



SOUTHERN STATES UNIVERSITY

Campus Security Policy

School policies on alcohol and drugs are seen in every area of the campus. Some of the most common policies are found in various departments of the school such as the Office of the Dean of Students and the Financial Aid Office. Several Policies are listed below:

Federally Mandated Policy:

Distribution:

The Federally Mandated Policy about alcohol and other drugs is distributed annually to each staff member and student.

For Year 2015,

- The Alcohol and Drug Free Campus Policy was distributed to all faculty, staff, current and prospective students.
- The Policy was also placed on the School Website and may be viewed by all.

Alcohol-and Drug-Free Campus Workplace Policy Summary:

The school is committed to provide students, faculty, staff and visitors with a safe and healthful campus and workplace. The school recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these conditions. The School recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace and campus safety and undermine the school's ability to fulfill its mission. Therefore an Alcohol-and Drug-Free Campus/workplace Policy has been developed. Compliance with this policy is considered a condition of employment and attendance at the University. All employees and students are notified of this policy by hard copy.

Student Use of Alcoholic Beverages:

All students are responsible for complying with State law regarding the use of alcohol

- The age in most states is 21 to be in possession of alcoholic beverages
- Persons 21 or over may not make alcoholic beverages available to minors
- Misrepresentation of age for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages is a violation of state law.

Education:

Many departments on campus are involved in educating students about alcohol and other drugs. In particular, at Orientation drug and alcohol abuse are discussed and information disseminated.

Enforcement:

The Chancellor enforces policies and laws regarding alcohol and other drug use. Students and staff are referred to various agencies to receive help with drug or alcohol problems.

Summary:

The committee conducted a comprehensive study of the alcohol and drug policy for the previous two years. The school is in compliance with the Drug Free Schools regulations, has an effective policy, consistently enforces standards of behavior and distributed the policy in writing to our students.

The school has developed a comprehensive approach to address alcohol and other drug issues on campus. We will continue to develop, evaluate, assess and pursue the best practices for the school to create a safe and healthy environment for our students.

Medical & Recreational Marijuana:

When it comes to medical marijuana, colleges are left to choose between the right of the patient and compliance with federal law.

Any institution that receives federal funding must prohibit possession and use of marijuana.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Information

The school is committed to protecting the safety, health and well-being of its employees and students and recognizing that abuse of alcohol and other drugs compromises this dedication. This drug policy is designed to assist staff and students to benefit from an alcohol/drug free lifestyle.

A school that participates in the FSA programs must provide drug and alcohol- prevention information to its students, faculty, and employees each year.

In addition, a school that participates in the Campus-Based programs must have a drug-free awareness program for its employees that include a notice to its employees of unlawful activities and the actions the school will take against an employee who violates these prohibitions.

Information that Must Be Included in Drug Prevention Materials for Students:

- Information on preventing drug and alcohol abuse;
- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the school's property, or as part of the school's activities;
- A description of the sanctions under local, state, and federal law for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs available to students and employees;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A clear statement that the school will impose sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct (consistent with local, state, and federal law) and a description of these sanctions, up to and including expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution.

****Information from the 2008-2009 FSA Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 85****

Helpful Websites:

http://www.brainsource.com/brain_on_drugs.htm

<http://www.nida.nih.gov>

DRUG FREE CAMPUS GUIDELINES

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the school has set forth in this guide the legal penalties under Federal law for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as the range of school sanctions that can be imposed for violation of the school's policies regarding substance abuse. Both students and employees should read this carefully.

Policy:

The United States Department of Education has issued regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the "Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989" (Public law 101-226). The school will distribute annually to each student and employee information regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school property.

Standards of Conduct:

The school is committed to a campus free of illegal drug use, misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, underage drinking and alcohol abuse. The school has no tolerance for illegal activity or any other harmful conduct influenced by drugs or alcohol. Unlawful possession as well as the distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol is prohibited on school property or as part of its activities. The school will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will apply appropriate internal disciplinary processes should a student or an employee violate criminal statutes with regard to illegal drugs or possession or sale of alcohol.

The following shows the Federal penalties:

Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture	Death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual	400 gms or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual.	1 kg or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual.	50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	
PENALTIES				
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual		
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs	Second Offense: Not more 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual		

All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	Second Offense: Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	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 that 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 If an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not less than 20 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years If death or serous injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not more than 20 years If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not more than 30 years If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not more than 5 years Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not more than 10 years Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish	110 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

Health Risks

The following briefly summarizes health risks and symptoms associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. It is important to note that individuals experience alcohol and drugs in different ways based on physical tolerance, body size and gender, and on a variety of other physical and psychological factors.

Alcohol:

Alcohol consumption causes a number of changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasingly the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than others of developing alcohol related problems.

Cigarettes and other Nicotine Products:

In 1989, the U.S. Surgeon General issued a report that concluded that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, such as cigars, pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco, are addictive and that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction. In addition, the report determined that smoking was a major cause of stroke and the third leading cause of death in the United States. Nicotine is both a stimulant and a sedative to the central nervous system. Nicotine is absorbed readily from tobacco smoke in the lungs, and it does not matter whether the tobacco smoke is from cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, Nicotine also is absorbed readily when tobacco is chewed.

In addition to nicotine, cigarette smoke is primarily composed of a dozen gases (mainly carbon monoxide) and tar. The tar in a cigarette, which varies from about 15 mg for a regular cigarette to 7 mg in a low-tar cigarette, exposes the user to a high expectancy rate of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in the smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children and sudden infant death.

Prescription Medications:

Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed in the treatment of pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures and irregular heartbeat.

Marijuana:

Marijuana use can lead to a number of long term and short term physical and psychological effects. Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in the heart rate, impairs short term memory and comprehension and motivation can be altered.

Cocaine and Crack:

Health risks may include changes in body temperature and blood pressure as well as heart and breathing rates. Even small amounts may cause the body to exceed its own limits, sometimes resulting in death. Snorting cocaine may severely damage nasal tissue and the septum. Smoking cocaine may damage the lungs. Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a crash, a runny or bleeding nose, and depression. Other symptoms of cocaine use may include nausea, vomiting, insomnia, tremors, and convulsions. Chronic users may become paranoid and/or experience hallucinations.

Barbiturates:

In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respirator depression, coma and even death. A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, or inattentive, or have slowed reactions.

Amphetamines:

Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or other stimulants can cause increased heart rate and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever, heart failure and death. An individual using amphetamines might begin to lose weight, have the sweats, and appear restless, anxious, moody, and unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Hallucinogens:

PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood

pressure and tremors. Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive, or violent. Sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic, and may report perceptual distortions. Flashbacks may occur.

Steroids (anabolic):

Anabolic steroids are human-made substances related to male sex hormones. Some athletes abuse anabolic steroids to enhance performance. Abuse of anabolic steroids can lead to serious health problems, some of which are irreversible. Short term side effects include depression, hallucinations, paranoia, severe mood swings and aggressive behavior. Major side effects also can include liver tumors and cancer, jaundice, high blood pressure, kidney tumors, severe acne and trembling. In males side effects may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, side effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes and deepened voice. In teenagers, growth may be halted prematurely and permanently.

Narcotics:

Because narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in the contraction of many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, and coma and may result in death. Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils, and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin, needle or “track” marks on the arms and legs, nodding, lack of sex drive and appetite, sweating, cramps and nausea when withdrawing from the drug.

Treatment:

Medication and behavioral therapy, alone or in combination, are aspects of an overall therapeutic process that often begins with detoxification, followed by treatment and relapse prevention. Easing withdrawal symptoms can be important in the initiation of treatment; preventing relapse is necessary for maintaining its effects. And sometimes, as with other chronic conditions, episodes of relapse may require a return to prior treatment components. A continuum of care that includes a customized treatment regimen, addressing all aspects of an individual’s life including medical and mental health services, and follow-up options (e.g. community or family based recovery support systems) can be crucial to a person’s success in achieving and maintaining a drug-free lifestyle.

Hotline Numbers:

National Drug and Alcohol Treatment referral Services: 800-662-4357

School Disciplinary Sanctions:

It is the school policy to discourage all violations of Federal, State or local laws by any member of the school community. In addition to possible prosecution and punishment by civil authorities, a student or employee violating any law may be subject to sanctions imposed by the school.

Students:

Sanctions against students include, but are not limited to, disciplinary expulsion, suspension, and/or probation. When appropriate, school sanctions may be entered into permanent records. Parents of dependent students will be notified of pending charges or subsequent decisions.

Faculty:

Faculty who violate the school's standards of conduct are subject to disciplinary action including reprimand, suspension, or dismissal.

Other Employees:

The school may impose sanctions against any employee who violates Federal, State or local laws, or the standards of school conduct. Depending on the nature and severity of the violation, these sanctions can range from warnings and/or mandatory referral for drug or alcohol rehabilitation to outright termination of employment.

SSU attempts to provide students and employees with a safe and secure environment in which to study and work. The school is open during posted hours of operation, which are stated in the school catalog. School facilities are locked during times the school is not open. SSU has no residence halls or student housing.

SSU maintains a campus security and crime prevention policy that conforms to the best practices possible. To be successful, these programs must embody the proper attitudes towards personal safety and crime prevention, on the part of both students and staff. It also requires cooperation in all safety and security related matters between student and teacher, teacher and administrator, and also between each student and his/her fellow students. Only through such a cooperative effort can a campus security and crime prevention program be established and preserved for the entire campus community.

The following campus safety measures are in place:

- Locking front door with video intercom secured access
- Security cameras recording 24/7
- Locking doors to office & back staff areas
- Locking doors to freight entrance and stairwell
- Fire extinguishers as per CA fire code
- Means of egress and exit signs posted as per CA fire code
- Incident reports are in place to assure timely and appropriate care is provided for any injuries

As part of student orientation, SSU also provides a description of school policies and procedures as well as outside resources available for students to inform them about campus security and crime prevention.

Security Policies and Crime Reporting Procedures

It is the policy of SSU that students and employees shall report any and all safety hazards, crimes, loss of property, significant illness, or injury to a school director. Proper reporting facilitates the apprehension of criminals and assists in making the entire campus safe. All school directors are mandated to investigate incidents and to coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to apprehend those who violate these regulations or commit crimes on campus. When necessary, SSU will press charges against criminal violators.

SSU's Chancellor, John Tucker maintains a crime log in the school administrative offices. The crime log records criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Campus Security Authorities. To view the log, please stop by his office, contact him by phone 619-298-1829.

In terms of reporting crimes, SSU utilizes a spreadsheet that is maintained by the School's Campus Security Authority (CSA). All crime reporting is kept in a password protected, secure document data base. Records include, but are not limited to, copies of crime reports; records for arrests and referrals for disciplinary action; timely warning and emergency notification reports; documentation, such as letters to and from local police having to do with Clery Act compliance; letters to and from local authorities; correspondence with the Dept of Ed regarding Clery Act compliance and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); and copies of notices to students and employees about the availability of the annual security report. All documentation is dated and easily retrievable.

Please refer to the following table regarding SSU's crime reporting procedures and emergency notification and evacuation procedures:

Policy or Procedure	Response Time Frame
<p>Emergency notification and evacuation procedures for alerting the campus community about significant emergencies or dangerous situations. These policies and procedures are disclosed in SSU's annual security report.</p>	<p>SSU will use emergency notification procedures whenever there is an <i>immediate threat</i> to the health or safety of students or employees on campus.</p>
<p>Issue timely warnings to alert the campus community about crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to safety. These policies and procedures are disclosed in SSU's annual security report.</p>	<p>SSU will issue a warning whenever there is a threat that a crime is ongoing or may be repeated.</p>

<p>Collect crime reports from campus security authorities within the institution.</p>	<p>SSU will identify local school authorities (CSA's) at the beginning of the calendar year who will collect crime reports on an ongoing basis.</p>
<p>Request crime statistics from local law enforcement in SSU's local jurisdiction</p>	<p>SSU will make a request annually with the CA police department.</p>
<p>Publish an annual security report containing campus security policy disclosures and crime statistics for the previous three years.</p>	<p>SSU will publish and distribute their report or provide a notice of its availability annually by Oct. 1.</p>

Campus Security Authority

SSU does not employ campus peace officers or contractual security officers. As such, school employees do not have powers of arrest and will call 911 in the event of a crime or other situation that warrants police intervention. Because SSU does not have a campus police department or security office, it does not keep a daily crime log.

Campus Security Authority (CSA) officials are defined as school official(s) who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to student discipline and campus judicial proceedings or who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. At SSU, the Campus Security Authority officials are:

- (I) Chancellor
- (II) Compliance Officer

The function of the campus security authorities are to collect and report allegations of Clery Act crimes that they conclude were made in good faith. CSA's are not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place and do not have the authority to apprehend any alleged perpetrator of a crime.

Policies for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

SSU's yearly crime statistics are compiled on a calendar year basis and in accordance with the definitions of crime provided by the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) systems. For sex offenses only, SSU uses definitions from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the UCR. Hate crimes are classified according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection.

On an annual basis, SSU will gather these statistics and report crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the SSU campus. SSU prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). Nothing in the law shall be construed to permit SSU to retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to the implementation of the Clery Act.

Personal Safety and Crime Prevention Tips

While SSU attempts to provide a safe and secure environment, students, faculty, staff and visitors are ultimately responsible for their own safety. As SSU becomes aware of relevant programs that address responsible practices and procedures that enhance personal safety, this information will be added to this policy or kept on file in SSU's administrative offices. If requested, such information may be obtained from a school director. As well, information about Personal Safety and Crime Prevention Tips will be handed out at new student orientations.

Please see the following safety and crime prevention tips:

1. Reduce or eliminate opportunities that may make you a target.
2. Increase awareness in places you are most comfortable.
3. Trust your instincts regardless of feeling embarrassed.
4. Prepare your schedule daily with safety in mind.

Purse/Wallet Safety

- Students should carry purses, portfolios or briefcases in a manner that will allow you to let go. Straps placed across your shoulder, around your neck or wrapped around your waist have caused injuries because women could not free themselves during a purse snatch.
- Always be aware of your surroundings and carry your pocketbook clasp toward you, close to your body, tucked in the bend of your elbow as if it were a football. If there is a long strap, wrap it around the bag.
- If someone attempts to snatch your pocket book, let go of it, especially if there is a weapon involved. When dining out, the only place for your purse should be your lap. The back of a chair is an easy target for a thief. Never carry a wallet in a rear pocket; use a front trouser or an inside coat pocket.
- Be particularly aware of your purse/wallet in crowded situations, such as rush-hour trains and buses. If you are jostled in a crowd, be aware that a pickpocket might be responsible. Beware of arguments or commotions designed to distract you while your pocket or purse is being picked.

- Minimize the amount of money, credit cards and valuables you carry by only taking items that are necessary for the day. Divide money between your purse/wallet and pockets. Carry your keys on your person separate from your identification

Walking - Be Street Smart

- Use well-populated and well-lit streets. If you suspect you are being followed, stay away from deserted blocks and head for an area where there are people or to the nearest open store. If you are driven home, ask the driver to wait until you are safely inside. Should a motorist bother you while you are walking, reverse your direction. If you are still followed, seek a safe location and yell for help, if possible.

Elevator

- When waiting for an elevator, leave the lobby/hallway if someone makes you feel uncomfortable.
Check the elevator's mirror before entering. Stand between the control panel and door when in the elevator. Exit the elevator if someone enters that makes you feel uneasy. If you feel the need to give an excuse, you can say, "Oh, I forgot my mail." If accosted, press as many buttons as possible to try and get the elevator to stop at the next floor.

Trolley and Bus

- Use only entrances marked by a green indicator, where there is a clerk present 24 hours a day. Have your money or Metro Card available. Use designated waiting areas during off-peak hours. Ride in the conductor's car during off-peak hours. Sit in the center of the car, away from the door, to avoid a purse or chain snatch.
- Cover jewelry; turn stone rings toward the palm side of your hand. Stay awake and aware and exit with the crowd. Wait and walk close to the wall. Wait for the bus on the sidewalk away from the curb. Sit near the front of the bus. Be aware of your wallet/purse to avoid a pickpocket.

ATM

- Be aware of suspicious people near the entrance. Use well-lit, well-populated ATM's. Avoid ATM's that have unlocked doors or are directly out on the street. Block a bystander's view when doing your transaction. Use mirrors, positioned at the ATM, to see behind you. Put your money away and take your card and receipt before exiting an ATM. Your card is exclusively for your entry only. Make sure the door closes behind you.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA)

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4), which, among other provisions, amended section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), otherwise known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Clery Act requires institutions like SSU to comply with certain campus safety- and security-related requirements as a condition of participating in the Federal student financial aid programs authorized by Title IV of the HEA. Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports (ASRs).

The changes made to the Clery Act by VAWA did not affect in any way Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 (Title IX), its implementing regulations or associated guidance issued by the Department's Office for Civil Rights (OCR). Nothing in the Clery Act, as amended by VAWA, alters or changes an institution's obligations or duties under title IX as interpreted by OCR.

In compliance to VAWA, SSU's Campus Security and Crime Prevention Policy includes procedures to follow once an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been reported, including a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report.

This policy also includes information about a victim's options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, and/or transportation situations if requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus authorities or local law enforcement.

Below is a list of the major changes that have been made to the Clery Act regulations and information regarding the 2015 Campus Safety and Security Survey, used to report Campus crime statistics to the Department:

Summary of the Major Changes to the Clery Act Regulations:

- Require institution to collect and report information regarding incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, Sexual assault, and stalking that occur on an institution's Clery Geography and are reported to a Campus Security Authority or to local law enforcement agencies;
- Require institutions to disclose statistics of such incidents in their Annual Security Reports (ASRs) and the Campus Safety and Security Survey to maintain credible documentation that substantiates the institution's crime statistics.
- Require institutions to have policies and procedures for victims or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the institution's crime statistics.
- Clarify the very limited circumstances in which an institution may remove reports of crimes that have been "unfounded" by law enforcement officials and require institutions to report

to the Department and disclose in the ASR the number of crimes that were “unfounded” and subsequently withhold from their crime statistics.

- Revise the definition of “rape” to reflect the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) updated definition in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Summary Reporting System, which encompasses the categories of rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object that are used the UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System;
- Revise the categories of bias for the purposes of Clery Act hate crime reporting to add gender identity and to separate ethnicity and national origin into different categories;
- Require institutions to provide information on culturally relevant, inclusive prevention awareness programs to incoming students and new employees, as well as describe these programs in their ASRs. These programs must include: a statement that the institution prohibits the crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; the definitions of these terms in the applicable jurisdiction; the definition of “consent,” in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction; a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention; information on risk reduction; and information on the institution’s policies and procedures after a sex offense occurs;
- Require institution to provide and describe in their ASRs, ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees. These campaigns must include the same information as the institution’s primary prevention and awareness program;
- Define the terms “awareness programs,” “bystander intervention,” “ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns,” “primary prevention programs,” and “risk reduction”;
- Require institutions to describe each type of disciplinary proceedings used by the institution in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; the steps, anticipated timelines, and decision-making process for each type of disciplinary proceeding; how to file a disciplinary complaint; how the institution determines which type of proceeding to use based on the circumstances of an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and the standard of evidence that will be used during the disciplinary proceeding;
- Require institutions to list all of the possible sanctions that the institution may impose following the results of any institutional disciplinary proceedings for an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- Require institutions to describe the range of protective measures that the institution may offer following an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- Require institutions to provide students or employees who report being victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking with a written explanation of their rights and options, regardless of whether the offense occurred on campus, including written notification of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community, and the availability of changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, or protective measures regardless of whether the victim reports to law enforcement.
- Require institutions to provide for a prompt, fair, an impartial disciplinary proceeding in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking in which: (1) officials are appropriately trained and do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused; (2) the accuser and the accused have equal opportunities

to have others present, including an advisor of their choice; (3) the accuser and the accused receive simultaneous notification, in writing, of the result of the proceedings and any available appeal procedures; (4) the proceeding is completed in a reasonably prompt time frame; (5) the accuser and the accused are given timely notice of meetings at which one or the other or both may be present; and (6) the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials are given timely and equal access to information that will be used during information and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

- Define the terms “proceeding” and “result”; and
- Specify that compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act, commonly known as FERPA (1974).

Missing Student Notification Policy

There are no campus housing facilities at SSU so a missing student notification policy is not mandated. When a student is absent 5 days in a row, the student’s home is called and messages are left to have the student get in touch with SSU to indicate a reason for absence. The missing student’s emergency contact are also contacted by phone. This policy is separate from SSU’s academic attendance policies.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan

SSU maintains an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan. SSU may also test emergency response and evacuation procedures periodically through drills or exercises. To obtain a copy of SSU’s Emergency Response and Evacuation plan, please contact a school director.

Disciplinary Proceedings

SSU does not tolerate violence or other threatening conduct against any members of SSU community. This includes criminal acts against persons or property, as well as harassment based on sex, gender, race, ethnicity, or disability. SSU will impose strict disciplinary actions and appropriately involve law enforcement officials should any acts of violence or threatening conduct occur on school facilities or at school- sponsored events. This includes acts of violence against women.

SSU will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by SSU against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, SSU will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim’s next of kin, if so requested.

Voluntary Crime Reporting

If anyone is aware that a crime is being, or has been committed on SSU campus or at a school-sponsored/related event off-campus, the crime should be reported as soon as possible to SSU Administration as well as the local law enforcement. If the crime has occurred during non-business hours and SSU’s office cannot be reached, local law enforcement can be contacted

immediately and it should be reported directly to SSU as soon as possible the next business day. Immediate notification should be made to the following: John Tucker; Chancellor.

Upon notification, the Chancellor will work with local law enforcement, as appropriate, when a crime is reported. Crimes reported to the school are included in the annual campus crime statistics. In addition, the school will request crime information CA police or other local law enforcement agencies that may have not been reported to the school's administrative office and, if appropriate, include it in the annual campus crime statistics. Further, if circumstances warrant, the school community will be notified if an on-going threat is posed to the campus community related to a reported crime.

Voluntary, Confidential Crime Reporting

All reports of crime or misconduct will be investigated and all criminal violations of the law will be referred to law enforcement agencies. When a potentially dangerous threat to the campus community arises, timely reports or warnings will be issued through e-mail announcements, mass text messages, in-class announcements, or other appropriate means of communication.

If warranted, pastoral counselors and professional counselors must inform persons they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. That being said, SSU does not employ any campus-based pastoral or professional counselors.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Please refer to SSU's policy regarding Drug and Alcohol abuse prevention. Anyone violating this policy will be removed from school property and disciplinary action will be taken. SSU's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy is reviewed by SSU on a biannual basis and given to students at the time of enrollment and employee each year.

The State of California sets 21 as the minimum age to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Specific ordinances regarding violations of alcohol laws, including driving while intoxicated, are available from the school administrative office.

Sexual Assault and Related Crimes

SSU is committed to creating and maintaining an educational environment free from all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual misconduct. Any act involving sexual harassment, violence, coercion, and intimidation will not be tolerated. Specifically, SSU strictly prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

SSU encourages the reporting of sexual misconduct that is prompt and accurate. This allows the school's directors to quickly respond to allegations and offer immediate support to the victim. SSU is committed to protecting the confidentiality of victims, and will work closely with students who wish to obtain confidential assistance regarding an incident of sexual misconduct.

All allegations will be investigated promptly and thoroughly, and both the victim and the accused will be afforded equitable rights during the investigative process.

It is the collective responsibility of all members of the SSU community to foster a safe and secure campus environment. In an effort to promote this environment and prevent acts of sexual misconduct from occurring, SSU engages in ongoing prevention and awareness education programs. All incoming students and employees are required to receive educational materials about these subjects, and all members of SSU community are encouraged to participate in training focused on the prevention of sexual misconduct.

This policy applies to all members of the SSU campus community, including students, faculty, staff, visitors, independent contractors, and other third parties who are on campus and involved in an incident of sexual misconduct (this can be someone who witnessed an incident or who wishes to report an incident on behalf of another). The policy applies to these parties regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

SSU's Sexual Assault and Related Crimes policy prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. This broad term includes, but is not limited to, acts of sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual coercion, sexual threats or intimidation, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and cyber-stalking. Please refer to the Crime Definitions section for a complete list of terms and prohibited acts.

This policy covers all educational programs, and campus and school-related activities, including, but not limited to, student organizations (course review sessions, tutoring sessions, barbell club) community organizations with student [and/or faculty] participation, and all other educational or extracurricular events hosted by or at SSU.

This policy covers sexual misconduct occurring between individuals in various types of relationships. These include, but are not limited to, student to student, staff to staff, faculty member to faculty member, visitor/contracted employee to faculty/staff, faculty member to student, staff to student, and supervisor to subordinate. Sexual misconduct may be acts committed by an individual or collective actions committed by members of a group or organization. These acts may be committed against an individual or against a group or organization. These acts may be committed by a stranger, an acquaintance, or someone with whom the victim has a social, romantic, or intimate relationship. These acts may be committed by or against any individual, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Establishing Time Frames for the Review Process

SSU is committed to maintaining the privacy of all individuals involved in a report of sexual misconduct and will conduct a timely review of all complaints of domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, review and resolution is expected to take place within sixty (60) calendar days from receipt of the complaint.

The preliminary review of all complaints, including any necessary interviews to be conducted and any necessary interim measures to be put in place, will usually be completed within 5 days of receipt of the complaint.

The subsequent, comprehensive review and investigation of the complaint, including interviews with all involved parties and gathering of evidence, is usually completed within 10 days of receipt of the complaint.

Results of the complaint, via either a formal hearing or waiver of hearing are typically issued within 15 days of receipt of the complaint.

An appeal of the results must be submitted within 7 days of receipt of the written result. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, decisions on appeals are typically issued within 5 days of submission of the appeal.

Evidence

Evidence to be presented by complainant(s) and respondent(s) during any hearing on the charges must be shared with the opposing party at least three (3) business days in advance of the scheduled hearing. SSU Director presiding at and/or hearing the case may exclude evidence that has not been shared or adjourn the hearing to afford all parties the opportunity to review evidence to be presented during the hearing. SSU Director presiding at and/or hearing the case will make the final decision relating to the admissibility of all evidence.

Notification

Both parties must be notified simultaneously and in writing of:

1. The result of the disciplinary proceeding;
2. Any petition for appeal (which should be available to both parties);
3. Any change to the result that may occur prior to the time that the result becomes final
4. When the results become final.

Notification of findings

Within five (5) business days after the adjournment of the hearing, the student conduct hearing body shall submit written findings of fact, conclusions regarding the charge(s), and imposition of a sanction, if any, to the respondent and any school official who is determined by the presiding School Director to have a legitimate interest in the result. In the case of sexual misconduct and violations involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, both the complainant and respondent shall also receive simultaneous notice of the results and sanctions imposed (and the rationale for the result and sanctions), as well as notice of any possible changes to the result that may occur before it becomes final, and when the result becomes final.

Sanctions

SSU considers dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as extremely serious violations and subject to suspension and/or expulsion from SSU.

Retaliation

No member of the SSU community shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce or otherwise discriminate against a person who files a complaint, serves as a witness, or assists or participate in a proceeding in any manner. Participants who experience retaliation should report the incident to a School Director.

Where to Report All Acts of Sexual Misconduct/Violence

Filing a Complaint with SSU:

A student may report sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and cyber-stalking to the following school officials:

- Chancellor
- Compliance Officer

Filing a Complaint with a State and/or Federal Agency:

A student who is not satisfied with the SSU's handling of a complaint, may also file a complaint with federal and state agencies. A list of agencies can be found on page 11 and 14 of this policy handout.

Dual Filing a Complaint with the School and a State and/or Federal Agency:

In addition, the Complainant may file a complaint with the appropriate State or Federal agency at any point during the process. A list of agencies is given in this Catalog under the Student Grievance Policy.

The school will work with the victim, should it be requested, in making changes that can be reasonably accommodated relative to the student's academic, living, work and/or transportation situation. Though SSU does not provide student housing, SSU is still obligated to comply with a student's *request* for a living and/or academic situation change following an alleged sex offense. All determinations are at the sole discretion of SSU.

Student Disciplinary and Employee Disciplinary Complaints:

Potential Outcomes under the Procedures:

Criminal Complaints: The complaint may result in criminal penalties, such as fine, community service, probation, jail sentence, registration as a sex offender with the CA police.

Institutional Complaints:

a) Under the sexual harassment policy, if there is a finding that a sexual assault may have occurred and the alleged perpetrator is:

A student, then the matter is referred to the Chancellor for student discipline, and the penalties may be disciplinary probation, suspension or expulsion from SSU.

An employee, then the matter is referred to a Human Resources for employee discipline and the penalties may include fines, formal counseling, probation, suspension with or without pay, or termination from employment.

Under the Student Disciplinary process penalties may be probation, suspension or dismissal from SSU.

Under the Employee Disciplinary process, the penalties may be fines, formal counseling, probation, suspension with or without pay, or termination from employment.

SSU is firmly committed to a policy that encourages timely disclosure of sexual misconduct. Any person, who, in good faith, reports sexual misconduct will be protected from retaliation (defined as an adverse action taken because an individual has engaged in protected activities), threats of retaliation, suspension or discharge from an educational opportunity or employment, or any other forms or means of discrimination because this person reported sexual misconduct.

If a student becomes the victim of a sexual assault at SSU, their first priority should be to get to a place of safety. They should then obtain necessary medical treatment. SSU strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to a school director and/or to a school faculty. Filing a police report with a School CSA will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. By filing a police report, victims are assured of the following:

The victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim;

Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);

Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

SSU will also provide notification to students of existing off-campus counseling, mental health or other student services for victims of sex offenses, if requested. SSU encourages students and employees to take advantage of these materials and programs that promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses available through local community agencies. Please see the list below for counseling and support services outside SSU system:

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)
Toll-free Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE
www.rainn.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025
Phone: (717) 909-0710
Toll-free: 1-877-739-3895
www.nsvrc.org

Bystander Intervention Programs:

SSU will provide safe and positive options for bystander interventions that an individual may take to prevent harm or intervene in risky situations.

Bystander Intervention programs are defined as programs to teach men and women how to speak out against rape myths, and to intervene if someone is at risk of being assaulted. These programs have been shown to be an effective prevention tool.

Below are some resources that SSU uses to help teach Bystander Intervention:

- Report: <http://www.nacua.org/documents/WhiteHouseTaskForceonSexualAssaultReport.pdf>
- Not Alone: Together Against Sexual Assault: <https://www.notalone.gov/>
- Climate Survey Toolkit: <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>
- PSA: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/1is2Many>
- Bystander Intervention Factsheet: <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/bystander-summary.pdf>
- Establishing Prevention Programming: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html>

A common challenge with increasing bystander participation is that bystanders are often unsure of themselves as responders and unclear about whether intervention is unwelcome or needed. To help address this challenge, SSU also recommends the following bystander intervention programs:

- One in Four USA: <http://www.oneinfourusa.org/themensprogram.php>
- Coaching Boys Into Men: <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/engaging-men/coaching-boys-into-men/>
- The Men's Project: <http://themensproject.ca/>
- Green Dot: <https://www.livethegreendot.com/>

Registered Sex Offenders

Also in accordance with the Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, registered sex offenders are required to register the name and address of any post-secondary school at which he or she is a student or employee.

Bias-Related Crimes

To ensure an environment where an individual can achieve his/her academic and/or career goals, the Legislature of the State of California established, in compliance with state laws, policies and procedures to protect the entire school community from what has been termed “bias-related crime.” As required by law, we are providing information about bias-related crimes and crime prevention. .

Definition of Bias-Related Crime

Bias-related offenses occur when persons are harassed, annoyed, threatened, alarmed, struck, shoved, kicked, or subjected to physical contact because of their race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, gender, religious practice, age, sexual orientation, or disability. A racially or religiously targeted incident is an act or attempt by any person or group of persons against the person or property of another individual or group which may in any way constitute an expression of racial or religious hostility. This includes: threatening phone calls, graffiti, hate mail, physical assaults, vandalism, cross burning, fire bombing, and the like.

SSU's Policy for Dealing with Bias-Related Crimes

It is our policy to ensure that the rights guaranteed by California State law and the U.S. Constitution are protected for all citizens, regardless of race, color, ethnicity, or religion. When such rights are infringed upon by violence, threats, or other harassment, SSU will use every resource necessary to rapidly and decisively identify the perpetrator(s), arrest them, and bring them to trial.

Students who have been victims of bias-related crimes should immediately report the incident to one of the following:

John Tucker-Chancellor of SSU

Should a student become a victim of a bias-related crime, all materials pertaining to the crime should be preserved, documented, and reported immediately to the aforementioned officials.

Preventing Bias-Related Crimes

Differences among people, as well as their similarities, need to be discussed so that all can learn to appreciate the uniqueness of every group. In SSU's multicultural and multiethnic community, we hope that through we may be able to help each student understand and contest negative racial attitudes, religious discrimination, and cultural intolerance.

Counseling and Support Services for Victims of Bias-Related Crimes

Anyone who is a victim of a bias-related crime is encouraged to seek counseling from a trained mental health professional. SSU will assist any student wishing to contact outside agencies, including local police, regarding charges and complaints of a bias-related crime.

Crime Codes and Definitions

In compliance with federal law, in an effort to promote the personal safety of SSU community, the following information has been prepared for review. SSU must produce and distribute an annual report containing the crime statistics defined in SSU's stated security policies. This report focuses on the federal requirements under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Violence against Women Act (VAWA). As of 2015, the following categories of crimes on the campus, certain non-campus properties, and certain public property areas will be reported to the local police:

- i. Homicide
- ii. Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person by gross negligence
- iii. Murder and Non-negligence Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another
- iv. Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent
- v. Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because his/her temporary or permanent incapacity.
- vi. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because his/her temporary or permanent incapacity.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and its proposed regulations require the inclusion of certain California definitions in a campus's Annual Security Report and also require that those definitions be provided in campaigns, orientations, programs and trainings for employees and students. These required terms and definitions are:

- (I) Consent: Lack of consent results from: forcible compulsion; or incapacity to consent; or where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree, a criminal sexual act in the third degree, or forcible compulsion in circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances. A person is incapable of consent when he or she is: less than 17 years old; or mentally disabled; or mentally incapacitated; or physically helpless; or committed to the care and custody of the state department of correctional services, a hospital, the office of children and family services and is in residential care, or the other person is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated by the office of mental health, the office for people with development disabilities, or the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody of such department or hospital.
- (II) Consent, abbreviated: Clear, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement between the participating to engage in specific sexual activity.
- (III) Domestic Violence: An act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction or breaching or blood circulation, or strangulation; and such acts have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person's child. Such acts are alleged to have been committed by a family member. The victim can be anyone over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of the act.
- (IV) Sexual Assault: According to the Federal Regulations, sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definitions of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

- (V) Stalking: The term stalking means intentionally engaging in a course of conduct, directed at a specific person, which is likely to cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or cause that person to suffer substantial emotional damage. Examples include, but are not limited to, repeatedly following such person(s), repeatedly committing acts that alarm, cause fear, or seriously annoy such other person(s) and that serve no legitimate purpose, and repeatedly communicating by any means, including electronic means, with such person(s) in a manner likely to intimidate, annoy, or alarm him or her.

Reporting Locations

For the purpose of reporting, SSU's crime statistics are compiled in accordance with the categories of on-campus and public properties as per the following definitions:

- (I) On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes
- (II) Non-campus Buildings/Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- (III) Public Property: All public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution or the facility, and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes.

Policy of Non-Discrimination

Southern States University does not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, handicap, or prior military service in the administration of its educational policies and procedures. Specifically, the University does not discriminate in admission, financial aid, employment, or entry or exit from educational courses and programs.