



**STVT-AAI
EDUCATION INC.
2024 Consumer
Information and
Annual Security
Report**

Published

Jan. 1, 2025

Consumer Information

Annual Security Report

Drug & Alcohol Policy

**Covers 2021 - 2023
Reporting Years**

ANCORA EDUCATION

2241 S Watson Rd.
Suite 181,
Arlington, TX 76010
682-334-5680

CAMPUS LOCATIONS

Arizona Automotive Institute

6829 N 46th Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85301
623-934-7273

CDL Range Satellite Location

3420 South 35th Avenue,
Phoenix, AZ 85017

Berks Technical Institute

2205 Ridgewood Road
Wyomissing, PA 19610
610-372-1722

CDL Range Satellite Location

1047 Shoemaker Ave.
Shoemakersville, PA 19555

Berks Technical Institute

2200 N Irving Street
Allentown, PA 18109
484-223-4600

CDL Range Satellite Location

795 Roble Rd.
Allentown, PA 18109

Berks Technical Institute

7495 Westbranch Highway
Lewisburg, PA 17837
570-286-3058

CDL Range Satellite Location

417 N Arch Street
Milton, PA 17847

Miller-Motte College

3725 Ramsey Street
Fayetteville, NC 28311
910-354-1900

CDL Range Satellite Location

2938 Gillespie Street
Fayetteville, NC 28306

Miller-Motte College

105 New Frontier Way
Jacksonville, NC 28546
(910)478-4300

CDL Range Satellite Location

3494 Richards Highway
Jacksonville, NC 28540

Miller-Motte College

3901 Capital Blvd., Suite 151
Raleigh, NC 27604
919-723-2820

Miller-Motte College

5000 Market Street
Wilmington, NC 28405
910-442-3525

Miller-Motte College

1328 Deans Bridge Road Suite A
Augusta, GA 30906
706-396-4047

CDL Range Satellite Location

791 Industrial Park Drive
Evans, GA 30908

Miller-Motte College

1800 Box Road
Columbus, GA 31907
706-225-5050

CDL Range Satellite Location

3700 Victory Drive
Columbus, GA 31903

Miller-Motte College

5600 Brainerd Road, Suite G2
Chattanooga, TN 37411
423-414-3247

CDL Range Satellite Location

7797 Lee Highway
Chattanooga, TN 37421

Miller-Motte College

175 Tom Hill Sr. Boulevard
Macon, GA 31210
478-803-4800

Miller-Motte College - Tulsa

3801 S. Sheridan
Tulsa, OK 74145
918-663-9000

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

2241 S Watson Rd Ste 181
Arlington, TX 76010
682-334-5700

CDL Range Satellite Location

2000 E John Carpenter Freeway
Irving, TX 75062

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

1900 North Expressway, Suite O
Brownsville, TX 78521
956-554-3515

CDL Range Satellite Location

2800 Robindale Road
Brownsville, TX 78521

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

2000 S Padre Island Dr
Corpus Christi, TX 78416
361-232-5057

CDL Range Satellite Location

2110 FM Road 286
Corpus Christi, TX 78415

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

1800 South Main, Suite 500
McAllen, TX 78503
956-631-1107

CDL Range Satellite Location

901 E Military Highway
Pharr, TX 78503

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

734 Southeast Military Drive
San Antonio, TX 78214
210-782-8000

Extension Building

6714 S Flores Street
San Antonio, TX 78214

CDL Range Satellite Location

9333 Southwest Loop 410
San Antonio, TX 78242

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute

1600 North Westgate Drive, Suite 400
Weslaco, TX 78599
956-969-1564

CDL Range Satellite Location

901 E Military Highway
Pharr, TX 78503

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Consumer Information	4
Accreditation, Approvals, & State Licensure	4
Programs, Facilities and Faculty	6
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act	6
Americans with Disabilities Act Policy	6
Accommodations for Pregnancy or Related Conditions	6
Copyright and Academic Integrity Policy	7
Computer Use and File Sharing Policy	7
Safeguard of Student Information	7
Vaccination Policy	8
Transfer Credit Policy	8
Articulation Agreements	8
Applying for Financial Aid	8
Contact Information	8
Financial Aid Website	9
National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS)	9
Cost of Attendance	9
Net Price Calculator	10
Professional Judgment	10
Constitution Day	10
Voter Registration	10
Improvements to Academic Programs	10
Non-Harassment Policy	11
Student Demographic Information	12
Graduation Rate – First-Time, Full-Time	12
Consumer Information	12
Annual Notice – Availability of Consumer Information	13
Graduate Employment Assistance	13
Student Activities	13
Anti-Lobbying Provisions	13

Reporting Information on Foreign Source and Gifts	13
Teacher Preparation Program Report	13
Intercollegiate Athletics	13
On-Campus Housing	13
Fire Safety	13
Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan and Procedure	14
Emergency Notifications	15
Timely Warnings	15
Reporting a Crime	15
Security and Access to Facilities	16
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention	16
Crime Log	17
Crime Statistics	17
Crime Definitions	18
Criminal Offenses	18
Hate Crimes	23
Sex Offenses - VAWA	23
Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination	25
Reporting Sexual Harassment	25
Bystander Intervention - Helping others respond to problematic situations	26
Sex Offenders	26
Disciplinary Referrals	27
Liquor Law Violations	27
Drug Law Violations	27
Weapons Possession	27
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Awareness Policy	28
Policy and Sanctions for Ancora Education Employees	28
Policy and Sanctions for Students	28
Drug and Alcohol Policy for CDL Students	29
Health Risks Associated with Drug and Alcohol Abuse	29
Description of Health Risks Associated with Alcohol	29
Description of Health Risks Associated with Drug Use	29
Legal Sanctions Concerning Drug and Alcohol Abuse	30
Resources for Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, Treatment, and Rehabilitation	30
APPENDIX A	32
Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Possession of Illegal Drugs	32

APPENDIX B	33
Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Drug Trafficking	33
APPENDIX C	34
State Penalties for Drug and Alcohol Abuse	34
APPENDIX D	35
National Help and Treatment Resources	35
APPENDIX E	36
2024 Title IX Policy	36
Appendix F	51
Title IX Compliance Policy	51
APPENDIX G	59
Campus Crime Statistics	59

Consumer Information

Accreditation, Approvals, & State Licensure

Accrediting Agencies

Arizona Automotive Institute, Berks Technical Institute, Lewisburg, PA, Allentown, PA, Wyomissing, PA, Miller-Motte College of Augusta, GA. Columbus, GA, Macon, GA, Fayetteville, NC, Jacksonville, NC, Raleigh, NC, Wilmington, NC, Tulsa, OK, and South Texas Vocational Technical Institute's Arlington, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, McAllen, San Antonio and Weslaco campuses are accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges, as branch campuses of Miller-Motte College – Chattanooga, TN.

Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC)
2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 302
Arlington, Virginia 22201
www.accsc.org

The Surgical Technology program at Miller-Motte College Chattanooga, and Berks Technical Institute Lewisburg are accredited by:

Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs upon the recommendation of the Accreditation Review Committee on Education in Surgical Technology and Surgical Assisting (ARC-STSA):
25400 U.S. Highway 19 North, Suite 158 Clearwater, FL 33763
www.caahep.org

Approvals/State Licenses

Arizona Automotive Institute is approved and regulated by:
Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education
1740 W Adams, Suite 3008
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602-542-5709
Fax: 602-542-1253

Miller-Motte College Tulsa is approved and regulated by:

Oklahoma Board of Private Vocational Schools (OBPVS)
3700 NW Classen Blvd. Suite 250
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
405-528-3370
<http://obpvs.ok.gov/>

Miller-Motte College is authorized to operate as a degree granting institution in Oklahoma by the:

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
655 Research Parkway, Suite 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73101

The Practical Nursing program at Miller-Motte College Tulsa is approved by:

The Oklahoma Board of Nursing
2501 N Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
Nursing.ok.gov

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute campuses are approved and regulated by:

Texas Workforce Commission Career School and Colleges
101 E. 15th Street, Rm. 226T
Austin, Texas 78778

The Combination Welding, Electrical, Plumbing and Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, & Basic Refrigeration programs offered at Arizona Automotive Institute, Berks Technical Institute, Miller-Motte College and South Texas Vocational Technical Institute are recognized by:

The National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER)
13614 Progress Boulevard
Alachua, FL 32615
<https://www.nccer.org/>

The Miller-Motte College campuses in Augusta, GA, Columbus, GA, and Macon GA, are authorized by:

Georgia Nonpublic Postsecondary Education Commission
2082 East Exchange Place, Suite 220
Tucker, GA 30084
<https://gnpec.georgia.gov/>

Miller-Motte College in Chattanooga, TN is authorized by:

Tennessee Higher Education Commission
404 James Robertson Parkway, Suite 1900
Nashville, TN 37219
<https://www.tn.gov/thec.html>

Miller-Motte College Chattanooga, TN is registered by:

California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE)
1747 North Market, Suite 225
Sacramento, CA 95834
www.bppe.ca.gov

This registration allows Miller-Motte College, Chattanooga, TN to offer distance education programs to California residents.

The Miller-Motte College campuses in Fayetteville, NC, Jacksonville, NC, Raleigh, NC, and Wilmington, NC are licensed by:

North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27603
<https://www.nccommunitycolleges.edu/state-board-community-colleges>

The Miller-Motte College campuses in Fayetteville, NC, Jacksonville, NC, Raleigh, NC and Wilmington, NC are approved by the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina to confer Associate of Applied Science degrees for the completion of applicable programs.

The Berks Technical Institute campuses in Allentown PA, Lewisburg, PA, and Wyomissing, PA, are licensed by:

State Board of Private Licensed Schools
Pennsylvania Department of Education
333 Market Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17126-0333

Articulation Agreements

The following campuses have articulation agreements in place with Miller-Motte College in Chattanooga, TN.

- Arizona Automotive Institute – Glendale
- Berks Technical Institute - Wyomissing
- Berks Technical Institute - Allentown
- Berks Technical Institute - Lewisburg
- Miller-Motte College – Augusta
- Miller-Motte College - Columbus
- Miller-Motte College - Fayetteville
- Miller-Motte College – Jacksonville
- Miller-Motte College - Macon
- Miller-Motte College - Raleigh
- Miller-Motte College - Tulsa
- Miller-Motte College - Wilmington
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Arlington
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Brownsville
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Corpus Christi
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - McAllen
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – San Antonio
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Weslaco

Programs, Facilities and Faculty

Ancora Education offers a variety of programs at its campus locations by industry experienced faculty members. Refer to the applicable campus website and catalog for detailed information.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) sets limits on the disclosure of personally identifiable information from school records and defines the rights of the student to review the records and request a change to the records. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Americans with Disabilities Act Policy

Ancora Education does not discriminate in admission or access to our programs on the basis of age, race, color, sex, (including pregnancy) gender, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation or national origin. If the student would like to request academic adjustment or auxiliary aids, contact the school's Executive Director or Designee. The student may request academic adjustments or auxiliary aids at any time. The school's Executive Director or Designee, working with Human Resources and Compliance departments, is responsible for coordinating compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Accommodations for Pregnancy or Related Conditions

Pregnancy or Related Conditions - Pregnancy or related conditions refer to a range of experiences and medical situations, including pregnancy itself, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, and lactation. It also encompasses any medical conditions associated with these processes, as well as the recovery period following pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or any related medical conditions.

When a student or individual who has the right to act on behalf of the student informs any employee of the student's pregnancy or related conditions, the employee must promptly do the following;

- Provide the contact information of the Title IX Coordinator; and
- Inform that person that the Title IX Coordinator can coordinate specific actions to prevent sex discrimination and ensure the student's equal access to the school's education program or activity.

The school will provide the student with the following information;

- Reasonable modifications;
- Voluntary access to separate and comparable portion of program or activity;
- Voluntary leaves of absence;
- Lactation spaces;
- The School's limitations on requesting supporting documentation and certifications;
- The School's obligation to treat pregnancy and related conditions in the same manner as other temporary medical conditions; and
- Prohibited disclosures of personally identifiable information (34 CFR § 106.44(j));
- The school's notice of nondiscrimination

Adjustments to policies, practices, or procedures may be made as needed to prevent sex discrimination and ensure equal access to any educational program or activity within the school. Accommodations under Title IX are designed to:

- Address the specific needs of the student;
- Be provided following a discussion with the student;
- Include options such as excusing medically necessary absences, allowing extensions for coursework and exams, or permitting make-up tests or assignments; and
- Not fundamentally change the nature of the school's educational programs or activities.

Copyright and Academic Integrity Policy

Students should be aware that the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, including unauthorized peer-to-peer file sharing, is subject to civil and criminal liabilities. Penalties may include monetary damages, fines and imprisonment. The school prohibits use of its computers and computer networks for the unauthorized downloading and/or uploading of copyright-protected material, or for maintaining or storing unauthorized copyright-protected material. Disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion from the campus, will be taken against students who engage in unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials using the school's information technology system. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Computer Use and File Sharing Policy

Students have a responsibility to use campus computer systems and networks in an ethical and lawful manner. Students found to have misused campus computer systems and networks may receive disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Ancora Education will not tolerate any abuse of computer systems and networks. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Safeguard of Student Information

Ancora Education and our campuses make every attempt to protect against unauthorized access to or use of protected information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer. These safeguards include password protection, password changes at set intervals, access revocation for unsuccessful log-ins, and security tests.

Vaccination Policy

The schools publish their Vaccination Policy in the campus catalog. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Transfer Credit Policy

The schools publish their transfer credit policy in the campus catalog. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Articulation Agreements

Ancora Education does not have articulation agreements in place with any other external schools, colleges or universities. However, the following campuses have articulation agreements in place with Miller-Motte College in Chattanooga, TN.

- Arizona Automotive Institute – Glendale
- Berks Technical Institute - Wyomissing
- Berks Technical Institute - Allentown
- Berks Technical Institute - Lewisburg
- Miller-Motte College – Augusta
- Miller-Motte College - Columbus
- Miller-Motte College - Fayetteville
- Miller-Motte College – Jacksonville
- Miller-Motte College - Macon
- Miller-Motte College - Raleigh
- Miller-Motte College - Tulsa
- Miller-Motte College - Wilmington
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Arlington
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Brownsville
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – Corpus Christi
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - McAllen
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute – San Antonio
- South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Weslaco

Applying for Financial Aid

Students seeking or applying for financial assistance must meet with a member of the school's Financial Aid Office staff to complete the application process. During this process, the staff member will provide guidance to the student on how to access the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA, www.fafsa.ed.gov) for completion by the student. The Financial Aid Office staff will provide the student with any other forms necessary to determine the student's eligibility and complete the application process. It is the student's responsibility to provide all required documents in order to verify eligibility and process the application in a timely manner. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Contact Information

Eligibility for financial assistance is determined by federal regulations and each student's individual circumstances. The school's Financial Aid Office personnel are trained in using a standard, federally approved

methodology of needs analysis to determine each student's eligibility. Financial Aid personnel will meet with students individually to determine the student's eligibility for a financial aid package. Each campus maintains a dedicated financial aid office to assist its potential and current students. Campuses without a dedicated financial aid office receive support from the Centralized Financial Services team. Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Financial Aid Website

Additional financial aid information and resources are available in the Financial Aid section of each brand website, as listed below. Each website also includes a Net Price Calculator that provides estimated pricing information to prospective and current students and their families based on the student's individual circumstances.

Ancora Education Financial Aid Websites

Arizona Automotive Institute:

<https://www.aai.edu/financial-aid/>
<https://www.aai.edu/consumer-info/>

Berks Technical Institute:

<https://www.berks.edu/financial-aid-scholarships-grants/>
<https://www.berks.edu/consumer-information/>

Miller-Motte College:

<https://www.miller-motte.edu/financial-aid>
<https://www.miller-motte.edu/consumer-information/>

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute:

<https://www.stvt.edu/financial-aid/>
<https://www.stvt.edu/consumer-information/>

National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS)

If the campus enters into an agreement with a potential student, student, or parent of a student regarding a Title IV, HEA Loan the school must inform the student or parent that the loan will be submitted to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS), and will be accessible by guaranty agencies, lenders, and schools determined to be authorized users of the data system.

Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details related to financial aid.

Cost of Attendance

Your federal Financial Aid eligibility is determined based upon a number of different factors, including the "cost of attendance" for your program of study. The Cost of Attendance (COA or student budget) includes both direct costs (like tuition, books, and supplies) and indirect costs (like housing and food costs, childcare, and the cost of getting back-and-forth to school). The federal COA is used primarily as a tool for computing eligibility for federal student aid. Your actual costs may vary depending on multiple factors (particularly the indirect costs). The costs used in the federal cost of attendance are for one academic year or the length of the entire program — whichever is less.

Direct Costs: Your direct costs include tuition, fees, books, and supplies. These are billed to you by the school (less any payments you have made, estimated financial aid, or approved education loans).

Indirect Costs: Most of a student's indirect costs are living expenses. Students would likely have these expenses

whether or not they were attending school. The school will NOT bill students for these costs, they are simply estimates to help students plan for living costs and other and out-of-pocket expenses while attending school.

The standardized Cost of Attendance budgets at the campus are calculated annually and can be obtained by contacting the Financial Aid Office. While most students will fall into one of the standardized budgets, your individual budget may be customized to meet your specific enrollment circumstances. Your individual COA budget will be provided to you in your financial aid offer after completion of your financial aid application.

If you have any questions about program costs, direct costs, indirect costs, or how your financial aid is calculated, please visit the Financial Aid Office.

Net Price Calculator

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) and the U.S. Department of Education, any school participating in Title IV federal student aid programs must provide a net price calculator on the school's website that provides estimated pricing information to current and prospective students and their families, based on the student's individual circumstances. Refer to the applicable campus Financial Aid website for more details.

Professional Judgment

Professional judgment allows a financial aid administrator to adjust a student's expected family contribution for educational expenses, standard cost of attendance (COA) budget, and/or financial aid dependency status as determined by federal guidelines. Adjustments submitted for consideration must be documented and reasonable as it pertains to the cost of attendance and are on a case-by-case basis.

Students with special or unusual circumstances that may warrant an adjustment may request a professional judgment adjustment by contacting the Financial Aid Office.

Constitution Day

Typically held annually on or around September 17, Constitution Day is a campus-wide, collaborative event or program hosted by the campus. Each year, the planned activities often include a guest speaker, historically relevant activities, and a voter registration opportunity.

Voter Registration

As part of the requirement for our institution to participate in the Federal Student Aid programs, we are required by federal law to provide each student with the state's voter registration form in paper, or by an electronic method. In order to register to vote, please visit <http://www.vote411.org>. Find and select your state to view eligibility requirements, registration deadlines and a link to visit your state election department web page and obtain your state's voter registration form.

Voter Registration information is also available on the Consumer Information page of each brand website. It is also available at the front desk of each campus for your convenience, if you would like to register to vote. This information is available at each campus during normal business hours.

Improvements to Academic Programs

The school strives to improve and update programs to keep up with changes in the industries in which it trains. As a result, each campus holds a meeting at least once per year with advisory committees made up of employers and experts from the industry and surrounding community. These committees review results of graduate and employer surveys, review current industry trends and give feedback and recommendations for updates to programs, which the school then considers for implementation. When planned changes or updates occur, they

are published in a Catalog update.

Non-Harassment Policy

The school will not permit, tolerate or condone harassment against any individual for any reason, including, but not limited to, harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, gender, gender identity age, disability, veteran status or any other status protected by applicable law. Comments, conduct, or innuendoes that might be perceived by others as offensive or harassing are wholly inappropriate and are to be strictly avoided. This policy applies to students, company employees, customers, vendors and visitors to the premises. The school intends to provide a school environment that is pleasant, healthy, comfortable and free of intimidation, hostility or other offenses that might interfere with a student's educational performance.

Employees and students must avoid offensive or inappropriate behavior in school or employment-related relationships and are responsible for ensuring that all student-employee and employment-related relationships remain professional and free from harassment at all times.

Employees and students must avoid offensive or inappropriate behavior in school. Relationships will remain professional and free from harassment at all times, this includes, employment-related relationships and student-employee and employment-related relationships.

Harassment can include, but is not limited to the following actions:

Inappropriate Communication – involves any language that is offensive, unnecessarily loud or that degrades or berates others, including, but not limited to, racial, religious, or sexual comments or jokes, sexual innuendos, or threats of any kind, whether communicated verbally, in writing, or electronically.

Physical Abuse – includes, but is not limited to, touching, hitting, kicking, or threatening another person, including restraining by force or blocking the path of another.

Interference or Hostile Environment – includes any behavior or action that interferes with a student or employee's ability to perform job duties and responsibilities, or participate in the education process, or which results in or creates a hostile or intimidating environment.

Sexual Harassment - Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity or is unwelcome if the student did not request or invite it and/or regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive. Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other, verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It also includes but is not limited to, quid pro quo, sexual assault, hostile environment, sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Minors are not able to legally consent to conduct of a sexual nature.

Retaliation - – includes any adverse action or threat of adverse action taken or made because a student or employee has exercised or attempted to exercise any rights under applicable laws or under policies of the company. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, threats, or withholding or withdrawal of pay, promotions, training, grades or employment opportunities.

It is important that students and employees clearly understand the serious effects of harassment. Such behavior may result in personal liability, as well as a liability to the school.

If an individual feels that he/she has been subjected to any type of degree of harassment, he/she must report the incident verbally or in writing to the Executive Director or Designee, Director of Education, immediate supervisor, department head, and any other member of management, the Chief Executive Officer or the Human Resources department. A complaint must include the specific nature of the incident and the date(s) and place(s) such alleged harassment took place, as well as the name(s) of any individual(s) known to be involved, but does not have to be in writing.

When the school's management becomes aware that harassment might exist, it is obligated by law to take prompt and appropriate action, whether or not the victim wants the school to do so. Complaints of violations will be promptly and carefully investigated, including interviews with all relevant persons. Investigators will conduct an objective investigation with consideration given to each person's desire for privacy; however, no student or employee is guaranteed complete confidentiality and/or anonymity during an investigation. Only individuals with a legitimate "need to know" will be given any information regarding the complaint(s).

Employees and students who utilize this procedure are assured that they will be free from any reprisal or retaliation for reporting such violations or cooperating in an investigation.

Any student found to have harassed a fellow student or school staff member would be subject to severe disciplinary action, including possible expulsion from school. In addition, any staff member found to have harassed a student or other staff member would be subject to severe disciplinary action including possible discharge from employment. The school will take necessary action to remedy the situation appropriately. However, if an investigation of a complaint shows that the complaint or information was knowingly false, the individual who provided the false information will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from the school or, if a staff member up to and including termination from employment.

Student Demographic Information

Information related the diversity of the student body of the campus is published on the College Navigator Website: <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>

Graduation Rate – First-Time, Full-Time

Each year a school must determine the completion or graduation rate of its certificate or degree seeking, first time, full-time undergraduate students and report it to the Department via the IPEDS website.

Information related the diversity of the student body of the campus is published on the College Navigator Website: <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>

Consumer Information

A school must disclose certain information about each of its programs. Consumer Information is located on each brand website, as listed below.

Ancora Education Consumer Information Websites

Arizona Automotive Institute:

<https://www.aai.edu/consumer-info/>

Berks Technical Institute:

<https://www.berks.edu/consumer-information/>

Miller-Motte College:

<https://www.miller-motte.edu/consumer-information/>

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute:

<https://www.stvt.edu/consumer-information/>

Annual Notice – Availability of Consumer Information

The Consumer Information section of each brand website contains a copy of our Annual Notice – Availability of Consumer Information. The campus also provides a Notice directly to all potential students during the enrollment process, and provides an Annual Notice directly to all enrolled students. This Notice describes the availability of consumer information, contains a brief description of the various disclosures, and provides information on how to obtain the full disclosures. Disclosures are available on the exact website that is listed on the Notice.

Graduate Employment Assistance

The Career Services department helps connect graduates to the workforce by providing specific services that relate to preparing for and identifying employment opportunities.

This office provides the following services:

- Assistance in preparation of resumes and cover letters
- Job coaching services to improve or enhance interviewing (and other) job seeking skills
- Advice and information on job availability in specific areas of training
- Continuous, individualized employment assistance

Refer to the applicable campus catalog for more details.

Student Activities

The campuses offer a variety of student activities throughout the year surrounding holidays, special projects and local community events. Refer to the calendar of events at the campus.

Anti-Lobbying Provisions

Not applicable to Ancora Education owned and operated campuses.

Reporting Information on Foreign Source and Gifts

Not applicable to Ancora Education owned and operated campuses.

Teacher Preparation Program Report

Not applicable to Ancora Education owned and operated campuses.

Intercollegiate Athletics

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses do not participate in intercollegiate athletics.

On-Campus Housing

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses do not offer on-campus housing.

Fire Safety

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses do not offer on-campus housing.

Fire drills are conducted periodically throughout the school year and results are documented and kept on file.

2024 Annual Security Report

The Annual Security Report provides crime and safety information, policies, and procedures to Ancora Education students, faculty, and staff. This information is provided in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, also known as “The Clery Act.”

The 2024 Report includes statistics for report years 2021-2023 concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, on non-campus property, or on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus. Ancora Education campuses do not have student housing. The report also includes the policies concerning campus security and safety.

This report is updated and distributed on an annual basis to all students and employees, and is placed in the Consumer Information section of each brand website, where it is available to prospective students, students, and employees. A hard copy of the report will be provided upon request from the campus Executive Director or Designee.

Ancora Education campuses are not permitted to take retaliatory action against anyone with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

For campus specific crime statistics, please refer to Appendix G.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan and Procedure

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses are required to maintain an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP) that includes plans and instructions to be followed by campus administration, faculty, staff, students and guests in the event of emergencies and evacuations. Each campus has a group of designated campus staff members designated as Campus Security Authorities (“CSA’s”), who are responsible for reporting and ensuring the evacuation of the campus in the case of an emergency. The EREP includes:

- The process by which the campus will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or staff occurring on the campus.
- Emergency information will be broadcasted through the campus emergency notification system (Regroup), allowing for both electronic and cellular communication to all students and employees.
- A provision for immediate notification of the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Emergency response and evacuation procedures will be publicized using the emergency notification system (Regroup) and physical notification by authorized personnel. This is designed to reach all Ancora Education students and staff.
- Procedures for disseminating emergency information to the larger community.
- Procedures for disseminating updated emergency information, which explains how this information will be communicated to the campus and relevant members of the community on a regular basis.
- Procedures for testing and publishing the plan on an annual basis. A list of CSA’s (titles) responsible for carrying out this process.

The campus tests its alarm systems either announced or unannounced at least once a year. The campus conducts at least one emergency response evacuation test per year either announced or unannounced. Each testing of the alarm and emergency response evacuation is documented to include description of exercise, date, time and whether it was announced or unannounced. The campus posts the evaluation and emergency response instructions throughout the school. Individuals seeking information about the plan, or to report an emergency or a crime, may do so with individuals listed below:

Campus Executive Director or Designee
Director of Education

Emergency Notifications

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses are required to notify the campus community immediately upon confirmation of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees on the campus. An “immediate” threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, which could include, but is not limited to, Clery Act crimes. Examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations that may trigger an Emergency Notification include:

- An approaching tornado, hurricane, or other extreme weather conditions
- An earthquake
- A gas leak
- A terrorist Incident
- An armed intruder
- A bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- An explosion on or near the campus

Emergency Notifications will be issued via the campus emergency notification system (Regroup), allowing for immediate electronic and cellular communication to all students and employees.

Timely Warnings

Ancora Education owned and operated campuses are required to issue Timely Warnings to members of the campus community regarding the occurrence of a Clery Act crime that has been reported to a Campus Security Authority, or to local police, that represents a serious or continuing threat to students and/or employees. The campus community includes all campus owned and operated buildings and grounds and all adjacent public property. STVT AAI Education Inc. campuses do not have non-campus student organizations.

Timely Warnings will be issued to the entire campus community via text messages and electronic mail using the Regroup system, as well as posted on any notice boards within the campus. Timely Warnings will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available, and will include:

- Information about the crime
- The general time and location that the crime or incident took place
- Suspect information (This information may be withheld if releasing the information will impede a current investigation)
- The campus’s response to the incident or crime, if a response has been determined
- Tips and resources for the campus community to aid in their safety and/or aid in preventing a similar crime

All Clery Act crimes that occur in the campus community will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for Timely Warnings by the campus Executive Director or Designee. Timely Warnings will not be issued if it is determined that there is no longer a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, the suspect has been apprehended, or if issuing a Timely Warning will jeopardize an ongoing investigation, cause the suspect to flee, risk the safety of an individual, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Reporting a Crime

Ancora Education values accurate and prompt reporting of criminal acts to the Campus Security Authority / Executive Director or Designee, a member of the campus management staff, campus security (if applicable) or the local police. There is no formal procedure for reporting a crime, and reporting a crime is voluntary and confidential.

If campus security or a member of the campus management staff are informed of a crime, they must immediately inform the Campus Security Authority / Executive Director or Designee of the incident reported. The campus Executive Director or Designee is responsible for evaluating each reported instance for Timely Warnings or

Emergency Notifications, for documenting any criminal acts, and for reporting crimes to the local authorities as required by law.

Documented crime statistics are collected centrally for each campus, and are reported to the STVT-AAI Compliance Team on a quarterly basis. The Compliance Team reports the information annually to the US Department of Education.

Security and Access to Facilities

Each campus limits access to campus facilities to authorized personnel who are identified by name badges, students who are identified by their program uniforms, and visitors who must sign in and be escorted by an employee while on campus.

Unauthorized persons will be considered “trespassers” and will be dealt with accordingly.

Adequate lighting is provided in campus parking lots with lighting off the buildings and pole lighting. Buildings are locked during non-operating hours.

Persons employed as security personnel at each campus represent the campus, and are instructed to enforce campus security policies.

Security personnel are defined as campus officials or on-site campus security (where applicable). Students and employees should report criminal offenses, or suspected offenses, to campus officials or campus security.

The security personnel do not have powers of arrest, unless such personnel possess valid certification as a law enforcement officer, peace officer, or are authorized to act in such a capacity by way of official authority granted by a court of state regulatory agency.

Security personnel have the authority to evict unauthorized persons from the campus premises, and will notify local authorities of all actual or suspected criminal activities, including trespass.

The school does not have on-campus housing.

The campus does not have a written agreement with local law enforcement agencies. However, the campus maintains its relationship with local police through campus in-services and the collection of annual statistical information. In addition, the campus works with local law enforcement as necessary to report or investigate crimes.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

New campus employees and students are instructed on crime awareness during orientation, including the description of campus security measures and procedures for reporting any criminal activity or emergency.

Students are required to follow campus security guidelines for their own personal and property safety, and are encouraged to report any suspicious activity.

Prospective/current students and employees are provided with a notification on acquiring the complete policies and procedures package from the campus via the campus website or at the residential campus location. This information on crime awareness is readily available upon request, and is updated and re-distributed to existing students and staff on an annual basis.

The campus has an online awareness training program for students and staff/faculty to heighten awareness of security and crime prevention.

Often people contribute to crimes of opportunity by needlessly placing themselves or their property at risk. Prevention efforts can be effective in reducing the opportunities for criminal activity. The following list is a compilation of tips devoted to crime prevention:

- Do not prop open campus doors.
- Do not leave personal property unattended.
- Report suspicious individuals to security.

- Keep your room locked at all times.
- At night, always walk in groups of at least two.
- Stay on main walkways.
- Remove valuables from your car and lock it.
- Engrave your valuables.
- Attend school-sponsored programs led by law enforcement officials.
- Always carry your picture ID.
- Be aware of your surroundings and of what is going on around you.

If you assume responsibility for your own safety first and encourage others to do the same, the opportunities for crime are drastically reduced.

Crime Log

The campus maintains a Crime Log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred on campus, on a non-campus building or property that is operated by the campus, on public property adjacent to the campus, or within the reporting jurisdiction of the campus.

The log includes:

- Date of entry
- Incident report date
- Date/time of the crime
- Nature/type of the crime/complaint
- General location of crime
- Disposition of complaint, if known

A campus may withhold recording specific information in their crime log if the disclosure is prohibited by law, or if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information 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.

If information is withheld from the log for this reason, the reason for omission must be well documented in the log in place of the omitted information.

The campus must make an entry or an addition to an entry in the Crime Log within two business days of an incident being reported to a Campus Security Authority. The campus must also make the crime log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours. The campus must make any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for inspection.

Crime Statistics

Federal law requires that schools disclose statistics on specific crimes/offenses that occur on-campus, on non-campus property, or on public property adjacent to or accessible from the campus. For the purposes of the Clery Act, any building that is owned or controlled by the institution, is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student facility even if the building itself is owned or controlled by a third party, as classified by the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

Campus specific statistics are provided in Appendix G: Campus Crime Statistics.

These statistics may be obtained by students and/or employees (current and prospective) via the applicable campus website or at the campus location.

Crime Definitions

The definitions provided below are defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2004.

Criminal Offenses

Criminal Homicide

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Generally, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is considered Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter.

Justifiable Homicide

Certain willful killings must be classified as justifiable or excusable. In UCR, Justifiable Homicide is defined as and limited to:

- The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen

Justifiable Homicide occurs in conjunction with other offenses. Therefore, the crime being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate offense.

Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence. Generally, any death caused by the gross negligence of another is classified as Criminal Homicide – Manslaughter by Negligence.

Rape*

Rape by Force

Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or by oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.*

Attempts to Commit Rape

Assaults or attempts to forcibly rape.

Agencies must not classify statutory rape, incest, or other sex offenses as forcible rape. The UCR Program applies the following definitions to statutory rape and incest:

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

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

*Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term “forcible” was removed from the offense title, and the definition of Rape was changed. https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/rape-addendum/rape_addendum_final

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of another person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery – Firearm – includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery – Knife or Cutting Instrument – includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery – Other Dangerous Weapon – includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery – Strong-arm – includes muggings and similar offenses in which the only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

In the absence of force or threat of force, such as in pocket-picking or purse snatching, the offense must be classified as larceny-theft rather than robbery. However, if in a purse-snatching or other such crime, force or threat of force is used to overcome active resistance of the victim, the offense must be classified as Robbery – Strong-arm

Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aggravated Assault

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

Aggravated Assault – Firearm – includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or threatened to be used. Assaults with revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, etc. are included in this category.

Aggravated Assault – Knife or Cutting Instrument – includes assaults wherein weapons such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, and ice picks are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened.

Aggravated Assault – Other Dangerous Weapon – includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury occurs or could result. The weapons in this category include, but are not limited to, Mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, or other blunt instruments used to club or beat victims. Attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc. are also included in this category.

Aggravated Assault – Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. – Aggravated Injury – includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth, which result in serious or aggravated injury. Reporting agencies must consider the seriousness of the injury as the primary factor in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. If the assault results in serious personal injury, such as broken bones, internal injuries, or stitches, then it would be classified as aggravated. If the injuries are not serious (for example, abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions), and require no more than usual first-aid treatment, then the assault would be classified as simple.

Other Assaults – Simple, Not Aggravated

Includes all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries.

Agencies must classify as simple assault such offenses as assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. In addition, Reporting Agencies must classify the offense as simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment. Under certain circumstances, offenses of disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or affray must be classified as simple assault.

Simple assault may include hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence. As with Aggravated Assault, there are no attempted Simple Assaults.

Burglary – Breaking or Entering

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The UCR Program classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary.

The UCR Program's definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, any residence, garage, school, storage facility, public buildings, warehouse, etc.

Thefts from locked or unlocked automobiles, commercial establishments, telephone booths, coin boxes, or coin-operated machines, or from areas of open access that would not involve unlawful trespass are classified as larceny-theft offenses. Likewise, a forcible or unlawful entry in which no theft or felony occurs but acts of vandalism or malicious mischief are committed would not be classified as a burglary, as long as the investigation clearly establishes that the unlawful entry was for a purpose other than to commit a felony or theft.

Burglary - Forcible Entry

All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This includes incidents in which a thief gains entry by using tools; breaking windows, forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, using master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, a mechanical contrivance of any kind (i.e. – passkey or skeleton key) or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Agencies must also include in this category burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure.

Burglary - Unlawful Entry – No Force

The entry of a structure that is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, warehouses, dwellings, and common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.

Burglary - Attempted Forcible Entry

All offenses where forcible burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes Burglary – Forcible Entry. Attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure should be classified as Burglary – Unlawful Entry – No Force. Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure as classified as Burglary – Attempted Forcible Entry.

Note: If a forcible or unlawful entry of a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, the reporting agency must count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft.

Larceny - Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession of another.

Constructive possession is defined by *Black's Law Dictionary, 6th edition*, as “where one does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.”

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of the high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own offense category.

Pocket-picking

The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Pocket-picking includes the removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets. It usually occurs in a crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situation to disguise the activity. Reporting agencies must also include theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, in this category. However, if the victim is manhandled or if force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes a strong-arm robbery and must be so classified.

Purse-snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

The purse must be in the physical possession of the victim in order for the theft to be classified as purse-snatching. If more force is used than is actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the owner, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then the offense is classified as a strong-arm robbery. If a woman leaves her purse unattended and a thief steals it, the offense is classified as Theft from Buildings or All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specifically Classified.

Shoplifting

The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

By definition, the offender in a shoplifting incident has legal access to the premises and, thus, no trespass or unlawful entry is involved. The category includes thefts of merchandise displayed as a part of the stock in trade outside buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, and gas stations.

Theft from Motor Vehicles

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other vehicle including the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items included in this theft category are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, cellular phones, MP3 players, and packages. Agencies must take care not to report items that are automobile parts and accessories since this falls under the category Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts Accessories.

Certain state statutes might interpret theft from motor vehicles as burglaries. For the UCR Program, however, agencies must classify these thefts as Theft from Motor Vehicles.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, inspection stickers, registration tags, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, compact disc players, air bags, citizens' band radios, radar detectors, etc., are included in this category. Agencies must be careful to report only parts or accessories that are attached to the vehicle. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, reporting agencies must classify the offense as a Theft from Motor Vehicles.

Theft of Bicycles

The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

Theft from Buildings

A theft from within a building that is open to the public and where the offender has legal access.

The category Theft from Buildings includes thefts from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public. This category does not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated devices or machines within open buildings; these offenses must be classified according to their separate larceny categories.

Theft from Coin-operated Device or Machine

A theft from a device that is operated or activated by the use of a coin.

All Other Larceny – Theft Not Specifically Classified

All thefts that do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

Thefts in this category include, but are not limited to, theft from fenced enclosures, theft from boats and airplanes, theft of animals, theft of lawn mowers, theft of hand tools, and the illegal entry into a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or watercraft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed such as in family situations, rental car agreements, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle must not be classified as motor vehicle thefts.

Reporting agencies must classify as Motor Vehicle Theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned. They should include joyriding in this category. If a vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, the reporting agency must classify the crimes using the procedures for classifying multiple offenses

Motor Vehicle Theft – Autos

Includes all thefts of sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Automobiles used as taxis are included.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Trucks and Buses

Includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The UCR Program also considers a self-propelled motor home to be a truck.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Other Vehicles

Includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs. Obviously, not all situations can be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on UCR standards and the results of the law enforcement investigation.

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.

Agencies must report as arson only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. Agencies must classify one offense for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, the jurisdiction in which the fire originated must report it.

Arson – Structural

Includes arson of:

- Single occupancy residential (houses, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)
- Other residential (apartments, tenements, flats, hotels, motels, inns, dormitories, etc.)
- Storage (barns, garages, warehouses, etc.)
- Industrial / manufacturing plants
- Other commercial (stores, restaurants, offices, etc.)
- Community / public places (churches, jails, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc.)
- All other structures (out buildings, monuments, buildings that are under construction, etc.)

Arson – Mobile

Includes arson of:

- Motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.)
- Other mobile property (trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.)

Arson – Other

This category encompasses arson of all property that is not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside of structures are included in this category.

Note: Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during the commission of arson must be reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but are traditional offenses motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Consequently, contributing agencies can collect hate crime data by capturing additional information about offenses they are already reporting to the UCR Program.

The object of the data collection is to indicate whether an offender was motivated, in whole or in part, to commit an offense because of a bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnic or national origin group. Because of the difficulty of determining an offender's subjective motivation, agencies must report a hate crime only if investigation revealed sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias.

Agencies must make an important distinction when reporting a hate crime. The mere fact that an offender is biased against a victim's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin is not sufficient to deem the offense a hate crime. Rather, the agency must determine that the offender's criminal act was motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias.

In addition to the UCR Part I crimes defined above, hate crimes may also include:

Vandalism

To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying campus records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books. Reporting agencies must include attempts to commit any of the above.

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. These threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

Sex Offenses - VAWA

Ancora Education prohibits the crimes of sexual assault, sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as defined below:

Sexual Assault

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as defined in the FBI's UCR Program.

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. These offenses include:

Forcible Fondling – The touching of 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

age, or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Rape – As defined by the FBI's UCR Program

Incest – As defined by the FBI's UCR Program

Statutory Rape – As defined by the FBI's UCR Program

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence that is committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction 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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse of the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking

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

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

For the purposes of this definition:

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by 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

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In order to prevent the occurrence of the above sexual offenses, Ancora Education's policy includes the following:

- Consent to engage in sexual activity must be knowing and voluntary; it must exist from the beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity and for each form of sexual contact. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity.
- Consent is active, not passive.
- In conjunction with the campus security in-services, the campus will address awareness and prevention of rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These in- service programs may be conducted by local law enforcement officials or other qualified individuals. Current faculty, employees, and students can find the program notification bulletins in common areas at the campus.

- If any of the aforementioned sex offenses has occurred, the victim should immediately notify the campus authorities and local police. All evidence is to remain intact and preserved for local law enforcement to identify. To preserve evidence, the victim should not bathe, change clothes or clean up prior to receiving medical assistance.
- Students have the option to report sexual assault, sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking to the proper law enforcement authorities. The campus staff will assist the student in reporting these offenses at the student's request.
- The campus will assist students with on- and off-campus counseling, mental health services, and other student services for victims of sex offenses upon request by the student. Information is available from the Campus Executive Director or Designee.
- Upon request by a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual exploitation, sexual coercion, forcible fondling or stalking, the campus can change the victim's academic schedule if the change is reasonably available. The campus does not offer on-campus housing, but will assist students with locating housing options if a change of address is requested.
- An official who receives annually training on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will conduct an objective investigation with consideration to each person's desire for privacy; however, the school cannot guarantee an employee or student complete confidentiality and/or anonymity during an investigation.
- The victim or accused can appeal a decision reached during the proceedings, other than referral to legal authorities.

Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination

See Appendix E or F based on the following;

Appendix A applies to alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses on or after August 1, 2024.

Appendix B applies to:

1. Any alleged Title IX-related incident that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, or Texas campuses; and
2. Alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurred under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses prior to August 1, 2024.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

See Appendix E or F based on the following;

Appendix A applies to alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses on or after August 1, 2024.

Appendix B applies to:

1. Any alleged Title IX-related incident that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, or Texas campuses; and
2. Alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurred under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses prior to August 1, 2024.

Bystander Intervention - Helping others respond to problematic situations

The goals of bystander intervention are numerous. While bystanders must ultimately be equipped with skills to be effective and supportive allies before a sexual assault ever takes place, bystanders must also be taught when to intervene and why. We all have a responsibility to derail and interrupt violence and violence-condoning attitudes on campus. Research shows that bystander intervention is a promising practice to help prevent the national public health problem of sexual assault on college campuses.

Bystander Intervention, or being an active bystander, is an important role in preventing sexual violence when we are confronted with problematic situations. Being an active bystander can include:

- Speaking out against statements, attitudes, or behavior that may perpetuate a culture endorsing violence as acceptable or inevitable.
- Naming and stopping situations that could lead to a sexual assault.
- Stepping in during a high-risk incident, whether by disruption, distraction, speaking up, or even calling for help so others can step in.
- Supporting and believing others when they feel uncomfortable or hurt.
- Stepping in and offering assistance. If it means putting yourself in danger, call 911 instead.
- Not leaving the scene. If there are witnesses, the perpetrator is less likely to do something.
- If you know the perpetrator, telling them to stop and that you do not approve of their actions.
- When going to a party, going as a group, checking in with each other frequently, and leaving together.
- Utilizing the buddy system.
- If you see someone who is intoxicated, offering to call a cab.

Six Steps for Bystander Intervention:

- Notice the event
- Interpret the event as a problem/emergency
- Assume personal responsibility
- Possess the skills to intervene
- Make the intervention “Safe, Early, & Effective”
- Implement the skills and help

Sex Offenders

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires schools to disclose to its students the location of sex offender registries and where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders to provide a notice of any campus of higher education in which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student to state officials.

Students who are subject to an involuntary civil commitment, after completing a period of incarceration for a forcible or non-forcible sexual offense, are ineligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant.

Any member of the campus community who wishes to obtain further information regarding sexual offenders in the area may refer to <https://www.nsopw.gov> for the national registry or reference the state specific sites:

State	Registry Website
Arizona	https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender
Georgia	https://state.sor.gbi.ga.gov/sort_public/
North Carolina	https://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/
Oklahoma	https://sors.doc.ok.gov/ords/svorp/sors/r/sors/disclaimer
Pennsylvania	https://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/
Tennessee	https://www.tn.gov/tbi/general-information/tennessee-sex-offender-registry.html
Texas	https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/SexOffenderRegistry
Visit https://www.nsopw.gov/en/Registry/allregistries for additional registries by state, territory, or tribe.	

Disciplinary Referrals

The following are the FBI Uniform Crime Report's definition of crime for which arrests and disciplinary referrals must be reported:

Liquor Law Violations

Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (does not include arrests for driving while impaired or under the influence of alcohol).

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

- The number of campus violations
- The type of sanction for violations
- The number of arrests
- The number of fatalities

Drug Law Violations

Violations of state and local laws, specifically those for the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

- The number of campus violations
- The type of sanction for violations
- The number of arrests
- The number of fatalities

Weapons Possession

Defined as a violation of law or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms. Cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons are included in this category. If a weapon is utilized during any of the categories above, a separate weapon violation will be recorded in the campus statistics.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Awareness Policy

Ancora Education campuses, in keeping with all local, state and federal laws, prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use, of a controlled substance and/or alcohol by students, faculty, or staff while on school property or when involved in any school-sponsored activity. The campus and associated campus areas are designated as “Drug-Free.” The goal of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Awareness Policy is to ensure a drug-free campus and workplace in which students and employees feel supported and encouraged through engagement, education, and positive leadership.

Policy and Sanctions for Ancora Education Employees

The Drug and Alcohol Policy mandates a workplace that is free from the effects of drug and alcohol abuse. Our policy prohibits employees from the illegal sale, dispensing, distribution, personal intoxication, possession, or manufacture of illegal drugs, controlled substances, narcotics, or alcoholic beverages on company premises or work sites. In addition, the company prohibits the off-premise use of alcohol and controlled substances, as well as the possession, use, or sale of illegal drugs, when those activities adversely affect job performance, job safety, or the company’s reputation in the community.

The company reserves the right to conduct testing for illegal drugs or inhalants, alcohol, or other controlled substances. Such testing may be conducted in any of the following circumstances:

- Upon consideration of an applicant for employment
- Following a work-related accident (at the discretion of management)
- If an employee has been observed using a prohibited substance on the job
- If an employee exhibits a severe or prolonged reduction in productivity
- If management has other reasonable suspicion as grounds for testing such employee

The scheduling, content, scope, and use of the test results will be solely at the discretion of Ancora leadership. Any employee who refuses to submit to the required testing, or who tests positive to alcohol, illegal drugs or inhalants, or other controlled substances, will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Likewise, an applicant who refuses to consent to testing or who tests positive to alcohol, illegal drugs or inhalants, or other controlled substances, will not be eligible for employment with the company.

Policy and Sanctions for Students

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol or illegal drugs of any kind on campus is governed by the Student Conduct Policy found in the catalog. Students will not bring alcohol or illegal drugs of any kind onto school premises, or be under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs while on school premises.

School policy also prohibits students from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages or using controlled substances on school property, and from reporting to school drunk, hung-over, or in an impaired state. A first offense of the above actions may result in the student being placed on suspension for that day. A second offense may result in the student being placed on probation and a two-day suspension. On the third offense, the student may be terminated and may not be eligible to re-enter school until he/she submits a request for reinstatement in accordance with the school catalog, and provides documentation of successful completion of a substance abuse program. In any alcohol or controlled substance related event, an incident report will be completed and placed in the individual’s file.

The school reserves the right to search belongings, tool kits and lockers on school property if conditions warrant such action. Ancora Education reserves the right to deviate from written policies in extreme cases, which could result in further disciplinary action up to and including termination from school.

Drug and Alcohol Policy for CDL Students

Ancora's CDL Drug and Alcohol Handbook, which is an extension of our drug and alcohol guidelines for staff and students performing safety-sensitive functions in our Commercial Driver License ("CDL") programs, can be found at the following link:

[CDL Drug & Alcohol Handbook](#)

Health Risks Associated with Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Excessive alcohol or drug use or abuse has profoundly negative effects on the user as well as the people and/or organizations with which he or she is involved. Physically, both alcohol and drugs have the ability to affect body systems in ways that are extremely dangerous, even to individuals who are in good health. Psychologically, excessive drug users tend to focus on drugs and their availability, to the exclusion of health, work, school, family, and general well-being. The effects of alcohol or drug use may be complicated by the user's increasing tolerance, which may be psychological, physiological, or both, and leads to a greater risk of danger or harm to the user and those around him/her.

Description of Health Risks Associated with Alcohol

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

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical and mental deficiencies. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics themselves.

Description of Health Risks Associated with Drug Use

Marijuana (Cannabis)

All forms of marijuana have adverse physical and mental effects. Physical effects of usage include increased heart rate, blood-shot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of marijuana reduces comprehension and short-term memory. Altered motivation and cognition make acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence and require higher dosages to get the same effect.

Cocaine

Cocaine affects the central nervous system. Immediate effects can include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. Other side effects include headaches, stomach pain, and nausea. Chronic use can cause ulcers in the mucous membrane of the nose. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependence. Heart attacks, stroke and sudden death are possible side effects of the drug. Crack cocaine is extremely addictive and its effects are felt immediately. Dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, paranoia and seizures are physical effects of crack usage. The use of cocaine can cause death by respiratory failure or cardiac arrest.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Rohypnol)

Depressants come in the form of pills, powders or liquids. Side effects include slowed pulse and breathing, slurred speech, drowsiness, lowered blood pressure, poor concentration, fatigue, confusion, and/or impaired judgment or memory. Long-term usage can lead to addiction, sleep problems, respiratory problems and death.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Opium)

Narcotics produce a feeling of euphoria followed by dry mouth, warm flush of the skin, and cloudy mental state. Users may experience collapsed veins, infection of the lining of the heart, abscesses, constipation, liver disease, kidney disease, spontaneous abortion, and may be at higher risk of contracting HIV or hepatitis. An overdose of a narcotic can produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Use of narcotics can quickly lead to increased tolerance and dependence. The use of contaminated needles may result in the contraction of diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis.

For more information, visit <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse>

Legal Sanctions Concerning Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Though there is a longstanding federal strategy in place to combat the use and distribution of controlled substances, each state also has its own set of laws. One key difference between the two is that while the majority of federal drug convictions are obtained for trafficking, the majority of local and state arrests are made on charges of possession. Out of these state and local arrests, over half are for the possession of marijuana.

Another difference between federal and state drug laws is the severity of consequences after a conviction. Federal drug charges generally carry harsher punishments and longer sentences. State arrests for simple possession (i.e. possession without intent to distribute the drug) tend to be charged as misdemeanors, and usually involve probation, a short term in a local jail, or a fine -- depending on the criminal history and age of the person being charged.

For more information on Federal Penalties, see:

Appendix A: Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Appendix B: Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Illegal Distribution of a Controlled Substance

For more information on State Penalties, see:

Appendix C: State Penalties for Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, Treatment, and Rehabilitation

When referring an employee or student to a treatment program, it is important to stress the confidentiality of the referral, and provide assurance that his or her privacy will be protected. Most drug treatment programs recognize the necessity of confidentiality and protect the privacy of their members. Without the assurance of confidential treatment, it is less likely that the user will seek treatment and help. Below is a list of resources that can be recommended for treatment and aid.

Hospital Emergency Room

These facilities should be the first choice when an overdose is suspected. An overdose can be life threatening, therefore emergency treatment should be sought immediately.

Police, Fire, and Paramedic Services (911)

If a drug-abuse situation appears dangerous based on the symptoms of the user, these services provide the quickest access to treatment. If the behavior of a suspected drug user is disturbed or inappropriate to the point that you fear it is out of control, use of police and paramedic services is also appropriate.

Drug Treatment Centers

Drug Treatment Centers may offer both inpatient and outpatient care, depending on the type of drug abuse involved and their philosophy of treatment. Online research can assist in identifying the types of drug treatment centers available in your area, the kind of patients they treat, and the economics of treatment.

Alcoholics Anonymous and Similar Organizations

Alcoholics Anonymous is an outstanding resource for those dealing with alcohol abuse problems. Similar organizations exist to aid cocaine abusers (Cocaine Anonymous) and other drug users (Narcotics Anonymous). These organizations are non-profit, no cost groups that are run by their membership. Most communities have multiple chapters of all these organizations, which provide users with multiple meeting and contact opportunities.

Church, Community, and Social Services Groups

Many churches and religious organizations have programs that are designed to aid drug users and abusers, which are typically free of charge. Most communities also provide social service based facilities and groups that aid in drug treatment. Information about these options may be obtained from local churches, social services, or medical service providers.

For more information on available resources, see:

Appendix D: National Help and Treatment Resources

For more information regarding local treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation resources, please see the campus Executive Director or Designee.

APPENDIX A

Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Possession of Illegal Drugs

Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance	
1st Conviction	Up to 1 year imprisonment and a fine of at least \$1000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.
After 1 Prior Drug Conviction	A minimum of 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and a fine of at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.
After 2+ Drug Convictions	A minimum of 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years, and a fine of at least \$5000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.
Special Sentencing Provisions for Possession of Crack Cocaine	
Mandatory sentence of at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years, and a fine of up to \$250,000, or both if:	
a) 1st conviction and amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams	
b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams	
c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.	
U.S. Code	Penalty
21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)	Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1-year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)
21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)	Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.
21 U.S.C. 844a	Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).
21 U.S.C. 853a	Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.
18 U.S.C. 922(g)	Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.
Miscellaneous	Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.
Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.	

APPENDIX B

Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Drug Trafficking

Appendix B: Federal Sanctions and Penalties for Drug Trafficking				
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 - 999 kilograms mixture, or 100 - 999 plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, life sentence is mandatory. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.	1,000 kilograms or more mixture, or 1,000 or more plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 years and not more than life. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, a life sentence is mandatory. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual.
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury was a result of the offense, the offender will be sentenced to life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	5 kilograms or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, the offender will be sentenced to life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28 -279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 grams mixture		1 kilogram or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50 - 499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure, or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 grams pure, or 100 - 999 grams mixture		100 grams or more pure, or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Other Schedule I & II Drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not less than life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.		
Other Schedule III Drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury is a result of the offense, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1.5 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
All Other Schedule IV Drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 1 gram			
All Schedule V Drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if other than an individual.		

APPENDIX C

State Penalties for Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Appendix C: State Penalties for Drug and Alcohol Abuse		
State	Law Type	Website
Arizona	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/arizona-law/arizona-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/arizona-law/arizona-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/arizona-law/arizona-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
Georgia	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/georgia-law/georgia-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/georgia-law/georgia-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/georgia-law/georgia-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
North Carolina	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/north-carolina-law/north-carolina-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/north-carolina-law/north-carolina-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/north-carolina-law/north-carolina-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
Oklahoma	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/oklahoma-law/oklahoma-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/oklahoma-law/oklahoma-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/oklahoma-law/oklahoma-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
Pennsylvania	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/pennsylvania-law/pennsylvania-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/pennsylvania-law/pennsylvania-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/pennsylvania-law/pennsylvania-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
Tennessee	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/tennessee-law/tennessee-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/tennessee-law/tennessee-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/tennessee-law/tennessee-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html
Texas	Marijuana Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/texas-law/texas-marijuana-laws.html
	Cocaine Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/texas-law/texas-cocaine-laws.html
	Heroin Laws	https://statalaws.findlaw.com/texas-law/texas-heroin-laws.html
	DUI Laws	https://dui.findlaw.com/dui-laws-resources/state-by-state-dui-penalties.html

APPENDIX D

National Help and Treatment Resources

Appendix D: National Help and Treatment Resources		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	800-662-4357	https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline
National Heroin Addiction	77877-828-5090	https://www.therecoveryvillage.com/heroin-addiction/heroin-hotline/
Marijuana Anonymous	800-766-6779	https://marijuana-anonymous.org/
Alcohol and Drug Helpline	855-290-0468	https://www.alcohol.org/treatment/hotline/
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	800-662-2255	https://www.ncaddms.org/
Drug-Free Workplace Help	877-726-4727	https://www.samhsa.gov/workplace/workplace-programs
Alcohol Anonymous 24 Hour Helplines by Zip Code		https://www.aa.org/find-aa
Narcotics Anonymous 24 Hour Helplines by Zip Code		https://www.na.org/meetingsearch/

APPENDIX E

2024 Title IX Policy

Appendix E applies to alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses on or after August 1, 2024.

Grievance Procedures for Complaints of Sex Discrimination

The school has adopted grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints made by students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its education program or activity, or by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX or the Title IX regulations.

Complaints:

The following people have a right to make a complaint of sex discrimination, including complaints of sex-based harassment, requesting that the school investigate and make a determination about alleged discrimination under Title IX:

- A "complainant," which includes:
 - a student or employee of the school who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX; or
 - a person other than a student or employee of the school who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX at a time when that individual was participating or attempting to participate in the school's education program or activity;
- A parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative with the legal right to act on behalf of a complainant; or
- The School's Title IX Coordinator.

Note that a person is entitled to make a complaint of sex-based harassment only if they themselves are alleged to have been subjected to the sex-based harassment, if they have a legal right to act on behalf of such person, or if the Title IX Coordinator initiates a complaint consistent with the requirements of [34 C.F.R. § 106.44\(f\)\(1\)\(v\)](#).

With respect to complaints of sex discrimination other than sex-based harassment, in addition to the people listed above, the following persons have a right to make a complaint:

- Any student or employee of the school; or
- Any person other than a student or employee who was participating or attempting to participate in the school's education program or activity at the time of the alleged sex discrimination.

The school may consolidate complaints of sex discrimination against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against another party, when the allegations of sex discrimination arise out of the same facts or circumstances. When more than one complainant or more than one respondent is involved, references below to a party, complainant, or respondent include the plural, as applicable.

Basic Requirements of Title IX Grievance Procedures:

The school will treat complainants and respondents equitably.

The school requires that any Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. A decisionmaker may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

The school presumes that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged sex discrimination until a determination is made at the conclusion of its grievance procedures.

The school has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the grievance procedures:

- Initial Review of Allegations - Within two (2) school days or, as soon thereafter as practicable, of receipt of information of a complaint of sexual harassment,
- Evaluation (i.e., the decision whether to dismiss or investigate a complaint) Within two (2) school days or, as soon thereafter as practicable,
- Investigation of a Complaint - (5) school days or longer if additional time is required to speak with witnesses and review evidence
- Determination - (20) school days
- Appeals - (10) school days

The school will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the parties and witnesses during its grievance procedures. These steps will not restrict the ability of the parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses; consult with their family members, confidential resources, or advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the grievance procedures. The parties cannot engage in retaliation, including against witnesses. The school will objectively evaluate all evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible—including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

The school will objectively evaluate all evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible—including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by the school to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are relevant:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law or evidence provided to a confidential employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
- A party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the party or witness, unless the school obtains that party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its grievance procedures; and
- Evidence that relates to the complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual conduct with the respondent that is offered to prove consent to the alleged sex-based harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the complainant and respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the complainant's consent

to the alleged sex-based harassment or preclude determination that sex-based harassment occurred.

Notice of Allegations:

Upon initiation of the school's Title IX grievance procedures, the school will notify the parties of the following:

- The school's Title IX grievance procedures and any informal resolution process;
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute sex discrimination, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited; and
- The parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an accurate description of this evidence. If the School provides a description of the evidence: The parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any party.

If, in the course of an investigation, the school decides to investigate additional allegations of sex discrimination by the respondent toward the complainant that are not included in the notice provided or that are included in a complaint that is consolidated, the school will notify the parties of the additional allegations.

Dismissal of a Complaint:

The school may dismiss a complaint of sex discrimination if:

- The school is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not participating in the school's education program or activity and is not employed by the school;
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a complaint, and the school determines that, without the complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or
- The school determines the conduct alleged in the complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX. Before dismissing the complaint, The school will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the complainant.

Upon dismissal, the school will promptly notify the complainant of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the school will also notify the respondent of the dismissal and the basis for the dismissal promptly following notification to the complainant, or simultaneously if notification is in writing.

The school will notify the complainant that a dismissal may be appealed and will provide the complainant with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a complaint. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the school will also notify the respondent that the dismissal may be appealed. Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
- New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the dismissal was made; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that would change the outcome.

If the dismissal is appealed, the school will:

- Notify the parties of any appeal, including notice of the allegations, if notice was not previously provided to the respondent;
- Implement appeal procedures equally for the parties;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal did not take part in an investigation of the allegations or dismissal of the complaint;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal has been trained consistent with the Title IX regulations;
- Provide the parties a reasonable and equal opportunity to make a statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome; and
- Notify the parties of the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result. When a complaint is dismissed,

The school will, at a minimum:

- Offer supportive measures to the complainant as appropriate;
- If the respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer supportive measures to the respondent as appropriate; and
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the school's education program or activity.

Investigation:

The school will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints.

The burden is on the school—not on the parties—to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

The school will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence that are relevant and not otherwise impermissible.

The school will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance.

The school will provide each party with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is relevant to the allegations of sex discrimination and not otherwise impermissible, in the following manner:

- The school will provide an equal opportunity to access either the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, or an accurate description of this evidence. If the school provides a description of the evidence: The school will provide the parties with an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any party.;
- The school will provide a reasonable opportunity to respond to the evidence or the accurate description of the evidence; and
- The school will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the parties unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the grievance procedures. Disclosures of such information and evidence for purposes of administrative proceedings or litigation related to the complaint of sex discrimination are authorized.

Questioning the Parties and Witnesses:

The school will provide a process that enables the decisionmaker to question parties and witnesses to adequately assess a party's or witness's credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating one or more allegations of sex discrimination.

Determination Whether Sex Discrimination Occurred: Following an investigation and evaluation of all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, the school will:

- Use the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof to determine whether sex discrimination occurred. The standard of proof requires the decisionmaker to evaluate relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness. If the decisionmaker is not persuaded under the applicable standard by the evidence that sex discrimination occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the decisionmaker will not determine that sex discrimination occurred.
- Notify the parties in writing of the determination whether sex discrimination occurred under Title IX including the rationale for such determination, and the procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal, if applicable;
- Not impose discipline on a respondent for sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX unless there is a determination at the conclusion of the grievance procedures that the respondent engaged in prohibited sex discrimination.
- If there is a determination that sex discrimination occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will, as appropriate:
 - Coordinate the provision and implementation of remedies to a complainant and other people the school identifies as having had equal access to the school's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination;
 - Coordinate the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions on a respondent, including notification to the complainant of any such disciplinary sanctions; and
 - Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the school's education program or activity.
- Comply with the grievance procedures before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions against a respondent; and
- Not discipline a party, witness, or others participating in the grievance procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.

Appeal of Determinations

The school offers the following process for appeals from a determination whether sex discrimination occurred: The Parties shall have five (5) school days from the date of receipt of the Decision to challenge it by filing a written notice of appeal. A written notice of appeal may only be filed for the following reasons:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome (this effectively incorporates the concept of "prejudicial error" versus "harmless error");
- New evidence not reasonably available "that could affect the outcome";
- Conflict of interest or bias by the institutional participants that affected the outcome

A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Title IX Coordinator as follows:

William Caswell, Vice President of Compliance
 2241 S Watson Rd. Suite 181
 Arlington, Texas 76010
 Phone: (817) 369-8061
 Email: william.caswell@ancoraeducation.com

A review of the appeal shall be scheduled by the Title IX Coordinator and all information from the investigation and hearing (if applicable) will be provided to the Appeal Officer, who is the decision maker of the Appeal. The Appeal Officer is a person other than the Title IX Coordinator, hearing Adjudicator or investigator. The appeal will be scheduled in a timely manner. All decisions resulting from an appeal are final. Upon completion of the appeal, the Appeal Officer, will provide a written response to the complainant and respondent simultaneously.

Informal Resolution:

In lieu of resolving a complaint through the school's Title IX grievance procedures, the parties may instead elect to participate in an informal resolution process. The school does not offer informal resolution to resolve a complaint that includes allegations that an employee engaged in sex-based harassment of a student, or when such a process would conflict with Federal, State, or local law.

The Informal Resolution Process enables the parties to any alleged unprofessional conduct to resolve interpersonal conflicts at the lowest appropriate level.

In order for the informal resolution process to be utilized, both the complainant and respondent must agree to use it and can only do so after a formal complaint has been made. The school will provide both parties with the following in writing;

- The allegations
- The requirements of the informal resolution process
- The circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same facts and any other consequences of participating in the informal resolution process
- The records that will be maintained or could be shared

If the complainant identifies a resolution and if both parties agree to the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator can facilitate a mediation or information resolution between the parties.

Supportive Measures:

The school will offer and coordinate supportive measures as appropriate for the complainant and/or respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to the school's education program or activity or provide support during the school's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process.

For complaints of sex-based harassment, these supportive measures may include referrals to counseling, schedule changes, mutual contact directives, campus escort services, reassignments, leave of absence, etc. The Title IX Coordinator will discuss supportive measures with both the complainant and respondent. At any time during the process, the complainant or respondent may request for a change in academic situation, which will be granted if possible.

Disciplinary Sanctions:

Following a determination that sex-based harassment occurred, the school may impose disciplinary sanctions, which may include disciplinary probation, required counseling, suspension from school or employment, expulsion, termination of employment.

Grievance Procedures for Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment Involving Student Complainants or Student Respondents

The school has adopted Title IX grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints made by students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its education program or activity, or by the Title IX Coordinator. These grievance procedures address complaints of sex-based harassment that involve a student party.

Complaints:

The following people have a right to make a complaint of sex-based harassment, requesting that the school investigate and make a determination about alleged sex-based harassment under Title IX:

- A "complainant," which includes:

- a student or employee of the school who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX; or
- a person other than a student or employee of [ABC College] who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX at a time when that individual was participating or attempting to participate in the school's education program or activity;
- A parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative with the legal right to act on behalf of a complainant; or
- The school's Title IX Coordinator.

Note that a person is entitled to make a complaint of sex-based harassment only if they themselves are alleged to have been subjected to the sex-based harassment, if they have a legal right to act on behalf of such person, or if the Title IX Coordinator initiates a complaint consistent with the requirements of 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(f)(1)(v).

The school may consolidate complaints of sex discrimination against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against another party, when the allegations of sex discrimination arise out of the same facts or circumstances. When more than one complainant or more than one respondent is involved, references below to a party, complainant, or respondent include the plural, as applicable.

Basic Requirements of Title IX Grievance Procedures:

The school will treat complainants and respondents equitably.

The school requires that any Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. As long as there is no conflict of interest or bias, a decisionmaker may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

The school presumes that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged sex discrimination until a determination is made at the conclusion of its grievance procedures.

The school has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the grievance procedures:

- Initial Review of Alligations - Within two (2) school days or, as soon thereafter as practicable, of receipt of information of a complaint of sexual harassment,
- Evaluation (i.e., the decision whether to dismiss or investigate a complaint) Within two (2) school days or, as soon thereafter as practicable,
- Investigation of a Complaint - (5) school days of longer if additional time is required to speak with witnesses and review evidence
- Determination - (20) school days
- Appeals - (10) school days[DESCRIBE REASONABLY PROMPT TIMEFRAMES for major stages, including for example, evaluation (i.e., the decision whether to dismiss or investigate a complaint); investigation; determination; and appeal, if any].

The school will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the parties and witnesses during its grievance procedures. These steps will not restrict the ability of the parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses; consult with their family members, confidential resources, or advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the grievance procedures. The parties cannot engage in retaliation, including against witnesses.

The school will objectively evaluate all evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible—including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by the school to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are relevant:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law or evidence provided to a confidential employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
- A party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the party or witness, unless the school obtains that party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its grievance procedures; and
- Evidence that relates to the complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual conduct with the respondent that is offered to prove consent to the alleged sex-based harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the complainant and respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the complainant's consent to the alleged sex-based harassment or preclude determination that sex-based harassment occurred.

Written Notice of Allegations:

Upon initiation of these Title IX grievance procedures, the school will notify the parties in writing of the following with sufficient time for the parties to prepare a response before any initial interview:

- The school's Title IX grievance procedures and any informal resolution process;
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute sex-based harassment, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited;
- The respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged sex-based harassment until a determination is made at the conclusion of the grievance procedures. Prior to such a determination, the parties will have an opportunity to present relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker;
- The parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- The parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an investigative report that accurately summarizes this evidence.
- If the school provides access to an investigative report: The parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not impermissible evidence upon the request of any party; The school's Code of Conduct prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during grievance procedures as noted in the campus catalog under Sex Discrimination and Harassment.

If, in the course of an investigation, the school decides to investigate additional allegations of sex-based harassment by the respondent toward the complainant that are not included in the written notice or that are included in a consolidated complaint, it will provide written notice of the additional allegations to the parties.

Dismissal of a Complaint:

The school may dismiss a complaint if:

- The school is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not participating in the school's education program or activity and is not employed by the school;

- The school obtains the complainant's voluntary withdrawal in writing of any or all of the allegations, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a complaint, and the school determines that, without the complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or
- The school determines the conduct alleged in the complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX. Before dismissing the complaint, the school will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the complainant.

Upon dismissal, the school will promptly notify the complainant in writing of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the school will notify the parties simultaneously in writing.

The school will notify the complainant that a dismissal may be appealed on the bases outlined in the Appeals section. If dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the school will also notify the respondent that the dismissal may be appealed on the same bases. If a dismissal is appealed, the school will follow the procedures outlined in the Appeals section.

When a complaint is dismissed, the school will, at a minimum:

- Offer supportive measures to the complainant as appropriate;
- If the respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer supportive measures to the respondent as appropriate; and
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the school's education program or activity.

Investigation:

The school will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints.

The burden is on the school—not on the parties—to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

The school will provide to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings or proceedings with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

The school will provide the parties with the same opportunities to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

- The school will not limit the choice or presence of the advisor for the complainant or respondent in any meeting or proceeding.
- The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in these grievance procedures, as long as the restrictions apply equally to the parties.

The school will provide the parties with the same opportunities, if any, to have people other than the advisor of the parties' choice present during any meeting or proceeding.

The school will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence that are relevant and not otherwise impermissible.²²

The school will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance.

The school will provide each party and the party's advisor, if any, with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is relevant to the allegations of sex-based harassment and not otherwise impermissible, in the following manner:

- The school will provide an equal opportunity to access either the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, or the same written investigative report that accurately summarizes this evidence. If the school provides access to an investigative report: The school will further provide the parties with an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any party.;
- The school will provide a reasonable opportunity to review and respond to the evidence or the investigative report. If the school conducts a live hearing as part of its grievance procedures, it will provide this opportunity to review the evidence in advance of the live hearing. The school may decide whether to provide this opportunity to respond prior to the live hearing, during the live hearing, or both prior to and during the live hearing.;
- The school will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the parties' and their advisors' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the sex-based harassment grievance procedures.

Questioning the Parties and Witnesses:

The school will provide a process that enables the decisionmaker to question parties and witnesses to adequately assess a party's or witness's credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating one or more allegations of sex-based harassment.

When the school chooses not to conduct a live hearing: The school's process for proposing and asking relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions of parties and witnesses, including questions challenging credibility, will:

- Allow the investigator or decisionmaker to ask such questions during individual meetings with a party or witness;
- Allow each party to propose such questions that the party wants asked of any party or witness and have those questions asked by the investigator or decisionmaker during one or more individual meetings, including follow-up meetings, with a party or witness, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions discussed below; and
- Provide each party with an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript with enough time for the party to have a reasonable opportunity to propose follow-up questions.

When the school chooses to conduct a live hearing: The school's process for proposing and asking relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions of parties and witnesses, including questions challenging credibility, will allow the decisionmaker to ask such questions, and either:

- Allow each party to propose such questions that the party wants asked of any party or witness and have those questions asked by the decisionmaker, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions discussed below; or
- Allow each party's advisor to ask any party or witness such questions, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions discussed below. Such questioning will never be conducted by a party personally. If a party does not have an advisor to ask questions on their behalf, the school will provide the party with an advisor of the school's choice, without charge to the party, for the purpose of advisor-conducted questioning. In those instances, the school will not appoint a confidential employee and may appoint, but is not required to appoint, an attorney to serve as an advisor.

Procedures for the decisionmaker to evaluate the questions and limitations on questions: The decisionmaker will determine whether a proposed question is relevant and not otherwise impermissible before the question is posed and will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant or otherwise impermissible. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the party or witness being

questioned will not be permitted. The decisionmaker will give a party an opportunity to clarify or revise a question that the decisionmaker determines is unclear or harassing. If the party sufficiently clarifies or revises the question, the question will be asked.

Refusal to respond to questions and inferences based on refusal to respond to questions: The decisionmaker may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a party or witness who refuses to respond to questions deemed relevant and not impermissible. The decisionmaker will not draw an inference about whether sex-based harassment occurred based solely on a party's or witness's refusal to respond to such questions.

Procedures for a Live Hearing:

If it is deemed necessary to hold a live hearing, the complainant and respondent will be provided all information gathered during the investigation and have 10 days to prepare before the hearing. The live hearing will be recorded/transcribed. Both the complainant and respondent may provide testimony and evidence at the hearing before an adjudicator. The adjudicator is trained annually on issues related to sexual violence, the hearing process, standards of evidence, credibility, and weight of evidence.

Both parties will be allowed to have witnesses at the hearing and be allowed to have an advisor of their choosing. This advisor could be a friend, family member, member of the campus's faculty or administration, a member of the clergy, or an attorney. If a complainant or respondent does not have an advisor, one will be provided by the school at no cost. Although the complainant and respondent have the right to cross examine witnesses and the other party, this cross examination must be done by each party's advisor not the complainant or respondent.

Whether or not a live hearing is conducted, the entire process will be prompt, effective, and timely. The Title IX Coordinator will notify both parties of any developments throughout the process, as appropriate. The matters at hand will be judged using the preponderance of the evidence standard, which means, is it more likely than not that the violation occurred. The preponderance of evidence standard will be used unless a state law requires otherwise.

Determination Whether Sex-Based Harassment Occurred:

Following an investigation and evaluation of all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, the school will:

- Use the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof to determine whether sex discrimination occurred. The standard of proof requires the decisionmaker to evaluate relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness. If the decisionmaker is not persuaded under the applicable standard by the evidence that sex discrimination occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the decisionmaker will not determine that sex discrimination occurred.
- Notify the parties simultaneously in writing of the determination whether sex-based harassment occurred under Title IX including:
 - A description of the alleged sex-based harassment;
 - Information about the policies and procedures that the school used to evaluate the allegations;
 - The decisionmaker's evaluation of the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence and determination whether sex-based harassment occurred;
 - When the decisionmaker finds that sex-based harassment occurred, any disciplinary sanctions the school will impose on the respondent, whether remedies other than the imposition of disciplinary sanctions will be provided by the school to the complainant, and, to the extent appropriate, other students identified by the school to be experiencing the effects of the sex-based harassment; and

- The school procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.
- The school will not impose discipline on a respondent for sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX unless there is a determination at the conclusion of the Title IX grievance procedures that the respondent engaged in prohibited sex discrimination.
- If there is a determination that sex discrimination occurred, as appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will:
 - Coordinate the provision and implementation of remedies to a complainant and other people The school identifies as having had equal access to the school's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination;
 - Coordinate the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions on a respondent, including notification to the complainant of any such disciplinary sanctions; and
 - Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the school's education program or activity.
- Comply with the Title IX grievance procedures before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions against a respondent; and
- Not discipline a party, witness, or others participating in the Title IX grievance procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the school provides the parties with the written determination of the result of any appeal, or, if no party appeals, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Appeals:

The school will offer an appeal from a dismissal or determination whether sex-based harassment occurred on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome (this effectively incorporates the concept of "prejudicial error" versus "harmless error");
- New evidence not reasonably available "that could affect the outcome";
- Conflict of interest or bias by the institutional participants that affected the outcome

If a party appeals a dismissal or determination whether sex-based harassment occurred, the school will:

- Notify the parties in writing of any appeal, including notice of the allegations, if notice was not previously provided to the respondent;
- Implement appeal procedures equally for the parties;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal did not take part in an investigation of the allegations or dismissal of the complaint;
- Ensure that the decisionmaker for the appeal has been trained consistent with the Title IX regulations;
- Communicate to the parties in writing that the school will provide the parties a reasonable and equal opportunity to make a statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome; and
- Notify the parties in writing of the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

Any additional procedures or bases for appeal the school offers will be equally available to all parties.

Informal Resolution, if offered:

The Informal Resolution Process enables the parties to any alleged unprofessional conduct to resolve interpersonal conflicts at the lowest appropriate level.

In order for the informal resolution process to be utilized, both the complainant and respondent must agree to use it and can only do so after a formal complaint has been made. The school will provide both parties with the following in writing;

- The allegations
- The requirements of the informal resolution process
- The circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same facts and any other consequences of participating in the informal resolution process
- The records that will be maintained or could be shared

The informal resolution process may not be used when there is an allegation of sexual harassment of a student by an employee.

If the complainant identifies a resolution and if both parties agree to the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator can facilitate a mediation or information resolution between the parties.

Supportive Measures:

The school will offer and coordinate supportive measures as appropriate for the complainant and/or respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to the school's education program or activity or provide support during the school's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process.

For complaints of sex-based harassment, these supportive measures may include referrals to counseling, schedule changes, mutual contact directives, campus escort services, reassignments, leave of absence, etc. The Title IX Coordinator will discuss supportive measures with both the complainant and respondent. At any time during the process, the complainant or respondent may request for a change in academic situation, which will be granted if possible.

Disciplinary Sanctions:

Following a determination that sex-based harassment occurred, the school may impose disciplinary sanctions, which may include disciplinary probation, required counseling, suspension from school or employment, expulsion, termination of employment.

Definitions:

Complainant means:

1. A student or employee who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or its regulations; or
2. A person other than a student or employee who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or its regulations and who was participating or attempting to participate in the recipient's education program or activity at the time of the alleged sex discrimination.

Complaint means an oral or written request to the recipient that objectively can be understood as a request for the recipient to investigate and make a determination about alleged discrimination under Title IX or its regulations.

Consent - For the purposes of determining consent, the school will follow the state consent definition based on the location of the campus.

Disciplinary sanctions means consequences imposed on a respondent following a determination under Title IX that the respondent violated the recipient's prohibition on sex discrimination.

Party means a complainant or respondent.

Relevant means related to the allegations of sex discrimination under investigation as part of these grievance procedures. Questions are relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether the alleged sex discrimination occurred, and evidence is relevant when it may aid a decisionmaker in determining whether the alleged sex discrimination occurred.

Remedies means measures provided, as appropriate, to a complainant or any other person the recipient identifies as having had their equal access to the recipient's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination. These measures are provided to restore or preserve that person's access to the recipient's education program or activity after a recipient determines that sex discrimination occurred.

Respondent means a person who is alleged to have violated the recipient's prohibition on sex discrimination.

Retaliation means intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any person by the recipient, a student, or an employee or other person authorized by the recipient to provide aid, benefit, or service under the recipient's education program or activity, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its regulations, or because the person has reported information, made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Title IX regulations.

Sex-based harassment is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, that is:

1. *Quid pro quo harassment*. An employee, agent, or other person authorized by the recipient to provide an aid, benefit, or service under the recipient's education program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. *Hostile environment harassment*. Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the recipient's education program or activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:
 - a. The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access the recipient's education program or activity;
 - b. The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
 - c. The parties' ages, roles within the recipient's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
 - d. The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
 - e. Other sex-based harassment in the recipient's education program or activity; or
3. *Specific offenses*.
 - a. Sexual assault meaning an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
 - b. Dating violence meaning violence committed by a person:
 - i. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - ii. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. The length of the relationship;
 2. The type of relationship; and

3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship;
- iii. Domestic violence meaning felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who:
 1. Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction of the recipient, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
 2. Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 3. Shares a child in common with the victim; or
 4. Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction; or
- iv. Stalking meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 1. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Supportive measures means individualized measures offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent to:

1. Restore or preserve that party's access to the recipient's education program or activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the parties or the recipient's educational environment; or
2. Provide support during the recipient's grievance procedures or during an informal resolution process.

Appendix F

Title IX Compliance Policy

This appendix applies to any alleged Title IX-related incident that occurs under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, or Texas campuses; and alleged Title IX-related incidents that occurred under the education program or activity of Ancora Education's Arizona, North Carolina, or Pennsylvania campuses prior to August 1, 2024.

Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination

The school is committed to providing a school environment that ensures the equality, dignity, and respect of every student. In keeping with this commitment, the school strictly prohibits discriminatory practices, including sexual harassment, and will not deny or limit the ability of any student to participate in, or benefit from, any school program on the basis of sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, gender, gender identity. Sexual harassment, whether verbal, physical or environmental, is unacceptable and will not be tolerated and is strictly prohibited, whether it occurs on school grounds or at outside school-sponsored activities. This policy applies to all school employees and students. All employees have a duty to ensure that no student is subjected to sexual harassment and to help maintain a school environment free of such harassment.

Every instance of sexual harassment of which the school has notice shall be promptly documented and investigated and may be reported to the local police department for independent investigation depending upon the nature, frequency and severity of the alleged harassment. The Title IX Coordinator may provide supportive measures that are equitable to both the complainant and respondent to mitigate any possible interaction between the parties until a determination has been made. The investigation will be grounded in reasonableness and the school will have flexibility to determine appropriate responses. In every instance, the Title IX Coordinator shall maintain ongoing contact with the Complainant and the Respondent throughout the course of the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may designate a faculty or staff member to assist in addition to the investigators if needed.

Limited Confidentiality - The Title IX Coordinator and investigators will make every effort to keep the investigation and the parties thereto, including witnesses, confidential, except as necessary to carry out the investigation.

Definition of Sexual Harassment - Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity or is unwelcome if the student did not request or invite it and/or regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive. Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other, verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It also includes but is not limited to, quid pro quo, sexual assault, hostile environment, sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Minors are not able to legally consent to conduct of a sexual nature.

Consent - For the purposes of determining consent, the school will follow the state consent definition based on the location of the campus.

Quid Pro Quo - The type of harassment traditionally referred to as quid pro quo harassment occurs if a teacher or other employee conditions an educational decision or benefit on the student's submission to unwelcome sexual conduct. Whether the student resists and suffers the threatened harm or submits and avoids the threatened harm, the student had been treated differently, or the student's ability to participate in or benefit from the school's program has been denied or limited on the basis of sex in violation of Title IX.

Sexual Assault - May include the crimes of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, assault with intent to rape, statutory rape, and other sexual offenses. For VAWA programs, sexual assault is defined as "any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent." Sexual assault is termed as "sexual abuse" and "aggravated sexual abuse" under federal criminal law.

Hostile Environment - By contrast, sexual harassment can include actions that do not explicitly or implicitly condition a decision or benefit on submission to sexual conduct. Harassment of this type is generally referred to as hostile environment harassment. This type of harassing conduct requires a further assessment of whether or not the conduct is sufficiently serious to deny or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the school's program based on sex. The unwelcome conduct must be determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity.

Dating Violence - Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The relationship between the offender and victim is determined based on the following factors:

1. The length of the relationship
2. The type of relationship
3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence & Intimate Partner Homicide - A felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking - Federal law makes it unlawful to travel across state lines or use the mail or computer and electronic communication services with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, and as a result, place that person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury or cause substantial emotional distress to that person, a spouse or intimate partner of that person, or a member of that person's family.

Retaliation - Retaliation is another form of discrimination that occurs when an individual who files a complaint, or those who support the individual in filing the complaint or who are witnesses in the investigation, are treated negatively because of their participation in the complaint process. A retaliation claim can stand on its own, even if the underlying claim is unsubstantiated.

Who Can Be Involved? Students, instructors, other employees, and third parties may engage in harassment. Harassment may be student-to-student, teacher (or employee) to student or third party to student, (e.g., where an independent contractor or member of the public engages in harassment on school grounds or at a school-sponsored event).

Prohibited Conduct and Behavior - Any conduct by an employee, student or third party that can deny or limit the ability of another student (of the same or opposite sex) to participate in, or to receive the benefits, services, or opportunities of any school program on the basis of sex is prohibited and will not be tolerated. This includes any circumstance where:

- An educational decision or benefit is conditioned on a student's submission to unwelcome sexual conduct;
- A student's submission to, or rejection of, unwelcome sexual conduct is used as a basis to deny the student the ability to participate in or benefit from any school program;
- The conduct alters a student's educational environment to the degree that it adversely affects the student's ability to participate in or benefit from any school program whether or not that student is the target of the harassment;
 - The sex-based conduct is sustained and nontrivial;
 - There is a pattern and practice of sex-based harassment;
 - An instructor, administrator or other person in a position of authority engages in sex-based harassment of a student; or
 - One student or a group of students engages in sex-based harassment of another student/students.

In addition, the following behaviors are strictly prohibited:

- Unwelcome sexual flirtations, advances or propositions;

- Derogatory, vulgar, or graphic written or oral statements regarding one's sexuality, gender or sexual experience;
- Unnecessary touching, patting, pinching or attention to an individual's body;
- Physical assault;
- Unwanted sexual compliments, innuendos, suggestions or jokes; and
- Displays of sexually suggestive pictures or objects.

Sexual Harassment Training - Students, Staff and Faculty complete an online campus safety course which includes sexual harassment. Instructors and staff members may receive additional training annually. In no event shall a student or school employee exceed a period of 18 months without training. The training includes an approved presentation/program regarding sexual harassment and how to recognize it. The training also includes information on when, how, where and to whom to report incidents of sexual harassment.

In addition, Title IX personnel receive training on the definition of sexual harassment, the scope of the school's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudice of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, as well as training on any technology to be used and other issues of relevance.

See campus catalog for Sexual Harassment / Title IX Compliance Policy

Ancora Education Inc. has adopted this **Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination**, which applies in the event of an accusation of sex offense including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Ancora Education encourages timely reporting; however, each campus will investigate incidents fairly and promptly regardless of when they occurred.

Definitions

Title IX Coordinator - An official of the school who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the institution.

Investigator - An individual assigned by the Title IX Coordinator to investigate a Title IX complaint by speaking with the complainant, respondent and witnesses to gather facts surrounding the complaint and providing a written report to the Title IX Coordinator summarizing the findings and any evidence gathered.

Complainant - An individual filing a complaint. Anyone can be a complainant but if filing a formal complaint - the complainant must be participating in a school program or activity.

Respondent - means a person who is alleged to have violated the recipient's prohibition on sex discrimination.

Witness - An individual who has seen or has personal knowledge regarding the complaint.

Decision Maker - The individual who has the authority to make a decision on a Title IX complaint.

Appeal Officer - The individual appointed to review appeals resulting from a hearing decision.

Adjudicator - The individual who presides, judges, and arbitrates during a formal hearing.

How to File a Complaint - All complaints of suspected, observed or experienced sexual harassment shall be reported/filed immediately with the Title IX Coordinator, Executive Director or Designee, Director of Education, immediate supervisor, department head, or any other member of management. A complaint may be verbal or formally written and need not be on a particular form. Any instructor or employee of the school who reasonably believes either a student has been harassed based on sex or who receives a complaint or notice of harassment, must immediately report the alleged behavior or notice to the Executive Director or Title IX Coordinator. Failure to comply with this Policy shall be grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

The contact and address information for the Title IX Coordinator is:

William Caswell, Vice President of Compliance
 2241 S Watson Rd. Suite 181
 Arlington, Texas 76010

Phone: (817) 369-8061
Email: william.caswell@ancoraeducation.com

Contact information for the Executive Director or Designee can also be found at the school website or in the current school catalog.

If the Executive Director is the alleged harasser, the harassment should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

Upon learning of a Title IX violation, the Title IX Coordinator reviews to make a determination if the sexual harassment is Title IX. If the sexual harassment is determined to be Title IX, the Title IX Coordinator appoints an investigator to oversee the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant initially and schedule a meeting to discuss confidentiality concerns and the investigation process in general. Upon filing a complaint, the complainant will be given the option of the formal or informal resolution process. An informal resolution process is available with written consent of both parties.

Informal Resolution Process

The Informal Resolution Process enables the parties to any alleged unprofessional conduct to resolve interpersonal conflicts at the lowest appropriate level.

In order for the informal resolution process to be utilized, both the complainant and respondent must agree to use it and can only do so after a formal complaint has been made. The school will provide both parties with the following in writing;

1. The allegations
2. The requirements of the informal resolution process
3. The circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same facts and any other consequences of participating in the informal resolution process
4. The records that will be maintained or could be shared

The informal resolution process may not be used when there is an allegation of sexual harassment of a student by an employee.

If the complainant identifies a resolution and if both parties agree to the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator can facilitate a mediation or information resolution between the parties.

Complaint Dismissal

The school may dismiss a formal complaint of sexual harassment if, at any time;

- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that he or she would like to withdraw;
- The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the school; or
- Specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination

The School must dismiss a formal complaint of sexual harassment "for purposes of sexual harassment under Title IX" if the alleged conduct:

- Would not constitute sexual harassment even if proved;
- Did not occur in the school's education program or activity; or
- Did not occur against a person in the United States

Dismissal of a Title IX complaint does not prevent the school from taking action under the student code of conduct or any employee code of conduct.

Formal Resolution Process

If the complainant elects to file a formal complaint against the respondent and complete the formal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will begin the process by meeting with the complainant and the respondent as necessary. Please note that in some instances the campus will be required to investigate, even if the complainant

does not wish to file a formal complaint. These instances are those that represent an increased risk of the alleged perpetrator committing additional acts of sexual or other violence, and include, but are not limited to the following:

- Instances in which there have been other sexual violence complaints about the same alleged perpetrator.
- Instances in which the alleged perpetrator has a history of arrests or records from a prior Institution that indicate a history of violence.
- Instances in which the alleged perpetrator threatened further sexual violence or other violence against the complainant or others.
- Instances in which the sexual violence was committed by multiple perpetrators.
- Instances in which the sexual violence was perpetrated with a weapon.
- Instances in which the complainant is a minor.
- Instances in which the campus possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence of the sexual violence (e.g., security cameras or personnel, physical evidence).
- Instances in which the complainant's report reveals a pattern of perpetration (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group.
- Instances in which the perpetrator was a faculty member.

Initial Review of Allegations - Within two (2) school days or, as soon thereafter as practicable, of receipt of information of a complaint of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will discuss the alleged harassment with the complainant and the actions the complainant is seeking in response to the harassment. If a school employee has directly observed sexual harassment of a student, the Title IX Coordinator shall immediately contact the student who was harassed (or the legal guardian, depending upon the age of the student). They will explain that the school is responsible for taking steps to correct the harassment, and discuss the harassment and desired actions with the student (or the legal guardian).

Supportive Measures - The school will offer individualized services as appropriate, as reasonably available and without fee or charge, to protect the safety of all parties and to deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures are available to both complainants and respondents to preserve each party's equal access to their education pending the outcome of the investigation and filing of a formal complaint is not required to receive services. Examples of the range of supportive measures available to complainants and respondents could include referrals to counseling, schedule changes, mutual contact directives, campus escort services, reassignments, leave of absence, etc. The Title IX Coordinator will discuss supportive measures with both the complainant and respondent. At any time during the process, the complainant or respondent may request for a change in academic situation, which will be granted if possible.

Adequate Notice -At the initial meeting with the respondent, the Title IX Coordinator or appointed employee will give the respondent adequate notice of, and an opportunity to review and respond to, the allegations outlined in the submitted complaint. The Title IX Coordinator or appointed employee also will give both parties information about interim measures such as no-contact orders and academic accommodations if available.

Interim Measures - If deemed appropriate based on the circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator may take interim measures to protect the complainant of harassment including, but not limited to, segregating the respondent from the complainant, placing the respondent on paid leave, etc. In cases in which the respondent's alleged conduct poses a threat to the campus community, the Title IX Coordinator may impose an interim suspension that occurs immediately and that lasts until the matter is resolved. This interim suspension may only occur under certain circumstances.

- The school undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis
- Determines that the immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal; and
- Provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal

Investigation - After the initial meetings with the complainant and responded by the Title IX Coordinator, the appointed investigator(s) will meet with the complainant, respondent and any witnesses recommended by both the respondent and complainant. The investigator(s) will also gather any evidence throughout the course of their investigation. Both the respondent and the complainant will have the opportunity to review evidence gathered during the investigation or submitted by the opposing party and/or witnesses. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will provide both the complainant and respondent with all documentation prior to submitting the final

document to the Title IX Coordinator. The complainant and respondent will have 10 days to add any additional information prior to the submission of the final investigation document. If any additional investigative measures are required, the investigator(s) will complete them and submit the updated report to both the complainant and respondent for review prior to submitting the final report to the Title IX Coordinator.

Once the final investigative report is received by the Title IX Coordinator, it will be turned over to the Decision Maker for review so a determination can be made. The decision maker will provide the decision to the Title IX Coordinator to be disseminated to the complainant and respondent simultaneously.

Factors that may be considered during the investigation include the following:

- The degree to which the conduct affected one or more students' education. A hostile environment can occur even if the harassment is not targeted specifically at the individual complainant. For example, if a student, group of students, or an instructor regularly directs sexual comments toward a particular student, a hostile environment may be created not only for the targeted student, but also for others who witness the conduct.
- The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct. The more severe the conduct, the less the need to show a repetitive series of incidents; this is particularly true if the harassment is physical. A single or isolated incident of sexual harassment may, if sufficiently severe, create a hostile environment.
- The identity of, and relationship between, the alleged harasser and the subject or subjects of the harassment. For example, due to the power an instructor has over a student, sexually-based conduct by an instructor toward a student is more likely to create a hostile environment than similar conduct by another student.
- The number of individuals involved. Sexual harassment may be committed by an individual or a group.
- The age and sex of the alleged harasser and the subject or subjects of the harassment. For example, in the case of younger students, sexually harassing conduct is more likely to be intimidating if coming from an older student.
- The size of the school, location of the incidents, and context in which they occurred. Harassing conduct occurring in a classroom may be more intimidating than similar conduct in school common areas because the restricted area makes it difficult for students to avoid their harassers.
- Other incidents at the school. A series of incidents at the school, not involving the same students, could, if taken together, create a hostile environment, even if each incident by itself could not create a hostile environment.
- Incidents of gender-based, nonsexual harassment. Acts of verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility based on sex, which do not involve sexual activity or language, can be considered in combination with incidents of sexual harassment to determine if the incidents of harassment create a sexually hostile environment.

The Title IX Coordinator and investigators may collect and Decision Maker may consider the following types of information.

- Statements by any witnesses to the alleged incident;
- Evidence about the relative credibility of the complainant and the respondent;
- Evidence that the respondent has been found to have harassed others;
- Evidence that the complainant has made false allegations against other individuals;
- Evidence of the complainant's reaction or behavior after the alleged harassment;
- Evidence as to whether the complainant filed a complaint or took other action to protest the conduct soon after the alleged incident occurred; and,
- Other contemporaneous evidence of the harassment (e.g., reporting conduct to parents, friends, etc.).

Live Hearing - If it is deemed necessary to hold a live hearing, the complainant and respondent will be provided all information gathered during the investigation and have 10 days to prepare before the hearing. The live hearing will be recorded/transcribed. Both the complainant and respondent may provide testimony and evidence at the hearing before an adjudicator. The adjudicator is trained annually on issues related to sexual violence, the hearing process, standards of evidence, credibility, and weight of evidence.

Both parties will be allowed to have witnesses at the hearing and be allowed to have an advisor of their choosing. This advisor could be a friend, family member, member of the campus's faculty or administration, a member of the clergy, or an attorney. If a complainant or respondent does not have an advisor, one will be provided by the school.

at no cost. Although the complainant and respondent have the right to cross examine witnesses and the other party, this cross examination must be done by each party's advisor not the complainant or respondent.

Whether or not a live hearing is conducted, the entire process will be prompt, effective, and timely. The Title IX Coordinator will notify both parties of any developments throughout the process, as appropriate. The matters at hand will be judged using the preponderance of the evidence standard, which means, is it more likely than not that the violation occurred. The preponderance of evidence standard will be used unless a state law requires otherwise.

Decision - Within 10 school days or as soon thereafter as practicable based on all of the facts and circumstances, the Decision Maker or Adjudicator (if a hearing is held) will render their decision. The final written notice of determination will be provided to the complainant and respondent simultaneously (accuser's next of kin, if requested in writing to do so) ("Parties") by the Title IX Coordinator. The determination will include, but not be limited to, whether the allegations of sexual harassment were substantiated, and if so, the disciplinary and remedial measures recommended to address/remedy the substantiated sexual harassment claims. If the substantiated sexual harassment denied or limited the complainant's ability to participate in or benefit from a school program, the Title IX Coordinator will recommend the steps deemed necessary to remedy these effects of harassment and work with the complainant and his/her legal guardians, as warranted under the circumstances.

The recommended sanction will depend upon the degree of control the school has over the harasser and the nature, frequency and severity of the substantiated sexual harassment. On the first day following expiration of the appeal period (or a decision on appeal), the Title IX Coordinator will implement the final findings and recommendations.

Sanctions - Any sanctions resulting from a decision will be included as part of the decision provided to both parties. Possible sanctions include but are not limited to; disciplinary probation, required counseling, suspension from school or employment, expulsion, termination of employment.

Appeal - The Parties shall have five (5) school days from the date of receipt of the Decision to challenge it by filing a written notice of appeal. A written notice of appeal may only be filed for the following reasons:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome (this effectively incorporates the concept of "prejudicial error" versus "harmless error");
- New evidence not reasonably available "that could affect the outcome";
- Conflict of interest or bias by the institutional participants that affected the outcome

A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Title IX Coordinator as follows:

William Caswell, Director of Compliance
2241 S Watson Rd. Suite 181
Arlington, Texas 76010
Phone: (817) 369-8061
Email: william.caswell@ancoraeducation.com

A review of the appeal shall be scheduled by the Title IX Coordinator and all information from the investigation and hearing (if applicable) will be provided to the Appeal Officer, who is the decision maker of the Appeal. The Appeal Officer is a person other than the Title IX Coordinator, hearing Adjudicator or investigator. The appeal will be scheduled in a timely manner. All decisions resulting from an appeal are final. Upon completion of the appeal, the Appeal Officer, will provide a written response to the complainant and respondent simultaneously. Possible outcomes of the appeal are as follows;

- Appeal Denial - If the Appeal Officer finds that none of the appeal criteria have been met. This would result in the original decision of the Adjudicator and sanctions being upheld.
- Affirm the decision of the Adjudicator - This would result in the original decision of the Adjudicator and sanctions are upheld.
- Remand back to the Title IX Coordinator - If the Appeal Officer finds that there was a procedural error or bias, or new evidence that might have directly impacted the decision. - This may result in further investigation and/or a new hearing.

Prohibition Against Retaliation - Retaliation by, for, or against any participants or witnesses is expressly prohibited. Any person who thinks he/she has been the victim of retaliation should contact the Title IX Coordinator or appointed employee immediately.

The school will not tolerate discrimination or retaliation against any student who files a good-faith sexual harassment complaint, even if the investigation produces insufficient evidence to support the complaint or if the allegations cannot be substantiated. Likewise, the school will not tolerate discrimination or retaliation against any individual who participates in the investigation of a sexual harassment complaint. Any perceived retaliation should be immediately reported to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation.

Equality and Rights - It is the goal of the campus to ensure equality for both the respondent and complainant during a Title IX investigation.

The following is a written list of rights that individuals should expect:

- The right of both parties to have access to needed resources, services, and information.
- The right of both parties to be treated equally and with respect by faculty, staff and employees
- The right not to be discouraged from reporting a sexual misconduct offense.
- The right to be informed of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, if the individual so chooses. This also includes their right not to report, if this is the complainant's desire.
- The right to a no contact order, restraining order, or other similar lawful order issued by a criminal, civil or tribal court or by the institution against another who has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing or other improper behavior that presents a danger to the welfare of the complainant or others.
- The right to confidentiality. The campus will keep confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the protective measures or accommodations.
- The right to have complaints of sexual assault responded to quickly and with sensitivity by Administration.
- The right to forgo a formal investigation in favor of informal resolution process as long as both parties agree and the situation warrants it.
- The right to be notified of available support services - medical services, counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault.
- The right not to have irrelevant prior sexual history admitted in a hearing.
- The right for both parties to review written statements regarding any discussion that will be presented following an initial conference and prior to the live hearing.
- The right for both parties to ask questions at the live hearing. The adjudicator may indirectly request responses from the complainant and any other witnesses present; however, this does not necessarily include the right to confront the complainant or witnesses in person.
- The right to submit a written victim impact statement at the hearing prior to the adjudicator rendering a final determination
- The right to be informed of the outcome and any sanctions imposed from a live hearing involving sexual misconduct.

The school will take all steps that are necessary to ensure that this policy prohibiting sexual harassment is strictly enforced.

APPENDIX G

Campus Crime Statistics

Appendix G consists of statistical charts for calendar years 2021, 2022 and 2023 for each Ancora Education owned and operated campus. The data does not reflect prosecutions, convictions or the outcome of disciplinary actions. Crime statistics published in this document reflect crimes that are reported to have occurred in one of the federally defined locations listed below. Crimes that are reported to have occurred outside of the following locations are not included in this report. The two federally defined locations applicable to Ancora Education owned and operated campuses are:

On-campus property - defined as any building or property owned or controlled by Ancora Education, that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the campus in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes. This includes any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the campus that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendors).

Non-campus property - defined as any building or property (other than a branch campus) that is owned or controlled by STVT-AAI Education, Inc., which 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.

Public property - defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Note: Ancora Education owned and operated campuses do not offer on-campus student housing, and do not have any non-campus property that is owned or controlled by a student organization.

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Weslaco

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	3	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Brownsville

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Miller-Motte College - Tulsa

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - McAllen

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Corpus Christi

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - San Antonio

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	3	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Arizona Automotive Institute - Glendale

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Berks Technical Institute - Wyomissing

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Criminal Offense - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Hate Crimes - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender

South Texas Vocational Technical Institute - Arlington

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	1	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Berks Technical Institute - Allentown

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Berks Technical Institute - Lewisburg

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Miller-Motte College - Jacksonville

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Criminal Offense - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Hate Crimes - Non-Campus Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender

Miller-Motte College - Wilmington

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Miller-Motte College - Columbus

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.

Miller-Motte College - Macon

Criminal Offense - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - On Campus	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - On Campus	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

Criminal Offense - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	2	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals - Public Property	2021	2022	2023
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property	2021	2022	2023	Type of Bias*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	0	0	0	N/A
Simple Assault	0	0	0	N/A
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	N/A
Intimidation	0	0	0	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	0	0	N/A

*To be considered a Hate Crime, there must be evidence that the crime was provoked due to one of the following types of bias: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, or National Origin.