and Assessment by the Title IX Coordinator

Initial outreach to parties shall include, where relevant and appropriate:

- The University has received a report that the person may have experienced Sex Discrimination and/or Sex-based Harassment.
- A statement that retaliation for filing a complaint or participating in a complaint process, or both, under this section is prohibited.
- Counseling resources within the University or in the community as well as existing and available resources in health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available both within the University and in the community.
- The availability of Supportive Measures regardless of whether a complaint is filed and/or any resolution process is initiated.
- Where a crime may have occurred, notice that the person has the right, but not the obligation, to report the matter to law enforcement and the role of victim advocates in supporting those who reach out to law enforcement.
- The University's investigation procedures established pursuant to the requirements of this section and a copy of this Policy.
- Potential interim measures, such as no-contact directives, and academic schedule changes, where applicable.
- The importance of preserving evidence.
- A request for the person to meet with the Title IX coordinator or other designated employee to discuss options for responding to the report.
- The manner in which the University responds to reports of Sex Discrimination and/or Sex-based Harassment and a description of potential disciplinary consequences.
- The identification and location of known witnesses.
- The right to an advisor of choice as established in this Policy.

The University shall provide all parties with notice regarding appropriate counseling resources.

I. Disciplinary proceedings

The University has specific grievance procedures for addressing reports of Prohibited Conduct after the report to the Title IX Coordinator. The procedures the University uses are based on the nature of the allegations and the relationship of the Respondent to the University. The Procedures may be viewed in full in the Policy.

Within the Procedures there are multiple ways to resolve a complaint or report of sex discrimination. During the resolution of a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to implement reasonable supportive measures designed to assist all parties (Complainants and Respondents) and community members in maintaining access to and participation in SCU's educational programs, services and activities during the resolution of the complaint.

- Support-Based Resolution

  A support-based resolution is an option for a Complainant who does not wish SCU take any further steps to address their concern, and when the Title IX Coordinator determines that another form of resolution, or further action, is not required. Some types of support that may be appropriate include but are not limited to adjustments or changes to class schedules; moving from one residence hall room to another; adjusted deadlines for projects or assignments; adjustments to work schedule or arrangements; escorts to and around campus; and/or counseling.

- Agreement-Based Resolution

  Agreement-Based Resolution is an alternative where the parties each voluntarily agree to resolve the complaint in a way that does not include an investigation and does not include any finding of responsibility. Agreement-Based Resolution is a voluntary, structured interaction between or among affected parties that balances support and accountability. If

SCU offers Agreement-Based Resolution to the parties, and they voluntarily consent to engage in that process, the Title IX Coordinator must still take other prompt and effective steps as needed to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the education program or activity. Parties and the Title IX Coordinator may agree to pause or exit the investigation and decision-making resolution procedures to explore Agreement-Based Resolution.

- Formal Investigation and Decision-Marking Procedures

  The University maintains two Formal Procedures and selects which one to use based upon the nature of the violation, Sex Discrimination or Sex-Based Harassment.

The University is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The procedures will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to investigate and conduct a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Disciplinary proceedings relating to Prohibited Conduct will be conducted by persons who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants and Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

The University will provide the Complainant and Respondent with the same opportunities to have others present during any University disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

Each Party is entitled to be accompanied by one Advisor at the hearing. The role of the Advisor is to assist the party with understanding and navigating the proceedings. The Advisor may not advocate for, respond for, or otherwise speak on behalf of, a party during the hearing. In the event that a party does not appear for the Hearing, the Advisor for that party may not participate in the hearing or submit questions to be asked on behalf of the party.

Throughout the grievance process, investigators and decision makers will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and credibility determinations will not be based on a person’s status as a Complainant, Respondent, or

witness. Proceedings will include a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

All proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the University's policies and transparent to the parties; this includes timely notice of meetings at which the parties individually, or collectively, may be present; and provides timely and equal access for the Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

J. Outcome Notification

The University will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the University will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and the complaint is closed.

K. Standard of evidence

The University's Grievance Procedure set forth in this policy meets Title IX requirements and California state law and affords complainants a prompt and equitable resolution utilizing the preponderance of evidence standard (meaning it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct did or did not occur), while additionally upholding appropriate process as it relates to the respondent so as to protect the integrity of all party's rights.

L. Sanctions

Violation(s) of this Policy may result in the imposition of one or more of the remedies or sanctions listed below which are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's

education programs and/or activities. In certain limited situations, the Title IX Hearing Officer may impose a sanction but suspend or postpone its actual implementation.

Failure to comply with the sanction(s) imposed by the Title IX Officer may result in further disciplinary action, including but not limited to, a registration hold, placement on, or extension of, University probation, suspension, or permanent dismissal. Sanctions are based on general principles of fair treatment. While attempting to be consistent in its disciplinary decisions, the University also seeks to be fair and sensitive to the facts and circumstances of each individual case.

Factors considered when determining a sanction/responsive action may include:

1. The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation;
2. An individual's disciplinary history;
3. Previous grievances or allegations involving similar conduct;
4. The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the sex discrimination or retaliation;
5. The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of sex discrimination or retaliation;
6. The need to remedy the effects of the sex discrimination or retaliation on the victim and the campus community.

Student sanctions imposed are implemented when the decision is final (after an appeal, or, if there was no appeal, after the appeals period expires). Faculty found responsible for violating this Policy may be referred to the appropriate academic official for any other applicable processes.

The following are the potential sanctions that may be imposed:

a) Warning: Oral or written notice to the individual that the individual is violating or has violated the University's Title IX Policy and that continuation or repetition of misconduct may result in a more severe sanction.
b) University Probation: A status which indicates that an individual's relationship with the University is tenuous. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the individual is found in violation

of the University's Title IX Policy or other policy violations. Probation may also result in the loss of privileges, depending on the policies of various University departments and organizations.

c) Loss of Privileges: Such loss may include, but is not limited to, financial assistance, eligibility to represent the University officially, or use of specific University facilities or services.

d) Restitution: Compensation for loss, damage or injury. Failure to pay such charges may result in additional sanctions (including, but not limited to, denial of re-enrollment or refusal to release official transcripts and records).

e) Educational Sanctions: Reading/writing assignment, drug or alcohol assessment/treatment, seminar attendance, or other discretionary sanctions as deemed appropriate.

f) Suspension: Temporary separation of the individual from the University for a definite period of time, after which the individual (if a student) is eligible to return without reapplying through the office of admissions. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

g) Expulsion: The individual is permanently separated from the University with a notation of the reason(s) for the termination in their file. No refunds are made, and the individual will suffer the academic consequences of their actions.

h) Termination: The individual's employment with the University is permanently severed with a notation of the reason(s) for the termination placed in their file. No opportunity for reemployment will be afforded. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

14. Sex Offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education. The University does not operate a POST accredited police department and does not maintain a sex offender

registry. This information is available at the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Norwalk Station, 12335 Civic Center Drive Norwalk, CA 90650 (562) 863-8711.

Additionally, individuals can access the California Sex Offender Registe at:

https://oag.ca.gov/sex-offender-reg

Further, individuals can access the United States Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website at http://www.nsopw.gov/

15. Missing Student Notification Procedures

Federal regulations require institutions with on-campus housing facilities to provide statements of policy and procedure concerning missing student notifications. At this time, the University does not provide such facilities. Should the University experience an issue concerning a missing student, the Campus Safety department will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.

16. Fire Safety Log, Fire Safety Statistics, & Annual Fire Report

Federal regulations require the reporting of fires that have occurred in on campus student housing; SCU has no on campus student housing at this time; however, incident reports of on-campus fires are kept in the Campus Safety office.

17. Definitions

Federal Clery Act Crimes

a) Primary Crimes

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape

The 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.

Fondling

The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a

person or persons by force or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Motor vehicle theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

Arson

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

b) Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

Liquor law violations

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug abuse violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Weapon law violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

c) Offense Definitions Relating to Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses defined above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and

destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

Larceny-Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple assault

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

Intimidation

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

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

d) Violence Against Women Act Crimes

Domestic violence.

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
5. By any other person against whom an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating violence.

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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

Stalking

1. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
    a. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
    b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

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

e) California Legal Definitions

While the response policy as well as the statistics reported in this Annual Security Report rely on the federal definitions included above, pursuant to the requirements of the Clery Act, below please find California State definitions for crimes that are comparable to the Violence Against Women Act crimes of the Clery Act. In addition, consent is defined in California State law and included below.

Sexual Assault:

Rape, California Penal Code § 261

Rape is defined as sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator under the following circumstances:

a) Against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
b) Where the victim is unable to consent due to intoxication, unconsciousness, or mental incapacity.
c) Where the victim is under 18 years of age.

Sexual Conduct with a Minor California, Penal Code § 261.5

This section addresses unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18, who is not the spouse of the perpetrator. It is charged as a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the circumstances.

Spousal Rape, California Penal Code § 262

Rape of a spouse is defined as sexual intercourse accomplished against the will of the spouse under any of the following circumstances:

a) By means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
b) Where the spouse is unable to consent due to intoxication, unconsciousness, or mental incapacity.

Consent, California Penal Code § 262 Law "consent" means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

Sodomy, California Penal Code § 286

Sodomy is defined as sexual intercourse via the anus. It is considered a felony if:

a) It is committed against the will of the person by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

Penetration with a Foreign Object, California Penal Code § 289

Any person who commits a sexual act upon another person by means of a foreign object, or any part of the body, against the will of the person is guilty of a felony. This includes any

penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal openings.

Oral Copulation, California Penal Code § 287

Oral copulation is defined as the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

Sexual Battery, California Penal Code § 243.4

Sexual battery is defined as the unlawful and intentional touching of an intimate part of another person, against the will of the person touched, for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse. This includes touching through clothing.

Sexual Coercion California Penal Code Sections §§ 518-519

Define extortion and coercion methods that can be applied in cases of sexual offenses, where a person is compelled to engage in sexual acts through threats or unlawful coercion.

Incest, California Penal Code §285

Definition: Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other in a way that prohibits such conduct by law. This includes relationships such as siblings, parent and child, grandparent and grandchild, and other close relatives.

Domestic Violence:

Domestic Violence, California Penal Code § 13700

a) "Domestic violence" is abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or someone with whom the abuser has or has had a dating or engagement relationship.
b) "Abuse" means:
    1. Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury;
    2. Sexual assault;
    3. Placing a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another;
    4. Engaging in behavior that has been established as controlling or abusive and has resulted in emotional distress to the victim.

Dating Violence:

Dating violence is not specifically defined under California State law, but certain intimate relationships are covered under the definitions within domestic violence as stated in California Penal Code Section 13700 and related legislation including the California Family Code, which recognizes domestic violence abuse in dating relationships.

Stalking:

Stalking, California Penal Code § 646.9 - Stalking

a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking.
b) For the purposes of this section:
    1. "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and ability to carry it out, which would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her immediate family.

2. "Immediate family" means a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, or other persons living in the household.

f) Arizona Legal Definitions

A .R .S . § 13-1406: Sexual assault. A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without the consent of each person.

A .R .S . § 13-1401: "Without consent" includes any of the following:

• The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property.

• The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another. • The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act.

• The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe the person is the victim's spouse.

A .R .S . § 13-3601: Domestic violence A crime of violence or criminal damage, if any of the following apply:

1. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household.

2. The victim and defendant have a child in common.

3. The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party.

4. The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law or sister-in-law.

5. The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.

[Dating violence] The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship:

(a) The type of relationship.

(b) The length of the relationship.

(c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant.

(d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.

A .R .S . § 13-2923: Stalking. A person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to:

1. Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either:

a. The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed.

b. Anyone of the following will be physically injured: i. ii. iii. The victim. The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock. A person who whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship. iv. A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.

c. Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following:

The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock. A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship. A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.

d. This section does not apply to an interactive computer service, as defined in 47 United States Code section 230(f)(2), or to an information service or telecommunications service, as defined in 47 United States Code section 153, for content that is provided by another person.

e. Stalking under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is a class 5 felony. Stalking under subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is a class 3 felony.

f. For the purposes of this section: i. ii. iii. "Course of conduct:"

1. Means directly or indirectly, in person or through one or more third persons or by any other means, to do any of the following:

2. Maintain visual or physical proximity to a specific person or direct verbal, written or other threats, whether expressed or implied, to a specific person on two or more occasions over a period of time, however short.

3. Use of electronic, digital or global positioning system device to surveil a specific person or a specific person's internet or wireless activity continuously for 12 hours or more or on two or more occasions over a period of time, however short, without authorization.

4. Communicate, or cause to be communicated, on more than one occasion words, images or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication that is directed at a specific person without authorization and a legitimate purpose.

Does not include constitutionally protected activity or other activity authorized by law, the other person, the other person's authorized representative or if the other person is a minor, the minor's parent of guardian.

"Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not have to, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Federal Drug Crime Definitions

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, Below)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

Penalty:

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances **OR** **Any Amount of Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid** **OR** **Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram**	**First Offense:** Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	**First Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	**First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. **Second Offense**: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	**First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	**First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual. **Second Offense**: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.

Summary of Federal Marijuana Law

Substance/Schedule	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000,	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual,

Substance/Schedule	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
		$1 million if other than an individual.	$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.

18. Disclosure of Crime Statistics – Whittier Campus

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
Offense	**Year**	**Geographic Location**		
		On Campus Property	**Non Campus Property†**	**Public Property‡**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
	2024	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Reporting Table				
Offense	**Year**	**Geographic Location**		
		On Campus Property	**Non Campus Property†**	**Public Property‡**
Stalking	2022	2	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0

Arrest and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table				
Offense	**Year**	**Geographic Location**		
		On Campus Property	**Non Campus Property†**	**Public Property‡**
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0

Arrest and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table				
	2024	0	0	0

Phoenix-Metro Learning Center

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
Offense	**Year**	**Geographic Location**		
		On Campus Property	**Non Campus Property†**	**Public Property‡**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table				
	2024	0	0	0

Changes to the Clery Act, beginning with the 2014 reporting year, replaced the reporting requirements for "Sex Offenses – Forcible" with the more clear categories of "Rape" & "Fondling." Additionally, changes to the Clery Act, beginning with the 2014 reporting year, replaced the reporting requirements for "Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible" with the more clear categories of "Incest" & "Statutory Rape."

† *See "Non Campus Property/Buildings" section below for the University's statement concerning Non Campus Property for the purposes of this report.*

‡ *See "Public Property" below for an explanation and image to better understand what is considered "public property" under the Clery Act.*

These tables include statistics provided to the University by designated Campus Security Authorities as well as those provided upon request (sent annually) to local law enforcement that has jurisdiction over University Clery Act geography.

A. Hate Crimes

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 based on: race, religion, disability, ethnicity, ethnic origin, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity at Southern California University of Health Sciences Clery geography.

B. Unfounded Crimes

Changes to the Clery Act per the VAWA Final Regulations now allow institutions the opportunity to remove reports of crimes that have been "unfounded" by law enforcement officials. In order for a crime to be classified as "unfounded" a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer must make a formal determination that the crime in question is false or baseless.

Additionally, an incident may be labeled "unfounded" only after a full investigation, but not, for example, when the victim refuses to cooperate with prosecution. The University must annually report in the ASR the number of crimes that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from their crime statistics.

There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

C. Non-Campus Property/Buildings

SCU does not own or control any portion of the facilities at partner institutions where students may complete externships or clinical rotations, with the exception being our University Health System office located at (14642 Newport Ave Ste 330 Tustin, CA). Students are encouraged to contact the partner institution for more information regarding incidents that occur at those facilities.

D. On-Campus Property

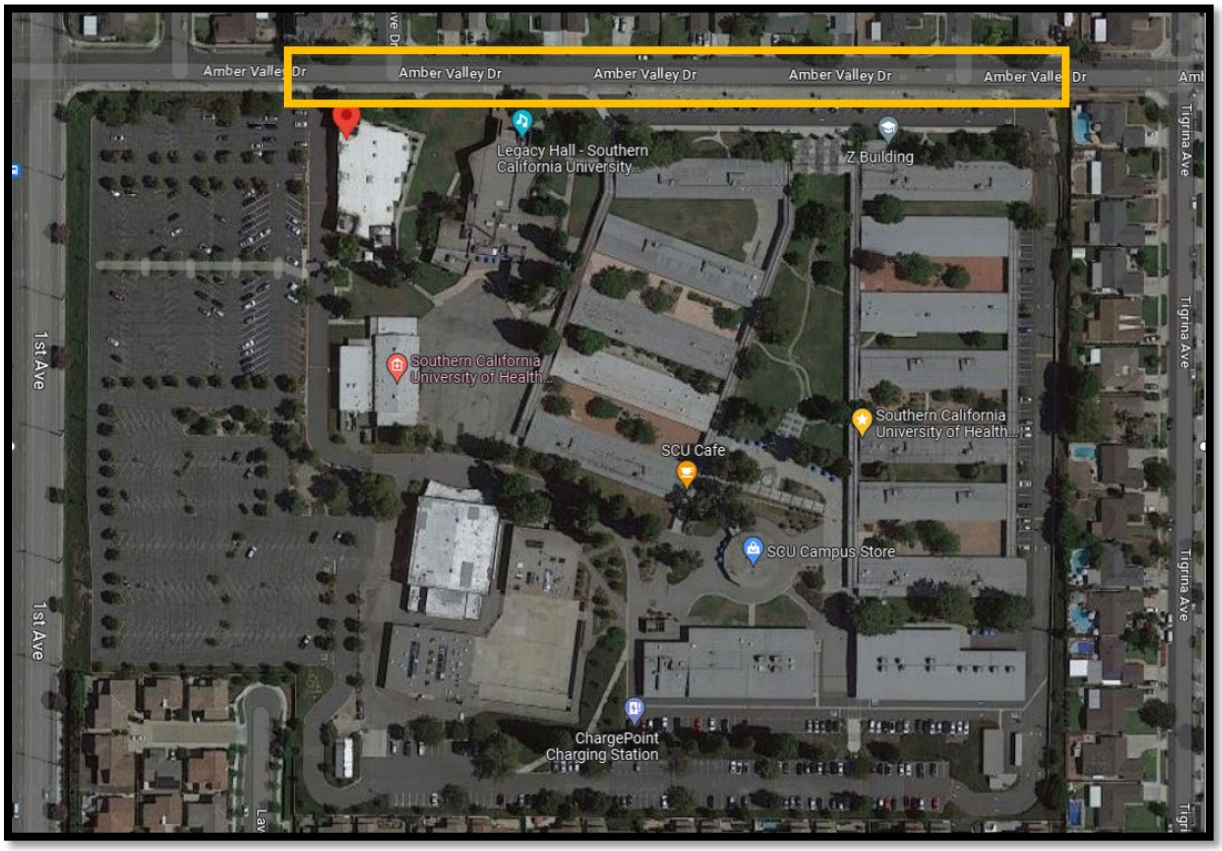
For the Whittier Campus (Main Campus), the "On Campus property" of SCUHS includes all property located at 16200 Amber Valley Drive, Whittier, CA 90604. The University is south of Amber Valley Drive and east of First Ave.

For the Phoenix-Metro Learning Center, the "on campus property" of SCUHS includes a portion of the 2nd floor of 2164 E. Broadway Rd, Tempe, AZ, 85282. This building is part of the campus of Sonoran University.

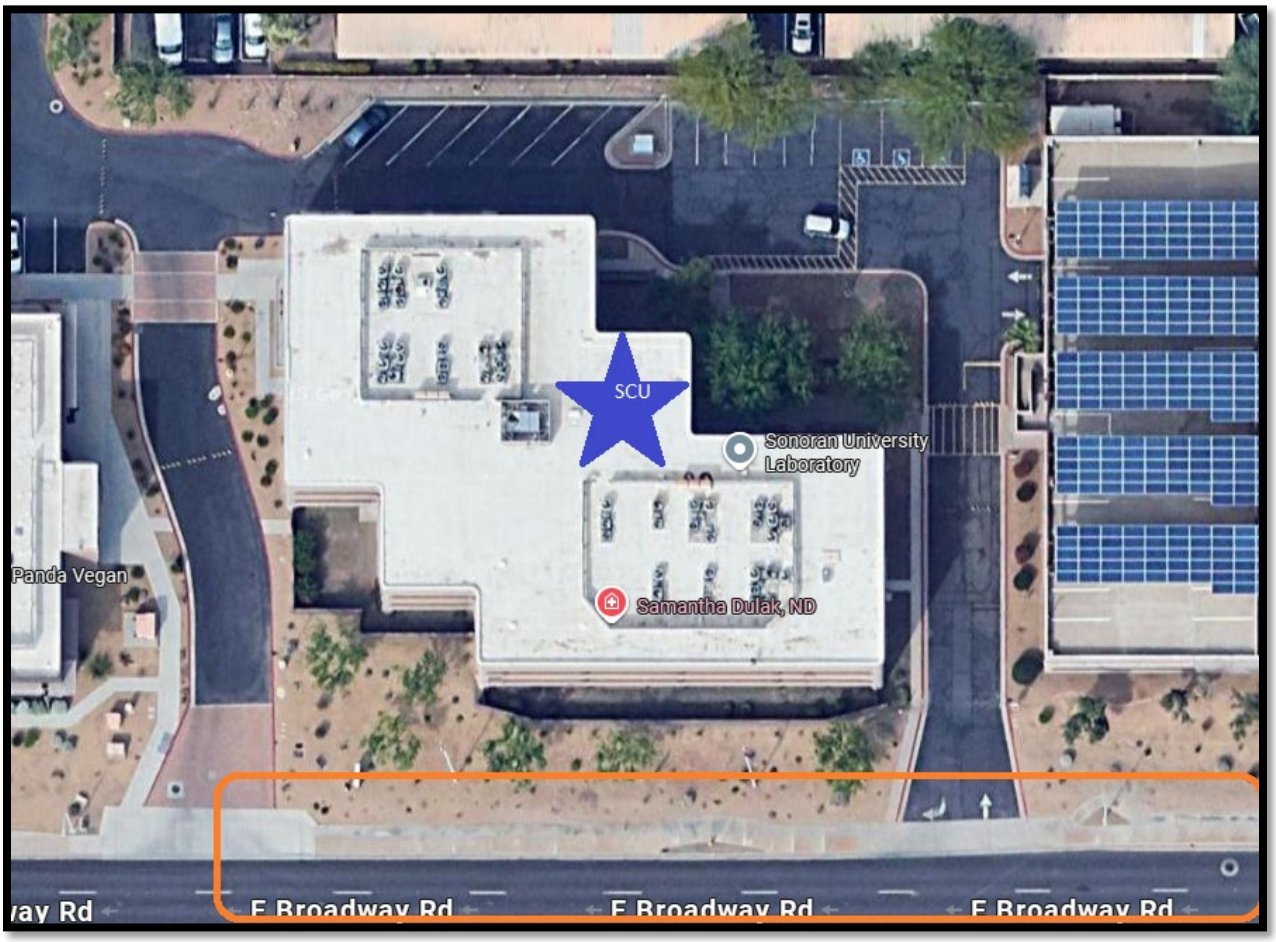
E. Public Property

For purposes of Clery Act reporting, SCU's Whittier Campus public property that is adjacent to and accessible from the campus consists only of the area designated in yellow featured in the image below. This would include the sidewalks that make up the north and south side of Amber Valley Drive (including that in front of neighboring houses) that does not feature a fence.

For purposes of this report, the private residences adjacent to and in front of the University are not to be included as they are not considered public property under Clery Act regulations.



For purposes of Clery Act reporting, SCU's Phoenix-Metro Learning Center public property is south of the building and the parking garage to "East Broadway Road".


SCU
Sonoran University Laboratory
Samantha Dulak, ND
Panda Vegan
E Broadway Rd
E Broadway Rd
E Broadway Rd